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CHRONICLE

OF

SCOTTISH POETRY;

FROM

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY,

TO

THE UNION OF THE CROWNS:

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A GLOSSARY,

BY J. SIBBALD.

Multa renaſcentur quæ jam cecidere.—HOR.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME IV.

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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE TERMS

PICTI, CALEDONII, AND *SCOTTI.*

THE "*Alphabetical Explanation of hard and difficult words in Gawin Douglas's tranſlation of Virgil's Æneis*" by the celebrated Ruddiman, may be conſidered as the ground-work of this Gloſſary; while, at the ſame time, all the beſt Gloſſaries of the Scottiſh and old Engliſh languages have been carefully conſulted. Recourſe has alſo been had to ſome of the beſt Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, and Scandinavian dictionaries, in one or other of which, almoſt every old Scottiſh word is to be found, with nearly the ſame ſignification. Under the Teutonic are comprehended the various dialects uſed in Belgium or the Netherlands, and in the North-weſt of Germany. The Anglo-Saxon, as every one knows, is the antient language of England; and

the Scandinavian comprehends the languages of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland. The whole of these are, indeed, but various dialects of the same language; so that the same Scottish word is frequently to be found in all of them, with only some slight variation of the orthography. It appears, however, that the Scottish dialect has a much greater affinity with the Anglo-Saxon and with the Teutonic or Belgic than with any of the Scandinavian dialects; and, with respect to the two first, it appears that a cognate word is more readily discovered in the Teutonic dictionary of Kilian than in the Anglo-Saxon of Lye. The origin or cause of this affinity was first pointed out in 1742 by Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, in "*An Enquiry into the antient language of Britain;*" a paper intended for the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and printed only within these few years in the Bibliotheca Topographica. This being a voluminous work, and in the hands of few, a considerable part of the following cursory observations shall be given in the words of Baron Clerk's *Enquiry*. The purpose of them is nothing more than to submit to the reader a conjecture with respect to the origin of the appellatives *Picti*, *Caledonii*, and *Scotti*; a conjecture which, if not probable, is at least new. As, unhappily, we have not any monuments of the Lowland Scottish of an older

date

date than the thirteenth century, it is chiefly by means of the etymology of appellatives that we can form any rational conjecture concerning the antient inhabitants and language of the country. If it could be aſcertained that the Caledonii of Tacitus were a German or Belgic people, and that the names of *Caledonii* and *Picti* denoted not only the ſame people, but were derived from words having the ſame ſignification; and, at the ſame time, that this ſignification expreſſed one of the moſt remarkable circumſtances in their mode of life; while, on the other hand, the appellative *Scotti* was derived from a word indicating a contrary way of living, ſome light might be thrown on a ſubject of no ſmall importance in the antient hiſtory of North Britain. The principal arguments which are uſed by Sir John Clerk and Mr Pinkerton to prove the German or Teutonic origin of the Caledonians are the following:

Cæſar, in his fifth book of commentaries, ("*de Bello Gallico,*") hath theſe words; "Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in inſula ipſa memoria proditum dicunt; maritima pars ab iis qui prædæ ac belli inferendi cauſa, ex Belgio tranſierunt; et nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt, et bello illati ibi remanſerunt, atque agros colere cæperunt, &c." i. e. The inland part of

of Britain is poſſeſſed by thoſe who are reported to have been produced in the island itſelf; and who ſow no corn, but live upon milk and fleſh; the maritime part, by thoſe who have paſſed from Belgic Gaul, and are almoſt all called by the names of thoſe cities from which they had their original. After they had made war, they continued there, and began to cultivate the ground. He elſewhere informs us, "Belgas eſſe ortos a Germanis," that the Belgæ ſprung from the Germans; or, in other words, they were Germans.

Ptolemy, who wrote his geography of Britain in the ſecond century, places the Belgæ in the ſouth parts of England, viz. in Somerſetſhire, Hampſhire, and Wiltſhire, and aſcribes to them chiefly two cities; one of them ſuppoſed to be Bath or Wells, and the other Wincheſter.

From that antient treatiſe called Notitia Imperii, written before the invaſion of the laſt Saxons in the fifth century, it appears that the *littus Saxonicum* was particularly taken care of by the Romans; being placed under the authority of a Magiſtrate who was called Comes littoris Saxonici. We have there alſo an account of ſeveral offices, ſub diſpoſitione comitis *littoris Saxonici in Britannia;* and ſo are not left to doubt that theſe ſhores were inhabited by a race of people from Germany, whom the Romans conſidered as a very

very conſiderable part of the inhabitants of Britain.

Tacitus, ſpeaking of the Suevi and Aeſtyi, (populi Pruſſiæ, et Livoniæ, Suevi, Pomeraniæ, et provinciarum finitimarum,) ſays, " quibus ritus habituſque Suevorum linguæ Britannicæ proprior ;" i. e. that the Suevi, (a German people between the Elbe and the Viſtula,) ſpoke a language which reſembled that of the Britiſh.

The ſame writer, in his life of Agricola, ſays, " Rutilæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem aſſeverant, ſermo haud multo diverſus ;" i. e. the red hair and large limbs of thoſe inhabiting Caledonia aſſure us of their German origin ; their language being alſo not much different." It is not indeed certain that Tacitus himſelf was ever in Britain, or that he wrote from his own proper knowledge ; but being the ſon-in-law of Agricola, the Roman General there, and having lived long in Belgic Gaul as procurator, he had great opportunities of intelligence. Beſides, among the auxiliary troops in Agricola's army, there were whole cohorts of Batavi and Tungri, who are deſcribed by Tacitus himſelf as Germans ; conſequently they muſt have been able to recogniſe their mother tongue when they heard it ſpoken by the Caledonians.

That

That theſe Caledonians were the ſame people who in the following century were called Picts, appears from a paſſage in Eumenius. In his oration ſpoken (A. D. 296.) upon the victory of Conſtantius over Allectus, he uſes the following words: "Adhoc natio etiam tunc rudis, et ſoli Britanni, Pictis modo, et Hibernis, aſſueta hoſtibus adhuc ſeminudis, facile Romanis armis ſigniſque ceſſerunt; i. e. Moreover, the nation he (Julius Cæſar) attacked was then rude; and the Britons, uſed only to the Picts and Iriſh as enemies, and being yet themſelves but half naked, eaſily yielded to the Roman arms and enſigns. And again, in the year 310. "Neque enim ille tot tantiſque rebus geſtis, non dico Caledonum, aliorumque Pictorum, ſilvas et paludes, ſed nec Hiberniam proximum, neç Thulen ultimam, nec ipſas, ſi quæ ſunt, Fortunatorum inſulas, dignatur acquirere, &c.;" i. e. For, by ſo many and ſo great actions, he deigns not to acquire, I will not ſay the woods and marſhes of *the Caledonians and other Picts*, but Ireland, which lies nigheſt, &c.; from this paſſage it appears almoſt unqueſtionably that the Caledonians were Picts; and that the Hiberni were a different race of men.

Under the year 364, Ammianus Marcellinus uſes theſe words: "Picti, Saxoneſque, et Scotti, et Attacotti, Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuis." The Picts and Saxons, and Scots and Attacots

Attacots vexed the Britons with continual haraſſments: And under the year 368 he ſays, "Eo tempore Picti in duas gentes diviſi, Dicaledonas et Vecturiones, itidemque Attacotti, bellicoſa hominum natio, et Scotti per diverſa vagantes, multa populabantur;" i. e. At this time the Picts, divided into two nations, the Dicaledonæ and Vecturiones, as alſo the Attacots, a warlike nation, and the Scots, wandering divers ways, ravaged many parts. Theſe notices are immediate and preſent; not retroſpective, as that of the Picts by Eumenius; and afford a ſtrong proof that the Caledonians and Picts were one and the ſame people; alſo, according to Sir John Clerk, that the Saxons here mentioned were inhabitants of ſome part of Britain; and laſtly, that the *Scotti per diverſa vagantes* are the ſame people who are mentioned by Eumenius under the name of Hiberni; in after times called *the wild* or *wandering Scots*, in contra-diſtinction to the civilized Scots or Vecturiones, who are placed by Richard of Cirenceſter, in Fife, Angus, &c.

To come to Britiſh authors;—Adomnan, who about 690, wrote the life of Columba, mentions that he had an interpreter between him and the Picts. Columba was an Iriſhman; ſo that the Picts could not be Gael or Hiberni: and even from this they would ſeem not Cumri or antient Britons, for we find Patrick, a Cumraig, preached to the Iriſh without an interpreter, as

may

may be ſeen in the many large lives of him, where not a word of an interpreter is mentioned.

Bede, who wrote about the year 730, deſcribes the Picts as a people who came from Scythia; or from the South of Scythia, according to the Saxon Chronicle; and it is commonly underſtood that the Scythia of Bede is the Germany of Tacitus. If the Scythia of the Saxon Chronicle ſhould rather mean Scandinavia, we may conſider the mother country of the Picts to have been ſomewhere at no great diſtance from the mouth of the Baltic. Here it is proper to mention, that Bede ſays there were, in his time, (beſides the Latin,) four languages ſpoken in Britain, viz. Anglorum, Britonum, Scotorum et Pictorum; i. e. Anglo Saxon or Old Engliſh; Britiſh or Welch; Scottiſh or Hibernian; and Pictiſh or the language of the Vecturiones: And Nennius, about the year 850, gives us the ſame information; "In Britannia *prius* habitabant quatuor gentes, Scoti, Picti, atque Saxones et Britones;" in both of which enumerations, the Anglo-Saxons, and Britiſh of the South of Britain are oppoſed to the Picts and Scoti, or Hiberni of the North. Thus it ſeems probable, that long before the arrival of the Saxons under Hengiſt in the fifth century, the whole Eaſtern parts of Britain were inhabited by a people of

German

German or Teutonic origin; and that the language of the Vecturiones, or of Pechtland, differed but little from that of the littora Saxonica, or Eaſtern parts of England; probably not more than at preſent.

The Saxons, of Vandalic origin, are mentioned by Ptolomey as a people of Germany, near the Cherſoneſus Cimbrica, or about the mouth of the Elbe; and in all probability bore that name before any of them emigrated into Britain. But neither of the two names of the German people who inhabited the Eaſtern parts of Scotland, ſeems to have been uſed by any antient nation of the Continent; nor has any ſatisfactory account been given of the origin of theſe names.

Theſe people, in the Saxon Chronicle, and in King Alfred's tranſlation of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, are uniformly called, (not Picti or Picki, but) Peohtas, Pyhtar, and Peahte-theod, (that is Peoht people); by the vulgar, to this day, all over Scotland, Peyhts; by the antient Welch writers, *Phichtied;* and by the Iriſh and Gaelic, *Cruithneachd.* As the language of the Anglo-Saxons differed little from that of the Picts, the name given to the latter by the Anglo-Saxons probably comes neareſt to that uſed by the people themſelves. And, if they called themſelves by ſuch a name as Peohtas, the circumſtance

to be mentioned below authoriſes a conjecture that they aſſumed this appellation from the ſtriking difference between their mode of life and that of the Scotti or Hiberni, their neighbours to the Weſtward. It has alſo been ſhewn that, as far back as the time of Julius Cæſar, the inhabitants of the interior, or rather perhaps the Weſtern parts of England, did not ſow corn, but lived upon milk and fleſh; and that in the year 368, the *Scotti* are deſcribed as "per diverſa vagantes," i. e. a people who led a wandering life; which ſeems to imply that they lived much in the ſame manner as the anceſtors of the Welch; that is, not by raiſing of corn, but upon animal food. And it is remarkable, that the name which they gave to the Peyht-folk ſignifies alſo in their language *wheat;* ſo that *Cruithneacht*, without any ſtretch of meaning, ſeems to ſignify *ſowers of wheat*, or *people who ſubſiſted upon corn.*

The key to the explanation of the term *Pecht-theod*, or *Pecht-people*, is probably the initial ſyllable of the names of all ſuch places in Scotland as begin with *Pit* or *Pitten;* as Pit-ſligo, Pit-ferran, Pit-medie, Pit-illock, Pit-arow, Pit-liver; Pitten-crief, Pitten-weym, Pitten-dreich. This initial *Pit* has every appearance of being the ſame with the Belgic Pæcht or Pacht, which in the dictionaries of Wachter and Kilian is explained

plained *villa*, *colonia ;* and may perhaps be nearly allied with the Latin Pagus, i. e. *vicus ubi multa edificia ruſtica ſunt conjuncta.* In the ſame dictionaries we alſo find the compoſite Ambachten or Ampæchten, (the plural of Am-bacht or Am-pæcht,) thus explained; " ejuſmodi in civitatibus corpora dicuntur quæ unum ſibi legunt, cujus auctoritatem perinde atque capitis ſui venerantur. Hinc apud Flandros quatuor pagi ſunt, aut potius unus pagus in quatuor regiones diviſus, cujus ſingulæ partes *am-bachten* vocantur: quod diligenter notandum, ne quis opinetur hoc vocabulo mechanicam artem ſignificare, quod quidam ſermonis ſui nimis rudes opinantur. Ambachten ſunt *collegia artificum in civitatibus.*" In conformity with this explanation of Pæcht and Am-pacht, Kilian makes this laſt ſynonimous with the Teutonic Ghilde, which he explains, *ſocietas contributionum*, *ſyſcenium*, *ſyſſitia*, *phratria*, *ſodalitas*, *corpus.*

If, then, the Caledonians or Pæcht-theod were a German people, as Tacitus deſcribes them, it ſeems not improbable that theſe terms Pæcht, and its compoſite Am-bacht, or Am-pæcht, were the origin of the modern *Pit* or *Peth*; both of them ſignifying *a village or town inhabited by incorporated citizens*, ſuch as artificers, huſbandmen, merchants, &c. who might find it their intereſt to aſſociate in this manner, either for the purpoſe

purpoſe of mutual defence, or of carrying on their various occupations to the beſt advantage; a mode of life which muſt have differed extremely from that of their neighbours the Scotti, per diverſa vagantes, who perhaps choſe to live more at large, and to ſubſiſt upon the produce of their herds of cattle, or by the means of fiſhing and hunting.

Of all the various occupations or profeſſions of theſe *aſſociated villagers*, it is natural to ſuppoſe that none would be more reſpectable or numerous than the claſs of huſbandmen. Accordingly, in the dictionaries already mentioned, we find Pæchter and Pachter explained colonus, conductor, prædii ruſtici conductor, i. e. huſbandman or farmer; in early times, perhaps, a perſon who contributed one or more oxen to the number which was deemed neceſſary for cultivating a ploughgate of land, or fifty acres.

Every one knows that huſbandmen were antiently little better than ſlaves to the great Barons or Land-holders. Accordingly, we find in the ſame dictionaries the term Am-pachter explained "ambactus, cliens, vaſallus;" and in the Gothic Goſpels of Ulphilas Andbahtos, uſed for "miniſter," (John xviii. 18.) It is probable, indeed, that the Latin word *ambactus* is derived from the Belgic *am-pachter*. It is thus uſed by Cæſar: "ut quiſque *(Gallorum)* eſt genere

nere copiiſque ampliſſimus, ita plurimos circa ſe *ambactos* clienteſque habet." And of this word *ambactus*, Feſtus ſays, "lingua Gallica ſervus dicitur;" to which quotation is added by Wachter, "quod de lingua Galliæ, Belgicæ intelligendum." And we have the teſtimony of Cæſar, "*Belgas eſſe ortos* a Germanis," that the Belgæ ſprung from the Germans; and of Strabo, that the manners of the Belgæ and Germans were quite the ſame. The Anglo-Saxon term correſponding nearly with the Belgic *Am-pæchter* and Latin *Ambactus* appears under the form of *Am-biht-men*, and is explained miniſtri, ſervientes, ſtipatores, ſatellites, pediſſequi.

It thus appears that all theſe words, viz. Pæcht or Pacht, Pæchter or Pachter, Ambacht or Ampiht, Ambachten, and Ambiht-men are of one and the ſame family; all of them ſignifying either *a village containing aſſociated citizens*, or *the inhabitants of aſſociated villages*. To the ſame claſs of words, I have no doubt, we may refer not only the initial *Pith* or *Pit* in the names of places, but the appellation of *Pehts* or *Picts*, by which the inhabitants of the greater part of North Britain were diſtinguiſhed, from the third to the twelfth century. The literal meaning of the word was probably no more than *the inhabitants of aſſociated villages;* and accordingly, in the Saxon Chronicle, they are ſometimes called

Peht-

Peht-theod; from Belg. *pæcht*, villa, colonia, pagus; or *ampacht*, coitio ſodalium, collegium, ſodalitas; and *theod*, gens, populus; and their country Peht-land, Peth-land and Pet-land; now corrupted to Pentland.

It is worthy of obſervation, that almoſt all thoſe places in Scotland which have the initial ſyllable *Peth* or *Pitt* are ſituated within twenty miles of the ſea, or of a navigable river; from which it may be inferred that they were among the firſt built villages or towns in North Britain; probably a thouſand years older than any ſuch villages among the wandering *Scotti*. Thus living among, or in the vicinity of a people who did *not* aſſociate in villages, or did not even conſtruct houſes, but ſheltered themſelves in woods and caves, it was natural for the Belgi to diſtinguiſh themſelves by a name which was deſcriptive of their ſocial mode of life.

This etymology of Peht-theod or Peychtes, and Peht-land or Peth-land, will not be invalidated by the circumſtance that in the vicinity of ſome of theſe places, beginning with *Peth* or *Pitt*, there are coalleries; whence it might be inferred that the names are derived from the coal-pits. Places thus named are chiefly between the friths of Forth and Murray. In this extenſive diſtrict there are no collieries, except a few in the very Southern extremity; and theſe are probably of

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a much later date than the names of the places. And in other parts of Scotland where coal pits abound, we find no name of a place beginning with *Pit*. It is not, therefore, likely that this can be the origin of the name. The Scottiſh term is not coal-pit, but *coal heugh*.

From the ſituation of theſe places beginning with *Pit*, it may be conjectured that the friths of Forth and Murray were originally the bounds of the Pictiſh dominions or Peth land on the South and North; and that the Picts occupied chiefly the arable land adjoining to the coaſt or navigable rivers. Here they carried on the buſineſs of agriculture; and hence, by their neighbours the Scotti, they were called Crutheneihd or *ſowers of wheat*. And it is a circumſtance worth mentioning, that the Highland labourers who annually come down to aſſiſt the Lowlanders in cutting down their crop, call them at this day by a name equivalent to *the Strangers*.

But, although Belgic *pæchts* or villages were ſcattered over the whole coaſt between the counties of Clackmannan and Nairn, the principal, if not the earlieſt domain of the Peychts ſeems to have been the counties of Fife, Angus, and Carſe of Gowrie; the chief regal ſeats, (if the term *regal* can with propriety be uſed,) being at Forteviot and Abernethy. In this diſtrict Richard of Cirenceſter places the *Vecturiones*; by which

which name the Southern Picts are diſtinguiſhed in the fourth century from the Di-Caledonii, or Picts along the coaſt to the Eaſtward of the Murray frith; or from the county of Nairn round perhaps to Aberdeen. That this term Vecturiones is derived from the ſame ſource, can ſcarcely admit of a doubt; it being well known that the labials *P*, *B*, and *V* or *F* are interchangeable in almoſt every language; and, in conformity with this principle, that the Welch name for the Picts is *Phichtiad* or *Fichtied*.

Another antient name of the country inhabited by the Vecturiones was Foth-ryk or Fothrev. This ſeems alſo a Belgic, not a Scandinavian word, ſignifying the kingdom of the Barons, or that part of the country which particularly abounded with caſtles or ſeats of the Pictiſh nobility; from Teutonic *Voght*, (or according to the Scandinavian orthography, Fogd,) præfectus, toparcha, præfectus arcis; and *ric*, regnum. According to Mr Macpherſon, in his *Geographical Illuſtrations of Scottiſh Hiſtory*, Fothric contained the upper part of Fife-ſhire, with Kinroſs-ſhire, and the pariſhes of Clackmannan and Muckard; being the parts which were moſt expoſed to the inroads of the Angli and other enemies on the South; and therefore in greateſt want of caſtles and ſtrong holds to impede their progreſs. The name is ſometimes indeed written *Forthric*; and hence

hence Lord Hailes derives it from *Forth*; but this form of the word is probably a corruption; and even the name of the river may be derived from the ſame ſource. In the Swediſh we find *Foegderi* explained præfectura, juriſdictio, toparcha; and Forteviot was antiently written Fother as well as Forthar. In the ſame part of the country there are alſo various other names of places beginning with *Foth* or *Fod*. King Kenneth, the ſon of Malcolm, was killed at Fotherkern, (now Fetherkern,) and it is not unlikely that the name of Fife belongs to the ſame claſs of words. To conclude theſe obſervations on the etymology of the appellations of Peht-theod and Peth-land, I ſhall only add, that there ſeem to be no ſuch words as thoſe above mentioned, viz. *pæcht*, *pæchter*, *am-paht*, &c. in the Daniſh or Swediſh languages; and that, if the derivation here ſubmitted to the reader ſhould be without foundation, it is a remarkable circumſtance that the appellation *Caledonæ*, denoting the ſame Belgic people, appears to be ſynonimous in original, or literal ſignification, with the words from which the name of Pechts has been derived.

In the Conſtitutions of Charlemagne, and in the antient laws of the Longobards, the term uſed for a guildry or incorporated body of citizens, was *Geldonia*, or, as it might ſometimes be pro-

nounced, *Keldonia*, from the Teutonic verb *gelten*, alſo written *kelten*, ſolvere, mutuo dare, reddere rem pro re; and *gelt*, ſuppoſed to ſignify originally " vices, et quælibet res cum alia commutata." This affords room for a conjecture that the Caledonians of Tacitus were not only the ſame people with the Peht-theod or Picts, but that their name was literally ſynonimous in all reſpects. The root of this term *Geldonia* occurs in the Gothic goſpels of Ulphilas, Luke xii. 14. *us-gildan*, et *fra-gildan*, reddere; and may have exiſted in the language of the Germans or Belgi long before his time. Now, if the inhabitants of the *pæhts*, *pitts* or villages were, as Tacitus repreſents them, a people who ſpoke nearly the ſame language, it ſeems not improbable that one of the names by which they diſtinguiſhed themſelves from the Scotti " per diverſa vagantes," might be the *Geldonich* or *Keldonich*, which the Romans could ſcarcely latinize by any other word than CALEDONII. If there be any truth in this conjecture, the appellation of Geldonii or Caledonii could never denote the *Scotti*, or inhabitants of the hilly part of the country; but *only* thoſe who aſſociated together in villages or towns in the more fertile parts of the country.—Had the word been of Gaelic, Iriſh or Welch origin, ſome appearance of it might have been expected to remain in one or more of theſe languages;

guages; but no veſtige of that kind is to be found. Some have conjectured that the term Caledonii is derived from the Welch *kelydhon*, or "woods." But certainly no part of North Britain abounded more with woods than the diſtricts of Teviotdale, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark; and yet the name of Caledonians was never given to their inhabitants, but was peculiar to the people of Peht-land or Peth-land. The appellation ſeems then to have originated among themſelves; and from them to have paſſed directly to the Romans.

It now remains to offer a conjecture with reſpect to the origin of the appellation of *Scotti*.—The name is unknown in the Gaelic language, and is firſt mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, A. D. 360. "In Britanniis cum Scotorum Pictorumque, gentium ferarum, excurſus, &c." where "it is joined with that of Picti, as Hiberni had been ſixty-four years before by Eumenius." Hence it may be inferred, that Hiberni and Scotti were ſynonimous. Under the year 364 they are again mentioned thus by the ſame writer: "Picti, Saxoneſque, et Scotti et Attacotti, Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuis." And under 368, "Eo tempore Picti in duas gentes diviſi, Dicaledonas et Vecturiones, itidemque Attacotti, bellicoſa hominum natio, et *Scotti* per diverſa vagantes, &c." At this time the

the Picts, divided into two nations, the Di-Caledonæ and Vecturiones, as alſo the Attacots, a warlike nation, and the Scots, wandering about from place to place, ravaged many parts. Here the words "*per diverſa vagantes*" are deſcriptive probably of the general character of the *Scotti*; as in ſubſequent times they were called the wandering, or wild Scots; and Gildas mentions them as coming from the North weſt to invade the Britons, as the Picts came from the North. Without entering into the queſtion, Whence, or at what time the Scotti came into North Britain, there can be no doubt that the people here deſcribed by Ammianus, and perhaps alſo by Gildas, were the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of Scotland, to the North of the Clyde, and Weſt of Peht-land; it being incredible that Argyle-ſhire and the head of Perthſhire ſhould, in the fourth and fifth centuries, be inhabited by Cruthenachd, or *ſowers of wheat*, or by a people who were accuſtomed to aſſociate together in towns or large villages. In the maps of antient North Britain, no veſtige appears of any ſuch places. And if that part of Scotland had been entirely uninhabited, the *wandering* Scotti, it is probable, inſtead of returning to Ireland, after the ſeaſon of depredation was at an end, would have taken poſſeſſion of it as a country that was ſuitable to their mode of life; and

and where they could always be ready to join their allies the Picts at a moment's warning. The mountanous part of North Britain muſt therefore have been inhabited in the time of Ammianus either by the Scotti or the Atta-Cotti; both of whom are conſidered as the ſame with the Hiberni of Eumenius.

It ſeems alſo not unlikely that Scotti and Cotti were originally the ſame word; and that Atta is merely a diſtinctive prefix, denoting ſome quality, or relative ſituation of territory. The queſtion then comes to be, Whether Scotti or Cotti be the original form of the name? It is well known, that in the Northern languages the *S* has frequently been prefixed to words that originally were written with an initial C or K.—Thus the Engliſh *ſcratch* is formed from the Teutonic *kratz*; *ſhort* from *kort*; *ſklender* from *kleyner*; *ſcop*, now ſhop, from *cop*; *ſcrape* from *krabben*; *ſkreigh* from *kraeycren*; and in many other inſtances. I therefore am inclined to give the preference, in point of antiquity, to the form of *Cotti*, and to believe that this appellation has been given to them by their Belgic neighbours, as a nickname denoting ſome remarkable circumſtance in their manners, or mode of life. It is beyond a doubt that mankind, in a certain ſtage of civilization, muſt have ſheltered themſelves chiefly in caves and dens; and it is well known

known that Scotland abounds with lurking places of this kind, both natural and artificial, more than any other country in the world. A great number are described in the *Statistical Account*.—Some of them are of immense extent; "capable of lodging five or six hundred people." Some are scooped out among rocks; others are constructed below ground in the plains; and these, without the assistance of arches, which tends to evince their high antiquity. In some of them are found large quantities of peat or of wood ashes, with fragments of rude earthen vessels, and other household implements; sometimes around the entrance of them considerable strata of bones and oyster shells, as in New Holland; and in most cases, divided into, or consisting of a variety of separate apartments. What can we conclude from this, but that these caves had served the inhabitants of the country for regular and common dwelling places? A Belgic nation obtaining a settlement, in a country thus inhabited, might naturally call the Aborigines by a name descriptive of this extraordinary circumstance. In the Belgic or Teutonic dictionaries, we find Kot (or Cott) explained "cavus, cavum, caverna, spelunca, cubile ferarum, latibulum." From this was probably formed the nickname of Cotti, i. e. *the inhabitants of the caves*;—an appellation so natural and appositе, that

that one might have been ſurpriſed if the Belgæ had called them by any other name. The change from Cotti to Scotti might take place in the ſame manner as in the other inſtances above-mentioned. The Belgic article, correſponding to *the*, might be *ſe*, as in the Anglo-Saxon, or *ſa* in the Gothic; ſo that *Se Cottigh* would ſignify *the inhabitant of a cave*; and this, to a Roman ear, might ſound *Scottigh* or *Scotti*. That the antient Britons did occaſionally lodge in the ſame manner, is reported by Bede, who repreſents them as "making excurſions from the mountains, *caves*, and woods," againſt their enemies the Picts, and *Iriſh rovers*, (*Hiberni graſſatores.*) Even among the Germans, the art of building houſes of ſtone ſeems to be comparatively a modern invention. Inſtead of the phraſe "built his houſe upon a rock," Ulphilas uſes, "*timbered* his houſe upon a ſtane." In countries, therefore, where the uſe of inſtruments of metal was little, or not at all known, and while the foreſts were filled with wolves and other ſavage animals, it was impoſſible for the human race to exiſt in any other manner than in caves. So late as in the fourteenth century, Scotland is deſcribed as "generally void of trees, and more abundant in ſavages than in cattle. Even in the Lowlands, the houſes of the common people have four or five poſts to ſupport the turf walls,

and

and a roof of boughs; three days ſufficed to erect the humble manſion." "The commonalty, ſays a contemporary author, have abundance of fleſh and fiſh, but eat bread as a dainty." If ſuch was the ſituation of the Lowlanders in the fourteenth century, what muſt have been that of the Highlanders, i. e. the Scotti and Atta-Cotti in the fourth?—Probably the obſervation which Sir William Petty makes with reſpect to the Iriſh may with equal juſtice be applied to the aboriginal inhabitants of North Britain. "There is, at this day, no monument or valid argument to ſhow that, when they were firſt invaded, they had any ſtone houſing at all; any money, any foreign trade, any learning; nor geometry, aſtronomy, anatomy, painting, carving; nor any kind of manufacture; nor the leaſt uſe of navigation, or the art military." Nearly in the ſame ſituation, according to Icelandic writers, appear to have been the antient inhabitants of Norway, "who fled from the open day, and lived in the ſolitudes and clefts of the rocks; who fed on human fleſh, and clothed themſelves in the raw ſkins of wild beaſts." Thus alſo are deſcribed the Atta-Cotti by St. Jerome, an eye-witneſs:—"Cum ipſe idoleſcentulus in Gallia viderim Atta-Cottos, gentem Britannicam humanis veſci carnibus; et cum per ſilvas porcorum greges, et armentorum pecudumque reperiant, paſtorum

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nates et feminarum papillas ſolere abſcindere; et has ſolas ciborum delicias arbitrari."

The ſame horrid accuſation is maintained againſt the antient Hiberni by various Roman authors; and no leſs againſt the primitive inhabitants of the Scottiſh caves by vulgar tradition.—The Gaelic word for "cave" is *uaigh*, and that for "a giant" *uaigher*; i. e. the inhabitant of a cave. The ſafeſt retreats would thus be occupied by the moſt powerful individuals, whoſe ſtature and rapacity of courſe would be magnified by the terrors of thoſe who lurked in the open woods and wilds around them.

In this ſtage of ſociety the language of the Cotti or Scotti muſt have been very confined: And, as the Welch borrowed a great number of words from the Romans and Belgi of South Britain, ſo the Scotti appear to have borrowed words of the ſame nature from the Pehts or Belgi of the North. Thoſe who are converſant in the various Teutonic dialects, will immediately perceive this upon looking into a Gaelic vocabulary, where the words are arranged according to the nature of things, qualities, arts, &c. Probably the whole difference between the Welch and Gaelic may be accounted for upon this principle. The number of original Britiſh words in each may be nearly equal; but the Gaelic, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, may contain more Teuto-

nic words than the Welch; and this again more Latin terms than are to be found in the language of the Scotti. At one period they were moſt probably the ſame; but in the time of Bede, (A. D. 730.) they were accounted different languages; and the Pictiſh different from both.

This laſt poſition has, however, been ſtrenuously controverted by various eminent writers, who, diſregarding the authorities of Tacitus, Bede, the Saxon Chronicle, &c. contend that the Picts were not of Teutonic or Belgic, but of Welch origin; or, in other words, that they ſpoke nearly the ſame language with the Welch. One of their principal arguments is founded upon a paſſage in Bede, wherein he ſays, that a town in Scotland at the Eaſt end of the Picts wall, was, in the language of the Picts, called *Peanfahel*. And Nennius adds, that its name in the Britiſh *(or Welch)* tongue was Pengaaul; "as nearly the ſame word," ſays Mr Ritſon, "as the ſlighteſt difference of dialect, or corruption of orthography will allow; from *pen*, head, and Lat. *vallum*, wall; which latter word both Picts and Britons had adopted from the Romans, either from having no ſynonimous word in their own language, or none at leaſt applicable to a fortification of that nature." But it ſo happens that both parts of the name are pure Belgic or German; or at leaſt as near to that language as

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to the antient Britiſh ; namely *pinn*, explained by Wachter *ſummitas* ; and *vall* or *wall*, murus è ceſpitibus ; and accordingly the Saxons called it *Pennultun*, that is *Pinwal-toun*. All that can be gathered from this remark of Bede is, that the inhabitants of Peht-land in his time, (as at preſent,) ſometimes uſed *f* for *w* or *wh*.

Another objection to this view of the Pictiſh origin is, that in the twelfth century the men of Galloway were Picts ; and that theſe Galloway men continued to ſpeak the Celtic language till within the eighteenth century. The weight of this objection reſts chiefly upon the authority of Irvine, who in his *Nomenclatura hiſtoriæ Scoticæ*, ſays, that in his time, (about 1650,) the Gaelic Albanich was ſpoken much in the Rinns of Galloway ; and upon that paſſage in Buchanan where he treats of Galloway : " Ea magna ex parte patrio ſermone adhuc utitur." By this *conſiderable part* he probably means very little more than the tract which within ſeventy years after his time was particularly ſpecified by Irvine, namely the Rinns, a peninſula to the Weſt of Loch Ryan and the bay of Glenluce ; and perhaps ſome ſmall portion of the hilly part of the country. The vicinity of this peninſula to Ireland, or ſome other circumſtance of ſituation might occaſion its being inhabited by people who ſpoke the Gaelic language. But this is only a

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ſmall part of what was antiently called Gallovidia. All the country to the Eaſtward of the peninſula, or from Wigton to the mouth of the Solway, appears to have been inhabited antiently by a Saxon or Belgic people: firſt, "from the *motes* which are extremely numerous through all that province. Camps alſo, in the Anglo-Saxon faſhion are not unfrequent. But what is chiefly remarkable, and at the ſame time moſt unequivocal, is, that the ſeats here occupied by the Angles, while Galloway was ſubject to the Northumbrian ſway, are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Ingleſtons*. Of theſe *Ingleſtons* there is one almoſt in every pariſh along the coaſt, and commonly for fourteen or twenty miles backwards into the interior country. Near each Ingleſton is uſually a *Boor-land*; and there are alſo ſeveral *Ceorl-tons* and *Granges*. In ſhort, the names of places contiguous to the ſea coaſt are generally Anglo-Saxon." Whether Galloway, as would ſeem from Bede, was inhabited by Picts in the 5th century, is of no conſequence. It is ſufficient that the people who impoſed theſe names were of Teutonic, not of Britiſh origin. Beſides, we are informed in expreſs terms by William of Malmeſbury, that the Picts, with the Scots, ſome time before their union under Kenneth, invaded Galloway, upon the decay of the Bernician kingdom: And from the Polychronicon we learn, "they were the Picts alone

that

that ſeized on Galloway and took it from the Saxons;" immediately, perhaps, upon the ſubverſion of their government in Peht-land; or they may have been tranſplanted thither by Alexander the firſt, or David the firſt, as Malcolm the fourth in 1159 was obliged, on account of their turbulent diſpoſition, to diſperſe thoſe of Murray into different parts of the kingdom, and plant that country with new inhabitants.

Another objection to the German origin of the Picts, it ſeems, is that "the names of the Pictiſh ſovereigns have no reſemblance to thoſe in any Gothic liſt." To this it may be anſwered, that the Picts appear to have been a colony of ſtrangers whom the indigenous inhabitants permitted to ſettle among them, partly for their own conveniency or accommodation; and that the princes who were appointed to rule over them may have been of the Scottiſh, not of Pictiſh race. But the objection would require to be made with greater preciſion; by pointing out what liſts are alluded to. To me it rather appears that the names in the liſt of *Scottiſh* kings have little or no reſemblance to the Gaelic language; and that it would be no difficult taſk to trace many of them, as well as of the Pictiſh, to a Gothic ſource. See a ſpecimen of ſuch derivations in Mr Pinkerton's Enquiry into the antient hiſtory of Scotland, Vol. II. p. 163. Even the names beginning with

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Mac have a close affinity with the Gothic *magus*, filius, puer; the final syllable being merely a variable termination, as appears from the Anglo-Saxon form of the word, *mæg*.

Mr Pinkerton, in the work just now mentioned, has also exhibited the Gothic origin of various initial and final syllables in the names of places in Scotland. The most remarkable of these are;—*Strath*, from *streke*, plaga, regio; *strecken*, extendere; or *strat*, via, the *tract* (Lat. tractus) or way of the river. *Aber*, from Goth. *ufar*, trans, super; Ang.-Sax. *ufer*, superior, altior, ulterior, posterior, ferior; or *bergh*, mons, collis; quasi, *y-bergh*. *Bal*, of the same signification with the initial *Fod* or *Foth*, from old Flemish *bael*, præfectus, administrator, toparcha, provinciæ præfectus, præter, judex; et administratio tutelæ, quasi, *the residence of the Superintendant*. *Inver*, from Teut. *vaeren*, ire, tendere, proficisci; quasi, *in-fare* or entrance: Or it may sometimes signify *inner*, *inmost*, *within*. The *Pitts* or *Pithens*, we have seen, from Teut *pæht*, villa, vicus, pagus. The *Fors*, (contr. of *Fother*,) perhaps from Teut. *voght*, or Scand. *fogd*, synonimous with *Bal*, præfectus provinciæ sive arcis, judex. The *Kins* may be from Teut. *kien*, pinus, teda, *a place of fir trees*. *Kil*, from Teut. *gilde*, a society or corporation. *Achter*, from Teut. *achter*, retro, post, pone, a tergo, behind, beyond, farther.

ther. *Ach*, from Teut. *ach*, elementum aquæ; *acha*, flumen, et omnis aqua fluens; in affinity with Lat. aqua. *Wick*, from Teut. *wiick*, perfugium; littus curvum, ſtatio ſecura, ubi conjunctioribus ædificiis habitatur, caſtrum. *Neſs*, from Teut. *neſe*, promontorium. *Weeme*, (plural Weemys,), from Teut. *weeme*, domus parochi, ædes curionis; flaminia, domus flaminis. When the Laity built houſes and towns, and the Religious retired to ſolitudes, the word came to ſignify *caves*. *Ben*, ſynonimous with Teut. *pinn*, ſummitas. *Dun*, nearly with Teut. *duynne*, mons arenarius, agger marinus. *Carſe*, from Iſlandic or old Teut. *kier*, palus, lacus. *Ard*, from Teut. *arden*, ſylva; whence *ardon*, habitare; primorum hominum habitacula in ſylvis, (ut ſunt fere domicilia Gallorum, qui plerumque ſilvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates. *Cæſar de B. Gall.*) *Kern* or *Cairn*, from Teut. *kermen*, lamentari, ejulare; Swed. *kerm*, pluteus; quaſi, *a place of lamentation*. *Tor*, from Teut. *thor*, collis, turris, difficilis. Even the appellation of *Albanich*, by which the deſcendants of the Scotti at this day diſtinguiſh themſelves, is evidently Teutonic, from *alp*, mons. So alſo may be the name *Cruthencichd*, applied to the Picts both of Scotland and Ireland; from Teut. *grutse* or *krutse*, far comminutum, fruſta farris hordeacei, grana hordei contrita. An adjective formed from this

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ſubſtantive by a Teutonic people, would be *grut-ſenigh* or *krutzenigh*, in proceſs of time *Cruthe-neichd*; that is, *people who lived upon prepared vegetable food*. *Britain* itſelf, or, as it is more antiently written, *Bertane*, may be derived from Teut. *berg*, mons; *ge-Berghten*, montes. Thus it ſeems probable that the names of villages were impoſed by a Teutonic people who had made ſome progreſs in civilization; or at leaſt were in the habit of erecting ſuch habitations.

Before we leave this ſubject, it may not be improper to mention an obſervation which has occurred with reſpect to one of the antient names of Edinburgh; viz. *Mayden caſtle*; tranſlated by Turgot, Fordun, and others, *Caſtrum puellarum*, or *the caſtle of maidens*. Turgot ſays that Queen Margaret, the wife of Malcolm the third, died at the *Caſtrum puellarum*; and the deſcription which he gives of it correſponds exactly with that of the caſtle of Edinburgh. "Some antiquaries imagine that the Scots termed it the *Maiden caſtle*, becauſe the Pictiſh princeſſes were kept there; but this, as obſerved by Lord Hailes, is irreconcileable with the idea of an Engliſh province extending to Edinburgh. It would have been ſtrange policy indeed to have kept the princeſſes upon the very frontier of another kingdom, as in a place of ſafety." That Edinburgh was ſo ſituated, we have the teſtimony of John

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of Wallingford, who mentions it as *at the northern extremity of Northumberland*. Caſtrum puellarum, however, according to Mr Pinkerton, is a mere tranſlation of *Dumfries*, or *Dun-Fres*, from Goth. *dun*, caſtellum, urbs; and *fru*, or *fre*, virgo nobilis. This, he adds, "was the name given by the Picts, while the Cumri of Cumbria called the ſame place *Abernith*, as it ſtands at the mouth of the *Nith*." By what antient author Dumfries is called *Abernith*, does not appear. I rather incline to think that both of theſe names ſignify *Edinburgh*. That this fortreſs was called Caſtrum puellarum, or *Maydyn caſtle*, at a very early period, is clearly evinced by charters of David the Firſt; by the Chronicle of Melroſe under the years 1180 and 1255; by Matthew Paris, p. 907, "puellarum caſtrum, quod vulgariter dicitur Edenburc;" and by the chronicles of Fordun, Wynton, and Harding. And Mr D. Macpherſon, in his illuſtrations of Scottiſh hiſtory, remarks, that the origin of Boyce's pretty fancy of converting this fortreſs into a boarding ſchool for young ladies of the Pichtiſh royal and noble families, is probably to be found in the following paſſage, from the Chronicle of Lanercoſt, "Redditum eſt *caſtrum puellarum* in manu J. Diſpenſatoris; locus, qui nuſquam in antiquis geſtis legitur prius expugnari, propter ſuam eminentiam et firmitatem, qui a conditore ſuo monarcho Edwyno Edwyneſburgh

dictus eſt antiquitus, ubi, *ut dicitur*, ſeptem filias ſuas poſuit conſervandas." The date of this Chronicle is not mentioned; nor is it of any importance. It would be more deſirable to know whether Turgot, confeſſor to Queen Margaret, the conſort of Malcolm Canmore, wrote *Maydyncastie*, or *Castrum Puellarum*. Be this how it may, the term *Mayden* appears to have no concern with the Latin *puellæ*; but is doubtleſs a genuine Gothic word; the participle paſt of the verb *maitan*, explained in the gloſſaries of Stiernhielm, Junius, and others, ſcindere, conſcindere, abſcindere, præſecare, concidere; where alſo we find ſeveral compoſites from the ſame verb, and of ſimilar ſignification; as in Luke iv. 19. *fra-letan ga-maidans*, dimittere confractos: xiv. 13. *ga-maidans, haltans, blindans*, debiles, claudas et cæcos. John xviii. 10. *afmai-mait*, abſcidit: *Bi-maitan*, circumcidere. Matthew v. 30. *af-mait tho*, erue eam: vii. 19. *us-maitada*, excidetur. Mark ix. 43. *af-mait tho*, abſcinde illam: xi. 8. *mai-maitun*, concidebant, vel cædabant; in which laſt, the correſponding word in the old Belgic Teſtament is "*ſneden.*"

The literal ſignification, therefore, of *Mayden castle*, I conceive to be, *a castle upon a hill which appears as if it were ſnedded, cut, or hewed down*, mons abſciſſus, rupes amputata; preciſely the ſame with *Snedden-castle*, or *Snedden-bergh*. This Gothic

Gothic word *maitan*, abſcindere, amputare, is one of thoſe few of which there ſeems no veſtige in the Teutonic, Saxon, or Scandinavian dialects. Hence we have in the appellation *Maydencaſtle*, a kind of preſumptive proof that the language of Ulphilas was ſpoken in North Britain when that name was given to the fort which was afterwards called Snedden caſtle, and Edinburgh. In all the modern dialects of the Gothic language, the place of this word *maitan* is ſupplied by the verb *to ſned*, and its derivatives.

Under the article *Snawdoun* in the Gloſſary, a conjecture is offered that Sneddenbergh, or Snawdon caſtle, may for ſome time have been called *Nedden* or *Nethen-bergh*, as the Engliſh Snottingham has now become Nottingham. I had not then attended to the diverſity of opinion which has long prevailed among our beſt antiquaries concerning one of the places called by antient hiſtorians *Abernethyn*, *Abernethi*, and *Aburnethige*. In the hiſtories of Ingulphus, Florence of Worceſter, and others, we find that William the conqueror in 1072 "invaded Scotland by land, while his fleet ſeconded the operations of his army. Malcom the Third *met him* at a place called *Abernithi* or *Abernethyn*, concluded a peace, gave hoſtages, and did homage;" (probably for the lands which he held in England.) It is highly improbable, ſays Lord Hailes, that Abernethy, on the ſouth bank of the river Tay, ſhould

ſhould be *here* intended. That place lies diſtant from any rout which ſo prudent a commander as William would have taken in an expedition againſt Scotland. He might indeed have come to Abernethy, had he invaded Scotland by ſea, and landed in the frith of Tay; but of *that* there is no appearance. The Saxon Chronicle deſcribes the march of William as by land through a known paſſage into Scotland, and mentions the fleet as merely ſubſervient to the expedition by land. Hence it is probable that William, with his land forces, would keep generally within a few miles of the ſea; and, if ſo, the natural place for an interview between the two kings was ſome where in the vicinity of a navigable river, and on the confines of the two kingdoms, where twenty years afterwards he propoſed to do homage, ubi reges Scotorum erant ſoliti rectitudinem facere regibus Anglorum. Goodall conjectures that this Aburnethige may imply a place, ſuch as Dumfries, at the confluence of the rivers Nith and Solway, or Eden. But that William entered Scotland by the Eaſt marches is probable, not only for the reaſon above-mentioned, but from a paſſage in Matthew of Weſtminſter, which informs us that William "returned from Scotland *per Cumbriam*," by the way of Cumberland. Lord Hailes thinks *the Tine* in Eaſt Lothian might, with ſome propriety,

ty, be termed *Abernithi*. With great deference to ſuch reſpectable authorities, it ſeems more probable that this *Aburnethige*, or *Abur-nethyn*, is no other than Edinburgh; quaſi, *Ghe-Burgh-Nethen*, or *Yburghnithin*; of which *Nethen-burgh* is merely a tranſpoſition; being at the ſame time an abbreviation of *Snedden-burgh*; from *ſnedden* or *ſniiden*, amputare, abſcindere; and *bergh*, or *ghe-bergh*, mons, locus editus ſive munitus.

Again, if *A-Bur-Nethyn* be *Nethenburgh*, one might naturally expect to find ſtill ſome earlier mention of it. Accordingly, in various antient Chronicles, under the year 685, we are informed that Egfrid, king of Northumbria, was defeated and ſlain in a battle with the Picts at a place *within their territories*, *among rugged hills*, and *near the north ſea*. The Annals of Ulſter call the place *Duin-Nechtain*, vel Caſtrum Nectani: Simon of Durham, *ſtagnum Nechtani*:—The Chronicle of Lindisfarne, *Nectanes-mere*.—The conſequences of this battle are thus deſcribed by Bede and other antient writers: "From "which time the hope and virtue of the king-"dom of the Angli began to melt and flow "backward: For the Picts recovered the land "of their poſſeſſion, *(terram poſſeſſionis ſuæ.)* "which the Angli had held: Trumwene, a "Northumbrian biſhop, who a few years before "had been appointed to preſide over *(ſome part*

"*of)*

" *of)* the Pictiſh territory, was obliged to make " his eſcape precipitately from his ſeat at Aber- " corn; and the Saxons never *(again)* ſent a " devouring tax-gatherer *(ambronem)* to exact " tribute of the Picts." The circumſtance of the Biſhop's ſeat being at Abercorn, a few miles weſt of Edinburgh, ſeems to imply that his juriſdiction extended over the country only on the ſouthern bank of the Forth; that is, probably, the counties of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington; conſtituting the *terra Pictorum*, within which Roger of Cheſter places Edinburgh; the hills to the ſouth of this city being alſo ſtill called the *Pehtland* or *Pentland hills*. The whole circumſtances of this piece of hiſtory ſeem to point unequivocally to Edinburgh. The *north ſea* of the Saxon Chronicle, the ſtagnum Nechtani of Simon of Durham, and the *Nectanesmere* of the Lindisfarne Chronicle may denote *the frith of Edinburgh*; and the " *angustias inacceſſorum montium*" of Bede, the rocky hills in its neighbourhood. Mr Macpherſon, however, in his *Geographical illustrations of Scottiſh history*, conjectures Dun-Nechtain to be the ſmall loch at Dunnachtan in Badanach, or Loch Nean at the foot of Ben Varn, and near Ben Garu in Athol; near both of which, it ſeems, there are monuments of battles. But ſurely it is improbable that a Northumbrian army, in the month of

of April or May, could penetrate through foreſts and formidable defiles ſo far north as Badanach! Goodall, on the other hand, ſuppoſes Dun-Nechtain to be a loch or moſs at *Nenthorn* in Roxburghſhire; and Hector Boyce places it in Galloway. As Abernethy or Abernethyn is frequently mentioned as a principal ſeat of the Pictiſh kings, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that it was one of the ſtrongeſt holds in their kingdom; a character which is more applicable to Dun-Nethan or Burgh-Nethan than to Abernethy on the banks of the Tay. The Pictiſh Chronicle, written about 1020, ſays that *Aburnethige* was built by a king of the Picts in the year 458; and that the name of the king was *Nethan* or *Nectanius;* ſo called perhaps from the name of the hill or caſtle. The regiſter of St. Andrews places the building of Aburnethyn under the year 600; but ſtill it was during the reign of a King *Nethan*, and the authority of the former is no way inferior to that of the latter. Be this how it may, it ſeems highly probable that *Dun-Nechtan* of the Annals of Ulſter, the Gaelic *Dun-Aidan*, and *Æburgh Nethyn* or Abernethigh of Ingulphus, Florence of Worceſter and Diceto, are the ſame with *Snedden burgh* or Snedden caſtle; and that theſe do not mean the preſent *Sneddon* or Stirling, but *Edinburgh*; from the circumſtance of its having alſo been called *Maiden-*

den-castle, a name of the same literal signification.

In every attempt of this nature, the principal difficulty is to account for the introduction of *French* words; or, as Tyrwhit expresses it, of that compound language "in which, though "the scheme and formation are in a great measure Saxon (or Belgic,) a large proportion of "the *elements* is French." To this it may be answered, that the greater part of these elements may have been borrowed not directly from the French, but from the Latin language; and probably would have been adopted into the Anglo-Belgic as well as the Scoto-Belgic nearly about the same period, although no such event as a Norman conquest had ever taken place. The greater part both of the Scottish and English clergy in early times were probably educated in France. It therefore ought to be no matter of surprise that the language of Barbour and Winton is found to contain a considerable number of French, or rather of Latin words. So does also the language of Belgium in the sixteenth century, as appears from the Dictionaries of Kilian, &c. While the Belgic and Anglo-Saxon literati were daily making accessions to their written language from the French and Latin, we cannot suppose that the Belgic dialect of Pehtland would remain stationary. We are indeed assured of the contrary,

contrary, by the well known elegiac ſonnet on the death of Alexander the Third, A. D. 1285, compoſed probably by a contemporary poet, and preſerved in Winton's Chronicle:

Quhen Alyſandyr oure King wes dede,
That Scotland led in luve and lè,
Away wes ſons of ale and brede,
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and glè:

Our golde wes changyd in to lede.
Cryſt, born in to virgynytè,
Succour Scotland and remede,
That ſtad us in perplexytè.

Chiefly, perhaps, through the means of ſuch ſhort compoſitions as this, the colloquial dialect would be gradually improved both in Scotland and England: And the attempt which was made to introduce the French language into the latter kingdom, inſtead of promoting the improvement of that dialect, would probably ſerve to retard it. Tyrwhit obſerves, that "even before the Nor-"man conqueſt, the language of France had "been introduced into the court of England, "and from thence among the people. The ac-"count which Ingulphus gives of this matter "is, that Edward the Confeſſor having been e-"ducated at the court of his uncle Duke Rich-"ard the Second, and having reſided in Nor-

" mandy many years, became *almost a French*
" *man*. Upon his return from thence, and ac-
" ceſſion to the throne of England in 1043, he
" brought over with him a number of Nor-
" mans, whom he promoted to the higheſt dig-
" nities; and, according to Ingulphus, under
" the influence of the King and his Norman fa-
" vourites, the whole nation began to lay aſide
" their Engliſh faſhions, and in many things to
" imitate the manners of the French. In parti-
" cular, he ſays expreſsly, that *all the Barons in*
" *their courts or houſholds began to ſpeak French,*
" *as a great piece of gentility.* At the revolution,
" 1066, the language of the Norman conqueror
" was interwoven with the new political ſyſtem,
" and the ſeveral eſtabliſhments which were
" made for the ſupport and ſecurity of the one,
" all contributed in a greater or leſs degree to
" the diffuſion and permanency of the other.—
" In particular, from the very beginning of his
" reign, all eccleſiaſtical preferments, as faſt as
" they became vacant, were given to Normans.
" The convents alſo were ſtocked with foreign-
" ers, whom the new Abbots invited over from
" the Continent, partly perhaps for the pleaſure
" of their ſociety, and partly in expectation of
" their ſupport againſt the cabals of the Anglo-
" Saxon Monks." " Sethe Normans come
" firſt into Engelond," ſays a contemporary au-
thor,

thor. "gentilmen children beeth taught to ſpeke "French from the tyme that they beeth rokked "in her cradel; and uplandiſche men alſo wil "liken himſelfe to gentilmen, and fondeth with "great beſyneſs for to ſpeke French." At that time, learning was in a great meaſure confined to the clergy; and the moſt eminent ſcholars were educated at the Univerſity of Paris. Hence all the beſt authors choſe to write in French, which was undoubtedly, ſays Warton, a great impediment to the cultivation and progreſſive improvement of the vernacular language. Anonymous French poems and ſongs, written about that time, are innumerable in every library; while ſcarcely one is to be found in the antient language of the country. Amuſement was thus provided for readers of rank and diſtinction; while the language of the common people remained ſtationary, from the circumſtance of its being for two hundred years deprived of one of the moſt powerful means of improvement. During the whole of this time, the Scoto-Belgic of Pehtland, experiencing no ſuch interruption, would continue (we may reaſonably ſuppoſe) in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement, partly from the increaſe of learning, and partly from the extenſion of commerce; ſo that, from the beginning of the twelfth, to the middle of the fourteenth century, the Scoto-Belgic was probably

bly a more poliſhed language than that of South Britain. Hence the poem of Barbour's Bruce, but more particularly the Fables of Robert Henryſon approach nearer to modern language than the compoſitions of any contemporary Engliſh author: And hence alſo it may be, as obſerved by Dr. Robertſon, that the letters of ſeveral Scottiſh Stateſmen in the ſixteenth century are not inferior in elegance, or in purity, to thoſe of the Engliſh miniſters with whom they correſponded. W. Patten, Londoner, in the preface to his hiſtory of the Duke of Somerſet's expedition into Scotland 1547, recommending an union of the two kingdoms, ſays, "ſeparate by ſeas from all other nations, in cuſtoms and conditions little differing, *in ſhape and language nothing at all.*"

Indeed, the difference between them probably never was greater than what we find at preſent between the dialects of Yorkſhire and Devonſhire, or of any two Engliſh counties lying at a diſtance from one another. An intelligent perſon, therefore, who is well acquainted with almoſt any one of the provincial dialects of England, can find no difficulty in underſtanding what is called the Scottiſh language. That which all over Britain was the written language of the fourteenth century, became the colloquial of the fifteenth; while that which was the colloquial

quial of the ſame century, had doubtleſs been the claſſical of the thirteenth. For the dialect which is now called *Scottiſh*, we are indebted to a few writers, of depraved taſte, about the end of the ſeventeenth, and beginning of the eighteenth centuries; who, inſtead of contributing, like Drummond of Hawthornden, to the improvement of the written language of their country, choſe to pen elegies on pipers, and dying ſpeeches of hounds and horſes, in the familiar dialects of the meaneſt vulgar. If a native poet of Yorkſhire, about the ſame period, had adopted the like abſurd practice, his compoſitions, bating ſome ſlight difference in the orthography, might equally have been termed *Scottiſh*. This colloquial dialect of the ſeventeenth century ſeems to correſpond nearly with the written language of Gawin Douglas, ſtripped of the words which he and one or two contemporaries had thought proper to borrow from the French and Latin. Liſle, in the preface to his "*Ancient Monuments in the Saxon tongue*," ſays that he improved more in the knowledge of Saxon *by the peruſal of Douglas's Virgil*, than by that of "all the old Engliſh he could find, poetry or proſe; divers of which were never yet publiſhed; becauſe *it was neerer the Saxon* and farther from the Norman,"—which amounts to this,

that

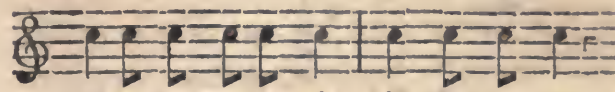
that the colloquial words and phraſes uſed by Douglas were pure Anglo-Belgic.

The ſlight difference between Scottiſh and Engliſh, in the pronounciation, and conſequently, of the orthography, ſeems not worthy of any particular attention. But it is neceſſary to remark, that in many of the antient Scottiſh, as well as Engliſh poems, where the lines in general contain ten ſyllables, the meaſure does not, as in modern poetry, depend upon the diviſion of the lines into a fixed number of feet. In the poems alluded to, the number frequently varies; and the ſyllables do not follow in order according to the modern rythm of a ſhort and a long ſyllable alternately, or of a long and two ſhort repeated. The meaſure ſeems rather to be regulated by the diviſion of the time required for recitation of the line, into portions like muſical phraſes; not neceſſarily equal in the number of ſyllables, but requiring an equal period of time for their pronunciation. And it appears alſo that theſe portions correſpond uniformly with what muſicians call *common time*, or *four in a bar*; each line being adapted either to one or two bars. For example, in the firſt lines of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, the rhythm may be exhibited in the following manner, (without regard to the elevation or depreſſion of the voice:)

When

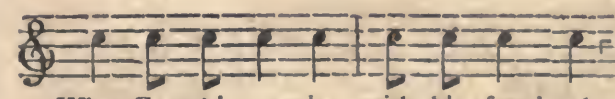
When that A - pril with his ſhoures ſote,

The droughte of March hath per-ced to the rote,



And ba-thed ev-ry veine in ſwich li- cour,

Of which ver - tue en - gen - dred is the flour,

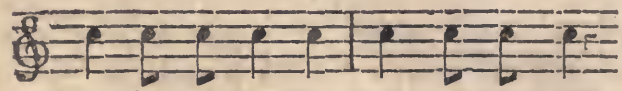


Whan Ze - phi - rus eke with his ſote brethe,

En - ſpi - red hath in eve - ry holt and heath,

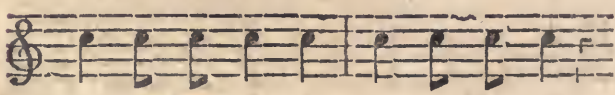
The

The ten - der crop - pes, and the young ſonne,

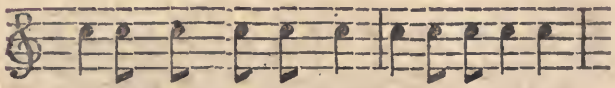


Hath in the ram his halfe courſe y - ronne,

And ſmale fou-les ma - ken me - lo - die,



That ſle - pen all night with o - pen eye,

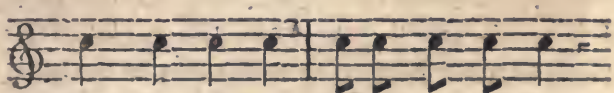


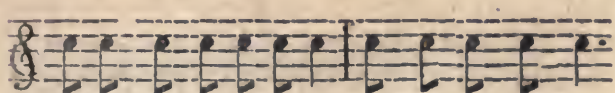
So pri - keth hem na - ture in her co-ra-ges,

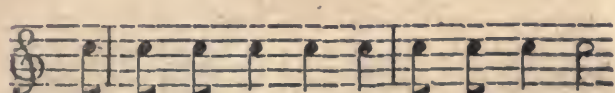
That lon - ger folk to gong on pil - gri-ma-ges.

The

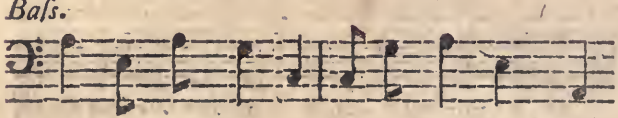
The tranſlation of the Æneid by Biſhop Douglas ſeems to be compoſed according to the ſame laws of metre. Take for inſtance a few of the firſt lines:

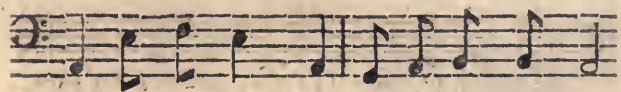


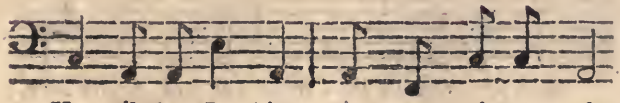




That theſe, and thouſands of other irregular lines in the Æneid were meant to be recited as modern heroic verſes, appears incredible. Perhaps the firſt lines of ten ſyllables, which were uniformly capable of being read in this manner, appeared in the verſion of the pſalms by Sternhold and Hopkins; as the 50th, 83d, 110th, and 124th.—And yet, from the muſic with which they are joined, there is room to doubt if the verſifier had any ſuch intention: For example, that of pſalm 110th:



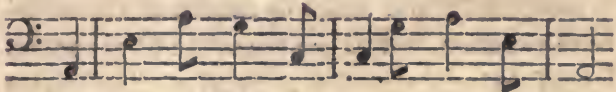




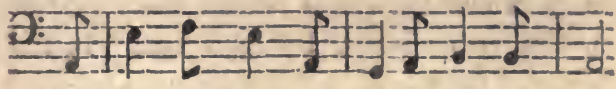
A ſtool, to be where - on thy feet may ſtand.

Had this pſalm been intended to be recited in the manner of heroic verſe, it ſeems probable that the meaſure, not to ſpeak of alterations neceſſary in the harmony, would have been regulated nearly thus:

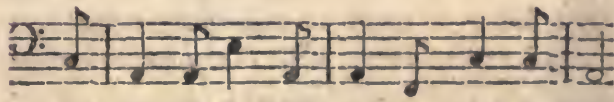
Baſs.



The Lord moſt high un - to my Lord thus ſpoke,



Sit thou now down, and reſt at my right hand,



Un - till that I thine e - ne - mies do make

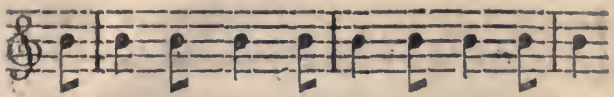
A ſtool, to be where - on thy foot may ſtand.

The

The order in which the ſlow and quick notes are diſpoſed in the muſic of this pſalm, ſeems to throw light upon the nature of old Scottiſh and Engliſh rhythm; particularly in thoſe poems which conſiſt chiefly of lines of ten ſyllables; ſuch as the tranſlation of the Æneid by Gawin Douglas, Henry's life of Wallace; the greater part of the works of Chaucer, &c. A very ſlight knowledge of muſic will enable the reader to perceive the difference between that rhythm and the iambic, in which almoſt all modern poetry is compoſed; and which is exhibited in the above variation, not of the ſucceſſion of the notes, but of their accentuation or relative value. The rhythm of antient poems appears uniformly to have been regulated according to that meaſure which in muſic is called *common time*; that of modern compoſitions, by *triple time*. In the former, a ſhort note is never found ſingle, or placed between two long ones: In the latter, the caſe is preciſely the reverſe; the motion of the ſyllables, in point of uniformity, reſembling that of a pendulum; while that of the antient or Saxon rythm may be ſaid to reſemble the beating of a drum, in various or irregular numbers of ſtrokes, but in common time.

The manner of reciting a noted pentameter line, according to modern or iambic meaſure, may be thus exhibited:

And



And ten ſhort words oft move in one dull line.

But, if the ſame line had been written by Douglas, Chaucer, or Pierce Ploughman, it would have been recited by the author probably thus:

And ten ſhort words oft move in one dull line.

Or thus,

And ten ſhort words oft move in one dull line.

Here the regularity of the antient meaſure would not have been eſſentially injured, although one or two more ſhort words had either been added to, or taken from the line:

And *then you'll find* ten ſhort words

Oft move in one dull line.

Or,

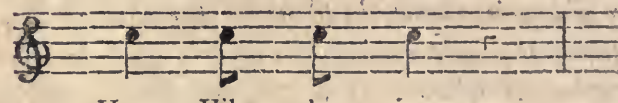
Or, by taking away one ſyllable:

And ten ſhort words move in one dull line.

According to this kind of rhythm, I conjecture that almoſt all Engliſh poetry antecedent to the year 1540, ought to be recited; otherwiſe, the reader will be ſhocked perpetually with ſeeming irregularities, when in fact there are none;—irregularities which he will attempt in vain to rectify, by contraction or diviſion of ſyllables.—That Chaucer, Blind Harry, and Douglas, had any plan or intention of writing verſes of five iambic feet, or a ſhort and a long ſyllable placed alternately, appears as unlikely as that a modern muſician ſhould compoſe a piece of muſic in which the bars ſhould uniformly conſiſt of five crotchets. Tyrwhit, and various other eminent critics, have been not a little puzzled in attempting to aſcertain what it was that conſtituted Anglo-Saxon poetry, ſince "we do not diſcover in the ſpecimens preſerved by Hickes any very ſtudied attempts at alliteration, nor the embelliſhment of rhyme, nor metre depending on a fixed

fixed and determinate number of syllables, nor that marked attention to their quantity which Hickes supposed to have constituted the distinction between verse and prose." "To a modern reader," says Mr Ellis, "it will certainly appear that there is no other criterion but that which is noticed by Tyrwhyt, namely, *a greater pomp of diction, and a more stately kind of march:*——Or *a more artificial obscurity of style;* not so much for the purpose of varying the cadence of their verse, as with a view to keep the attention of their hearers upon the stretch."—Neither of these suppositions is satisfactory. The mechanism and scheme of Anglo-Saxon versification seem to depend entirely upon *quantity;* by which is meant *the length of time employed in reciting the line;* without any other regard to the number of syllables than that the longest line shall not contain more than twice the number of the shortest corresponding line; and that both the longest and shortest shall be capable of being recited within the same portion of common time; which portion must either be *one* compleat bar, or *two.* One of the most irregular passages in the ode on Athelstan's victory, A. D. 938, may be thus exhibited:

Swile

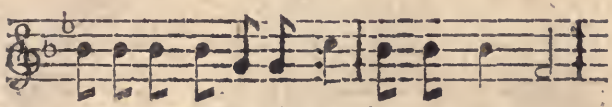


That is,—So there eke the prudent,
With flight came to his country,
The Northern Conſtantine,
The hoary Hilderinc.

Nearly alſo in the following manner may have been recited by far the moſt antient ſpecimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry. It has been handed down to us in King Alfred's tranſlation of Bede's hiſtory, Book IV. Chap. 24. and appears to have been compoſed about the year 660.

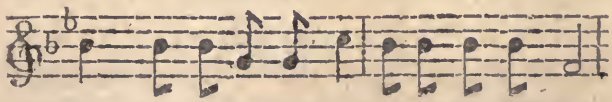
Fragment

Fragment of the genuine CAEDMON; perhaps nearly the ſame language with the Picto-Belgic.

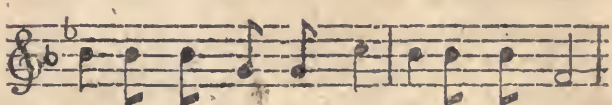


Nu we ſceo-lon he-ri-gean Heo-fon rices weard,

Me - to - des mihte and his mode ge - thank,



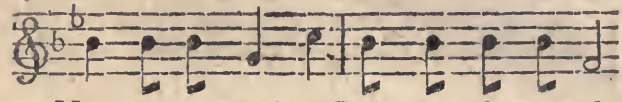
Weorc wul-dor fae-der ſwa he wun-dra ge-hwæs,



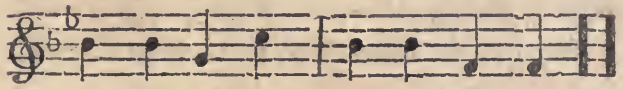
Ece drih - ten ord on-ſteald he æ - reſt ſcop,

Ear - than bear-num heo - fon to rofe,

Ha - lig ſcip - pend tha mid - dan geard,



Mon-cyn-nes weard ece Drih - ten æf - ter teode,



Fi - rum fol - dan, Frea æl - mih - tig.

Tranſlated thus,

Now ſhall we praiſe the Governour of the heavenly kingdom,
The power of the Creator; and render thanks for his kindneſs;
And for the deeds of the Father of glory; the Lord who wonderfully
Exiſted from the beginning; he firſt of all framed
The ſacred heavens as a covering to the children of the earth:
Then he, the protector of mankind, Lord eternal,
And God Almighty, ordained the earth for man's habitation.

In the ſame kind of meaſure are almoſt all the popular rhymes which ſtill continue to be repeated

peated by children in their ring-dances; ſuch as,

I'm Willie Waſtel
Here in my caſtel, &c.
I've a cherry, I've a cheſs,
I've a bonny blue glaſs, &c.

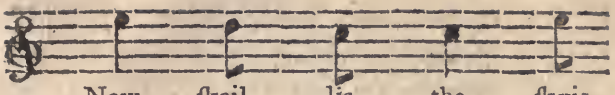
generally ſung to the notes here placed under the *Fragment of the genuine Caedmon.* Perhaps alſo the boaſted influence of antient Greek muſic ought to be aſcribed to the various modes and artful management of this kind of rhythm, rather than to the ſubdiviſion of the ſcale into half and quarter tones, or to any ſuperior excellence in the melody or harmony.

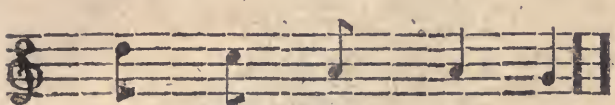
Theſe obſervations alſo afford a preſumption that the popular Scottiſh airs in common time, and eſpecially in this particular kind of rhythm, ſuch as *Hey now the day daws*, *John come kiſs me now*, and the *Flowers of the Forest*, are of higher antiquity than thoſe in treble or minuet time, as *I'll never leave thee*, *Waly, waly, up the bank*, and *Our auld gudeman.*

The original words of the firſt of theſe having long been ſuppoſed to be loſt, I was happy to find them in a MS collection of poems, chiefly by Montgomery, in the College Library of Edinburgh From its being mentioned by Gawin Douglas in 1512 as a favourite ſong among the vulgar, we may ſuppoſe it to be as old as the reign of James the Third: Tradition ſays, of Robert the Bruce.

HAY NOW THE DAY DAWIS.

Hay! now the day dauis,
The jo - lie cok crauis,
Now ſhrouds the ſhauis
Throw Na - ture a - none.
The thiff - el cok cryis
On lo - vers wha lyis,
Now





The feilds ourflouis
With gouans that grouis,
Quhair lilies lyk louis,
Als rid as the rone.
The turtill that treu is,
With nots that reneuis,
Hir hairtie perſeuis,
The night is neir gone.

Nou hairtis with hynds
Conforme to thair kynds;
The turſſis thair tynds
On grund quhair thay grone.
Nou hurchonis with hairs
Ay paſſis in pairs,
Quhilk deuly declairs
The night is neir gone.

The ſeſone excellis
Thrugh ſueetnes that ſmellis,
Nou Cupid compellis
Our hairts echone.

On Venus wha vaiks,
To muſe on our maiks,
Syne ſing for thair faiks,
The night is neir gone.

All curageous knichtis
Aganis the day dichtis,
The breiſt-plate that bricht is,
To feght with thair fone.
The ſtoned ſteed ſtampis
Throw curage and crampis,
Syne on the land lampis;
The night is neir gone.

The freiks on feildis,
That wight waponis weildis,
With ſhyning bricht ſheildis,
As Titan in trone.
Stiff ſpeirs in reiſts,
Over curſor's creiſts,
Ar brok on thair breiſts;
The night is neir gone.

So hard ar thair hittis,
Some ſueyis, ſome ſittis,
And ſome perforce flittis
On grund quhill they grone.
Syn grooms that gay is,
On blonks that bray-is,
With ſuords aſſayis,
The night is neir gone.

The

The Editor has only to add, that, except in thoſe inſtances where a word occurs but once in the courſe of the work, he has thought it unneceſſary to affix references from the gloſſary to the text. In general, the explanation is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by the cognate words; and there are in this volume many words which do not occur in the text. The Gloſſary now offered to the public has indeed ſome claim to be conſidered as a Dictionary of the antient language of Scotland. It may, at leaſt, alleviate the labour of others. And if hereafter he ſhall have diſcovered that any remarkable words have eſcaped his obſervation, he propoſes to ſupply ſuch omiſſions in an Appendix, to be delivered *gratis* to thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of the work. In all probability, he may, at the ſame time, find it neceſſary to correct ſome erroneous explanations. That there ſhould be no ſuch, in a Gloſſary of ſix thouſand words, is not to be expected.

GLOSSARY;

OR

AN EXPLANATION OF

ANCIENT SCOTTISH WORDS.

A, Ae, *one, only;* abbreviation of the Sax. *ane,* unus.

Abad, Abade, Bade, *delay, tarrying; tarried;* from Teut. *beyden,* manere. [Goth. *beidan,* expectare.]

Abaitmentis, *amuſements;* becauſe, ſays Ruddiman, they abate or mitigate our cares or ſorrows.

Abandoun, *to bring under ſubjection, to ſubdue; quaſi* y-bandoun from Sax. *ge-bindan.* Teut. *ghe-bandighen,* ligare, domare. [Goth. *bandia,* vinctus.]

Abandown, At abandown, At bandown, *at random, at liberty;* from Fr. *abandon, bandon.*

Abate, Vol. I. 19, *event, adventure.*

Abays, Abaw, *to abaſh, to confound;* alſo *to make a low abeyſance.* Fr. *abaiſſer.*

Abee, *alone,* q. y-bee, remain in the ſame ſtate.

Abit, *abide, await.*

Abitis, Obits, *ſervice for the dead.* Lat.

Abjure, *to abſolve.* Lat.

Ablis, Abil, Ablins, *perhaps, if able,* q. d. able ſo.

Abone, Abovyn, *above.* Teut. *boven,* ſupra; quaſi *ghe-boven,* or *y-boven.*

Abrede, Brade, *to publiſh,* or *ſpread abroad:* alſo *to preſs, drive,* or *force.* Sax. *abrædan,* propalare; exerere, ſtringere, avellere.

Abſtekyl, *obſtacle.*

Ab-Thane, Abthane, *up,* or *upper Thane;* ſee Thane.

Abulyé, Habulyé, *to dreſs, to equipp,* or *arm.* Fr. *habiller.*

Abulyeiment, *habiliment, harneſs, armour.* Fr. *habilement.*

Abuſion, *abuſe.*

Aby, *to abide*, or *ſuffer.* Teut. *beyden ;* Dan. *bier*, expectare, ſuſtinere ; alſo, *to dwell*, from Sax. *bye*, habitatio ; *byan*, habitare.

Aby, *quaſi* Y'by, *to buy.*

Acherſpyre (ſpoken of malt) *to ſpring at both ends*, and thereby, ſays Skene, " to ſhute out all the thrift and ſubſtance." According to a Lancaſhire Gloſſary, *ackerſprit* ſignifies " a potatoe with roots at both ends." Teut. *achter*, poſt, retro ; & *ſprote*, *ſprit*, germen, germinatio.

Achil for Athil, *noble.* Sax. *aethel*, nobilis.

Actendit, expl. *afforded.*

Actoune, *a quilted leathern covering for the body.* O. Fr. *auqueton.*

Adjutorie, *aid.* Lat.

A-dow, Of dow, *of worth.* Teut. *deghe*, virtus, decus, bonum aliquid. See Dow.

Adrad, *afraid.* Sax. *adred*, timuit.

Adred, *downright.* Fr. *adroit.*

Adreich, A-drigh, *behind, at a diſtance behind.* Teut. *traegh*, tardus. Skinner miſtakes the meaning of the word, and ſo derives it from Sax. *dræfe*, expulſio.

Adreſs, *to order, to frame.* Fr. *addreſſer.*

Adreſſy, *expertly, with good addreſs.* Fr.

Afald, Effald, Ane fald, *ingenuous, without guile, ſingle-minded.*

Affeir, Effere, Fere, Feir, *appearance, ſhew, equippment.* Sax. *faergh ;* Swed. *farg ;* Teut. *verwe*, color. Fere or Effere of weir, *ſhew of war.*

Affeir, Effair, *affairs, buſineſs* ; Affeired, *buſied.* Fr. *affaire.*

Affeirs, Efferis, Affeiring to, *belongs to, relates to, is proper, becomes :* from the Fr. *afferant*, of the ſame ſignification ; and nearly allied to the Lat. *refert.* [Goth. *fagrs*, utilis, appoſitus.]

Affroitlie, *affrightedly.*

Affy, *to confide.* Fr.

Afterings, *the laſt drawn part of a cow's milk.* [Theot. *afterin*, poſterior.]

After-hend,

After-hend, *afterwards, next after.* Teut. *achter-aen,* deinceps.

After-clap, *evil consequence.* [Teut. *achterklap,* diffamatio.]

Affyrm, Afferme, *to support; to establish.* Fr.

Agayne, *against.* Sax. *agen.*

Age, *edge.*

Aggrege, *to aggravate.* Fr. *aggreger.*

Aggrise, *to affright; attack.* Sax. *agrisan,* horrere.

Agill, Achil, *noble.* Sax. *aethel.*

Aiglet, *tagged point.* Fr. *esguillette,* q. d. aculeata. It is also explained *a jewel in one's cap.* Fr. *aigrette.*

Aik, *oak.* Ackyn, *oaken.* Sax. *ac,* quercus.

Ain, *own.* Sax. *agen.* Goth. *aihn,* proprius.

Air, *early.* Sax. *aer.* Goth. *air,* prima luce, prius; whence it also signifies *before, some time ago.*

Air, *heir.*

Air, *oar.* Sax. *ar.* Isl. *aar,* remus.

Air, *hair,* used for a thing of no value.

Airt, *point of the compass;* perhaps equivalent to *ward* in composition. Sax. *weard,* versus: Or, from Ir. *aird,* a coast or quarter.

Aisement, Aysyament, Easement, *ease, convenience, advantage.* Fr. *aise.*

Ait, *oat, oaten.*

Aizles, Eisles, *glowing hot cinders.* Teut. *asche,* cinis. Swed. *eld,* ignis, q. *ash-elds.* See Eldin.

Alaguſt, explained *suspicion.*

Akyre, *field, field of growing corn.* Teut. *acker.* Goth. *akrs,* ager.

Alake, *alack, alas;* according to the Lanc. Glossary, *a o'like,* all I love.

Alanerly, Allennarlie, *alone, only, exclusively.* Teut. *alleenlick,* solum, tantum.

A lawe, *below.*

Alb, *white garment, a surplice.* Lat.

Ald, *old.* Teut. *ald,* antiquus.

Alege, *to absolve from allegiance.* Fr. *al-leger.*

Algate, Algatis, *all ways, every way;* semper, omnino, nihilominus. See Gate.

Alite, *a little.*

Alkin,

Alkin, *all kind, every ſort.*
Allaris, *allies, confederates.*
Allennarlie. See Alanerly, *alone.*
Aller, *elder tree.*
Aller, *altogether.* Teut. *aller*, omnium; *allerley*, omnigenus. Goth. *allis*, omnino.
All-hallows, *All ſaints day.* Sax. *ealra halgena-mæſſe*, omnium ſanctorum feſtum.
Allow, Lowe, *to applaud*, or *approve.* Allow, for *I lowe.* Allowit, *praiſed, commended.* Fr. *alloüer.* Sax. *loſian.* Iſl. *lofa*, laudare.
Almorie, Aumry, *cup-board.* Teut. *almaris.* Fr. *armaire*, armarium, repoſitory of utenſils.
Almous, Amuſs, *alms.* Teut. & Sax. *aelmeſſe.* [Goth. *armahairtitha*, eleemoſyna.]
Almouſeir, *almoner.* See Almous.
Alriſche. See Elriſche, *hideous.*
Allryn, explained *all in progreſs.* Teut. *allerhande*, omnigenus.
Alryne ſeems to mean *the top of a turret or hill.*
Als, *as, alſo.* Teut. *als*; ſicut.
Alſwyth, *inſtantly.* Sax. *ſwyth*, vehementer, whence *ſwift.*
Aluterlie, Alluterly, *altogether, utterly, wholly.* O. Fr. *tout-oultre.*
Alycht, *enlighten.* Sax. *leohtan*, accendere.
Amaille, Anmaille, *quickſilver*, or a mixture of quickſilver with ſome other metals or ſemi-metals.
Ambyſett, *beſet, lay in ambuſh.* Sax. *ymb*, about.
Ameis, Ameys, Ameſe, *mitigate*, or *appeaſe.* Fr. *amuſer*; or, according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *emmatir*, cohibere, reprimere.
Amene, *pleaſant.* Lat. *amænus.*
Amerand, Emerant, *green, verdant*; from the colour of the *emerald.*
Ameris, Amberys, *embers.*
Amit, *admit, omit.*
Amorettis, *heads of quaking graſs*, or *ſhakers.* Fr. According to Mr Tytler, *love-knots* or *garlands.*
Amorat, *enamoured.* Fr.
Amſhack, *nooſe, faſtening.* See Hamſchakel.

Amyrale, *admiral.* Fr. & Belg. from Lat. Barb. *admiralis* seu *admiralius.*

Amyte, *amity, friendſhip.* Fr.

An, And, *if.* Iſl *aen,* ſi.

Aname, *call over the names.*

Ancleth, Hancleth, *ankle.* Sax. *ancleow,* q. d. *aen-clauwe,* talus.

Aneath, *beneath.*

Ane, *one, the ſame.* Sax. *an.* Goth. *ains,* unus. It was alſo much uſed for the article *a,* and ſometimes as a verb, *to be at one, to agree.*

Anelyd, *incited, excited.* Sax. *anælan,* incitare.

Anent, *concerning, about.*

Anens, Anenſt, *over againſt* ; from Sax. *nean,* prope.

Anerly, *only.*

Angel, *a gold coin of* 10*s. value.*

Anherd, Annerd, *adhere.* Fr. *aherdre.*

Ankerſaidel, III. 429. *anchorite, hermit.* Sax. *ancer-ſetle,* anchoreſis. The ſame Saxon word alſo ſignifies the prow of a ſhip, or ſhip's head, *prora.*

Ankerſtock, *a large loaf made of rye flour ;* quaſi *an anchorite's ſtock,* or *ſupply for ſome length of time* ; or ſo called perhaps from ſome fancied reſemblance to the ſtock of an anchor.

Anlace, *dagger.* Theot. *anelaz, analeze,* adlumbare, vel adlaterale telum ; from *lez,* latus, ad latus, juxta.

Anter, Aunter, *adventure.*

Anterous, Aunterous, *adventurous.*

Anteteume, Anti-tune, *antiphoné,* or *reporſe, alternate ſinging.*

Anyng, *union.* Iſl. *ening.*

Anys, *aſſes.* Fr.

Anys, Anis, *once, one's.*

A per ſe, Lat. uſed for *unique, matchleſs perſon,* or *thing ;* cui nihil ſimile, like the letter A *by itſelf,* which has the firſt place in the Alphabets of moſt languages, perhaps from its being more eaſily pronounced than any other letter.

Apayn, *ſcarcely, hardly, with difficulty.* Fr. *a-peine.*

Apirſmart, *poignant, froward, rough.* Fr. *aſpre,* and Sax. *ſmeort,* cruciatus.

Apert,

Apert, *brisk, free, bold.* Fr.
Aporte, *deportment, conduct.* Fr. *apport.*
Appleis, *satisfy, content.*
Appoisit, *composed.*
Aragne, a *spider.* Lat. *aranea.*
Ar, *oar.* Sax. *are* Isl. *aar,* remus.
Aras, Arrace, to *seize* or *snatch.* Fr. *arracher.*
Arayne, *arrayed.*
Arblaster. See Aublaster, *cross-bow.*
Arc, Ark, *large chest.* Sax. *arc.* Goth. *arka.*
Areik, *to reach to.* Sax. *areccan,* assequi.
Aressis, *arrace, tapestry.*
Argone, Argue, *censure, call in question, quarrel about.*
Argh, Airgh, *tardy, backward, slow.* Theot. *arg,* inutilis, ignavus, timidus. Teut. *traegh, tardus.*
Arghness, Archness, *tardiness, backwardness.* See Argh.
Arit, *tilled.* Teut. *aeren,* arare.
Arles, Arle-penny, *earnest money.* Fr. *arres.* Belg. *ar-penning.* Swed. *arlig,* fincerus. Lat. *arrha.*
Armony, *harmony.*
Armyn, Armouris, *arms.* Fr.
Arnit, Ernyt, *earth-nut,* bulbocastanum.
Arsey-versey, *topsy-turvy, heels over head.*
Ass, Assis, *ashes.* Teut.
Artailye, Artellyé, *artillery, weapons of offence;* as *bows and arrows* before the invention of cannon. Fr. *artillerie.*
Arts and Jury, *scholastic sciences and law.*
Arre, Erre, *skar, mark left by a sore.* Dan. *arr,* cicatrix.
Arred, Erred, *cicatrised.* Dan. *arred.*
Arreik, *to reach to.* Sax. *areccan.*
Artow, *art thou.*
Ask, *newt,* an animal of the lizard kind. Fr. *ascalabe,* stellio.
Ass, Ais, *ashes.* Teut. *as* vel *asch,* cinis.
Assecurat, *assured.* Lat.
Assil-trie, *axle-tree.* Teut. *as,* axis.
Assege, *besiege, siege.*
Assembyl, *engage.* Assemblé, *engagement.*

Assolyé,

Aſſolyé, Aſſoilie, Aſſoylié, *abſolve, acquit.* Lat. *abſolvere.*

Aſſoinye, Aſſonie, *excuſe, eſſoign;* alſo to *acquit.* Fr. *exonier.*

Aſpyne, Heſping, *faſtning.* See Heſp.

Aſſyth, *ſatisfaction; to ſatisfy.* Gael. *ſith,* peace; or rather Sax. *ge-ſothian,* to ſooth.

Aſtabil, *eſtabliſh, ſettle.*

Aſtalit, *enſtalled, ſtationed.* Sax. *ſteall,* ſtatus, ſtatio.

Aſtart, Aſtert, *to ſpring ſuddenly, to run away quickly, to leap.* Sax. *aſtirian,* amovere, commovere.

Aſters, *ſtars.* Fr. *aſtre.* Lat. *aſtrum.*

Aſtit, *rather, ſooner;* q. d. *as tide, as ſoon.*

Aſtound, *aſtonied, aſtoniſhed.* Sax. *ſtunian,* obtundere.

Aſtrene. See Auſtrene, *auſtere.*

At, *that.* Dan. &c.

Atanis, *at once.*

Atcheſon, explained *two thirds of a penny.*

Athe, Aith, *oath.* Sax. *ath.* Goth. *aith.*

Athel, Aethil, *noble, illuſtrious.* Sax. *aethel,* nobilis.

Athil-men, *nobles.* Sax.

Attaychit, *attached, faſtened.* Fr. *attaché.*

Attamie, *human ſkeleton.* O. Teut. *atum,* ſpiritus.

Attour, Atoure, q. d. *out over, beyond, exceeding;* *moreover.*

Attyr, Atry, *grim, with a threatening aſpect.* Sax. *ater,* virus, venenum. Lat. *ater,* vel *atrox.*

Attyrcope, *malignant perſon, ſpider, poiſonous inſect.* Sax. *attercoppa,* aranea, from Sax. *ater,* venenum. Teut. *eyter,* pus, ſanies, & *cop, koppe,* aranea.

Atys, Aits, *oats.* Sax. *ate,* avena, lolium.

Ava, *of all, at all.*

Avance, *advance, promote.*

Avenand, *affable, convenient.* Fr. *advenant.*

Avenantis, *affable perſons.* Fr.

Aver, *plough horſe, bad horſe.* Lat. barb. *averia,* equi; from O. Teut. *aver, haverie,* bona mobilia.

Averyle, *April.*

Averus, *avaricious.* Lat. *avarus.*

Avillous,

Avillous, Awillous, III. 147. *debaſed, degenerate.* Fr. *avilè.*

Aumrie. See Almrie, *cup-board.*

Avouterie, Advouterie, *adultery.* O. Fr. *avoutrie.*

Avyſct, *bethought, behaved, conducted.* Avyſement, *conſultation.* Fr. *aviſe*, from Teut. *wiiſen*, inſtruire.

Aw, *to own, to be owner of.* Sax. *agan.* Goth. *aigan*; poſſidere, habere, obtinere.

Aw, *to owe.* Iſl. *eg aa*, debeo.

Awail, Awali, *to fall backward*, or *tumble down hill.*

Awalt ſheep, *one that has ſo fallen, and cannot recover itſelf.* Fr. *avaller.*

Awbercheoun, *habergeon, coat of mail.* Fr.

Awblaſter, Alblaſter, *croſs-bow, croſs-bow men.* Fr. *arbaleſtier, arbaleſte*; arcubaliſta.

Aucht, *property, poſſeſſion.* Sax. *æht.* Goth. *aigins*; poſſeſſio, peculium, opes, ſubſtantia.

Aucht, *owned, appropriated, poſſeſſed.* See Aw, to be owner of.

Aucht, *ought.*

Aucht, Auchten, *eight.* Teut. *ahtu.* Goth. *ahta*, octo. Auchtene, *eighteen.* Auchtſum, *about eight.* Auchtand, *eighth.*

Awent, perhaps Avent, expl. *refreſh.*

Awerty, perhaps Averty, *experienced.* Fr. *adverti.*

Auld, *old.* Teut. *ald, alt.*

Awle, *hall.* Iſl. *haull*, aula.

Aume, Alme, *allum.*

Awmon, Hewmon, *helmet.*

Awmous, *a fur cap.* O. Fr. from Teut. *muts.*

Awne, *beard of oats*, or other grain. Goth. *ahand*, paleas.

Aunter, Aventure, *adventure.* Auntyris, *adventures.* Aunterous, *adventurous.* Aunterin, Aunteryns, *peradventure, by chance, fortuitouſly.* Fr. *aventure.*

Auncetour, *anceſtor.*

Awpes, Whaups, *curlews.*

Aureat, *golden, poliſhed.* Lat.

Awſum, Awſome, *frightfull, horrible.* See Ug-ſum.

Auſtie, Auſtrie. See Auſtrene, *auſtere.*

Awſtrene,

Awſtrene, Alſtrene, Aſtrene, *auſtere, ſevere, ſtern.* Teut. *hals-ſterrigh*, obſtinatus, duræ cervicis. Sax. *ſtyrn.* Lat. *auſterus.*

Autane, Hautane, *haughty.* Fr. *hautain.* Goth. *haubs*, altus.

Awyn, Awin, *own.* Sax. *agen.* Goth *aighin, aihn*, proprius.

Axis, *aſks.*

Axes, Ackſys, *ague;* ſuppoſed to originate from Fr. *acces* de fievre; but rather perhaps from the Sax. *aeke*, dolor; or, *egeſis*, horror, terror. Goth. *agis*, trepidatio.

Ay, *ever.*

Ayl-dolly, Eildollie, Oyl-dolie, Vol. III. p. 341, ſome kind of oil perhaps for curing wounds? Sax. *ele*, oleum, and *dolgh*, vulnus; but this ſeems very doubtful.

Aynding, *breathing.* Aynding ſtede, *breathing place.* Dan. *aander*, to breath. Swed. *ande*, anhelitus.

Ayont, *beyond.* Sax. *a-gheond*, ultra, trans.

Ayſament, *accommodation.* Fr. *aiſance.*

B.

Babie, *halfpenny;* according to Mr Pinkerton and others, corrupted from Fr. *bas-piece*, which, they ſay, was the original name of this coin, on account of the baſe quality of the billon or metal of which it was made. The word is mentioned in Knox's hiſtory of the reformation, and appears to be as ancient as the time of James the Fifth, when its value was three Scottiſh pennies.

Babyis, *babes.*

Bad, Baud, *offered.* Bad him, *made him an offer of.* See Bid, *to offer.*

Bad, Baud, *invited.* See Bid, *to invite.*

Bad, Baud, *commanded, ordered.* See Bid.

Bade. See Abade, *delay.*

Bade, Baid, *place of reſidence*, or *abode:* alſo *dwelt*, quaſi *byed*, from Sax. *bye*, habitatio; *byan*, habitare.

Badlyng, perhaps *evil diſpoſed perſon.* See Baudling.
Badnyſtie, perhaps *barrenneſs.*
Baggit hors, *ſtallion*; ſo named from Fr. *baguette.*
Bagrie, ſame as Blaidrie, *traſh, trumpery.*
Bag-ſtanis, *teſticles.*
Bailis, Bales, *ſorrows, misfortunes.* Sax. *beal,* malum.
Bailis, Bales, Bale-fyres, now by corruption *bone-fires.* Dan. *baal.* Sax. *bael* & *baelfyr,* rogus, pyra. In O. Engl. *bale-wood* ſignified wood for making the bale-fires.
Bain, Bane, *bone.* Sax. *ban.*
Baird, *bard, rhimer, poet;* of Celtic origin, the word being found nearly under the ſame form, and with the ſame ſignification, in all the various dialects of that language; as alſo, *bar,* carmen.
Bairdis, *trappings,* particularly of horſes. See Baird.
Baith, *both.* Sax. *bathwa.* Goth. *bai,* ambo.
Baird, *to array,* or *equipp.* Bairdyt, *dreſſed, capariſoned.* Teut. *barderen.* Fr. *barder,* phalerare, ornare.
Bair-man, *bankrupt,* ſubſtantia omni nudatus.
Bairne, Barne, Berne, *child, young perſon.* Sax. *bearn.* Goth. *barn,* infans, puer, puella.
Bairn-tyme, *the whole children of one woman.* Sax. *bearn-team,* proles.
Bait, *to feed, to paſture.* Baitand, *paſturing.* Sax. *batan,* meſcare.
Bak, Bauk, *bat,* veſpertilio.
Bakſter, *baker.* Iſl.
Bakkin, Bak-men, *followers, attendants.*
Bald, *bold.* Sax. *bald,* audax.
Balen, *whale bone.* Lat. *balena.*
Balker, *an officer of the cuſtoms,* or *inſpector at a ſea port.*
Ballingere, Ballyngare, a kind of *ſloop* or *long-boat.*
Ballit, *ballad;* the origin uncertain, although ſome derive it from Lat *ballare,* ſaltare; between which and the Fr. *ballit,* there is, however, a manifeſt affinity. See Barly-break.
Balow, Balelow, *buſh.* An ingenious etymologiſt has fancied

fancied the latter to be Fr. *bas! le loup*, huſh! there's the wolf!

Ban, *to curſe, to excommunicate*. Sax. *abannan*. Swed. *banna*, denuntiare.

Band of a hill, *the top* or *ſummit*; ſo called perhaps from its *bent* appearance.

Bancouris, *tapeſtry covers for tables, benches*, &c. Fr. *banquier*. As a diminutive, or rather a variation of *binks*, it alſo ſignifies *bunkers*, i. e. *benches* or *ſeats* in a window receſs, or in the wall.

Bandoun, *priſon, confinement, bondage*. Teut. *band, banden*. Goth. *bandios*, vincula; *bandia*, captivus, vinctus; *bindan*, vincere, ligare. "To her bandon" occurs in Chaucer, and is explained by Junius *to her voluntary ſervice*, as in O. Fr. *a ſon bandon*. In a Norman-Saxon ballad publiſhed by Mr Ritſon, "in hire bandoun," is expl. *at her command*; but this ſpecies of Saxon dialect was probably never much known in Scotland.

Bandſter, *binder, he who binds up the corn into ſheaves*. Teut. [Goth. *banſta*, horreum.]

Bane See Boun, *ready*.

Baneoure, Banerer, *bearer of the banner*. Teut. *banerheer*, dominus præcipui ſigni, baro. Belg. *band, baniere*, ſignum militare. Goth. *bandwo*, ſignum.

Bang, *ſevere blow*; alſo *to beat ſeverely*. Sw. *banka, bangia*, pulſare. Teut. *benghelen*, fuſtibus cædere. Goth. *banios*, plagas.

Bangſter, Bangiſter, *ferocious quarrelſome fellow*; from Bang.

Bannow, Bannock, *a thinniſh loaf of a circular form*; commonly made of barley-meal. Teut. *bol*. Swed. *bulla*, panis rotundus; & *nauw*, reſtrictus, parcus, ſordidus, q. *bol-naw*. Gael. *bonnach*.

Banrent, Banneret, *a knight* or *chief who in war was entitled to diſplay his arms on a "banner" or diſtinguiſhing flag in the King's army*. The ceremony of his creation took place commonly in the field under the royal ſtandard.

Barbulye, *to diſtract, to perplex*. Fr. *barbouiller*.

Bardis. See Baudis, *trappings*.

Bargane,

Bargane, *a wrangling* or *contending, a ſkirmiſh* or *battle.*

Bargane, *to wrangle, to quarrel,* or *fight.*

Barganeris, *wranglers, combatants, fighters.* Fr. *barguigner,* licitari; where the Latin word correſponds better than the French with the Scottiſh *bargane.* Teut. *balghen,* altercari, decertare, confligere; or, it may have the ſame origin with Wrangle or Argone. See alſo Barrat.

Barla-fummil, Barly-fa', *an exclamation for a truce* by one who has fallen down in wreſtling or play; according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *parley,* and *whommil, (whelm,)* in the Aberdeenſhire dialect, *fommil.* Montgomery, in one of his unpubliſhed poems, ſays to his miſtreſs, "then *barla-cheis,* or *barla-chois* advyſe;" that is, as it would ſeem from the context, then conſider whether you will keep me *chacing* after you, or at once declare me the object of your *choice.* This tends, in ſome degree, to confirm Ruddiman's conjecture, but is not ſatisfactory. It is not unlikely that the meaning of *barly* in this and in the following article may be the ſame, whatever be the derivation.

Barly-brake, Barli-break, explained *a ring dance,* chorus circularis. If this definition be correct, the origin muſt be different from that ſuggeſted by Ruddiman in the preceding article; at leaſt, no analogy ſeems diſcoverable. Perhaps it may be found in the Celt. *bar,* carmen, and *lay* or *leod,* populus, vulgus: *break* may be ſynonimous with *freak.*

Barmekyn, Barmkyn, Bermkin, *the outermoſt fortification of a caſtle.* Teut. *barm,* agger, coacervatio lapidum aut terræ; & *kina,* fiſſura, a rude wall furniſhed with apertures. This ſeems alſo to have been the *original,* although not the modern ſignification of the Fr. *barbacane.* See Barraiſs.

Barm-hors, probably *a horſe for carrying out dung to the field;* vulgarly *a muck-horſe.* Teut. *barme,* fæx, ſanies.

Barnage, Barné, *baronage, inhabitants of a barony, vaſſals of a baron,* from Teut. *bar,* ſuperior, dominus, herus.

herus. Barony or Baronry is ſtill uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

Barraiſs, Barris, Barrace, *limits, bounds, barrier, ſpace of ground where combatants were incloſed.* O. Fr. *barra.* Teut. *barre*, ſeptum, repagulum; *barren*, includere, nearly allied to Barmekyn or Barnkyn.

Barrat, *trouble, ſorrow.* Iſl. *barrata*, lis, contentio, which ſome have ſuppoſed to be alſo the origin of Sc. *bargane, wrangle.*

Bartane, *Britain.* Bartanye, *Bretagnè.*

Baſk. See Haſk, *dry and rough to the taſte.* Teut.

Baſſyn-raip, *rope made of prepared ruſhes*, or *coarſe hemp.* Teut. *bieſe*, or *biendſe*, juncus, ſcirpus.

Baſſynit, Baſnyt, *helmet.* Fr. *baſſinet*, galea.

Baſſnyt, (cow,) *white faced*; from O. Eng. *bauſyn*, a badger.

Baſte, *to beat.* See Baſton.

Baſton, *baton, ſtaff.* Teut. *baſt.* Sax. *bat.* Iſl. &c. *virgula.*

Batable, Baitable, *debateable, of which the property is doubtful*, or *liable to be contended for.* Fr. *batable*, pugnabilis. Teut. *battin*, batuere.

Batch, *crew, company.* Fr. *bauche*, a layer or courſe of ſtones for building.

Bate, *boat.* Bate-ward, *boat-man, boat-keeper.*

Battie, Bawty, *name commonly given to a dog.* [Theot. *bandt*, canis paſtoralis, vinculis aſſuetus.]

Battie-bummel, Bommel-bautie, *ſimpleton, booby.* Here is a notable fund of etymological amuſement. 1mo. it may be called an alliterative corruption or augmentation of the Teut. *bot-muyl*, homo ſtolidus, from *bot*, hebes, and *muyl*, mulus. 2do. it may be derived from the ſame Teut. *bot*, and *bommele*, fucus, q. *ſtupid drone.* 3tio. As *Blaitie-bum* occurs in the ſame ſenſe, the derivation may be from Teut. *blait*, vaniloquus, bardus, glorioſus, and *bomme*, tympanum, q. *empty boaſter.* Laſtly, from the Fr. *bat*, and Teut. *boom-woll*, cotton, q. *bag of cotton.*

Battayle, *battle, war; diviſion of an army; cloſe by one another, like men in order of battle.* Teut. *batalie*, certamen;

certamen; batualia, exercitationes gladiatorum, vel militum. Theot. *battin*, ferire, percutere.

Battellit, *embattled, ſurrounded with battlements.* Battalling, *battlement.* See Battayle.

Batts, Botts, *cholic.* Teut.

Bauburd, *larboard.* Fr. *baſbord*, left ſide. The ſame word is alſo explained *whore.*

Bauch, Baugh, *feeble, ſilly, flat.* Teut. (contemptuouſly,) *balgh*, puer.

Baudling, Badling, *mean perſon, boor.* Theot. *baudeling*, caſarius; *bodel*, caſa, ædicula.

Baugie, *badge.*

Bawdekyn, *bodkin.*

Bawdekin, *a ſort of rich cloth or tapeſtry.* Teut. *baldakin*, tectum pretioſum ſuper menſas, &c.

Bawdreik, *a pendant necklace.*

Bauk, *ſpar, bar, ſmall beam.* Teut. *balk*, trabs.

Bayne, explained *a ſort of fur*; perhaps from Teut. *baey*, levidenſa.

Bazed, Bumbazed, *confounded.* Teut. *baeſen*, delirare, oberrare, vagari.

Be, *by.* Sax.

Becht, *tyed, faſtened*, as with a withy, or band of twigs; from Teut. *bieghen*, flectere.

Be-coſt, *coſt.* Be-dyit, *dyed.* Be-dettit, *indebted*, &c.

Bedes, *beads*, ſpherulæ præcatoriæ. See the manner of uſing beads in prayer, Vol. III. p. 242.

Bedes-man, Beid-man, *devotee, interceſſor, one whoſe duty it is to pray for his benefactor*; from Sax. *bidan.* Teut. *bidden.* Dan. *beder*, orare. Teut. *bedeler*, mendicus.

Bedelvyt, Bedelvyn, *delved, digged, buried.* See Delf.

Bedene, *immediately, in a ſhort time*; quaſi, *by then*, from Teut. *dan.* Goth. *than*, tunc.

Bedewit, *due, owing*, or *owed, indebted.*

Bedovyne, Bedoyf, *beſmeared.* Belg. *be-dauwen*, to bedew or ſprinkle.

Bedler, Beddyl, *beadle, meſſenger* or *officer belonging to a court of law*, or *college.*

Bedrel, *bed-rid.* O. Teut. *bet-bred*, lectus moribundi.

Beevit, perhaps erroneouſly for Beerit, *born.*

Bees,

Bees, *fanciful conceptions*; in the same way as the Swedes use *worm; wurmaktig*, whimsical, having a worm in the head. See Bazed.

Beild, Beld, *image, model.* Sax. *bilith.* Teut. *beeld*, imago, statua, exemplum.

Beild, Beld, *shelter, refuge;* quasi *beheiled*, covered over; from Teut. *helen*, celare, velare; *behelete*, indutus.

Beforn, *before.*

Beft, q. *be-offed, put off, beat off.*

Be-gaik, *beguile.* Teut. *be-ghechen*, deridere, ludibrio habere.

Begarit, *laced, streaked, striped.* Teut. *be-gaeden*, adornare, decorare.

Begger-bolts, *a sort of darts or missile weapons.* The word is used by James VI. in his *Battle of Lepanto*, to denote the weapons of the *forceats*, or galley slaves.

Be-gouth, Be-goude, *began.* Teut. *be-ghinnen*, incipere.

Be-gruttin, *drowned in tears.* See Greit.

Behecht, Behete, corruptedly Beheist, *promise, permission.* Sax. *hatan*, promittere, permittere.

Beik, *to bask in the sun*, or *before the fire.* Teut. *baeckeren*, excalefacere, apricari.

Bein, Bene, *comfortable, in good circumstances;* originally perhaps *well lodged*, from Sax. *bye*, habitatio.

Beinge, *to beck, to bow.* Teut. *biegen*, geniculare.

Beir, Bere, *to bray, bawl, snort, neigh.* Teut. *beren*, ferociter clamare, more *ursorum.*

Beirth, Byrthe, *burden, incumbrance, charge.* Dan. *byrde*, byrth. Swed. *boerdo*, onus. Goth. *bairan*, portare, ferre.

Beistyn, *the first milk of a cow after calving.* Teut. *bieste, bieste-melck*, colostrum.

Beit, Bete, *to help, supply, increase.* Sax. *betan.* Teut. *beteren*, meliorare, emendare. It also occurs in the sense of *abate.*

Bekk, Beak, *to curtsey.* Teut. *biegen*, in curvare, flectere, flecti; *bocken*, inclinare se.

Belch,

Belch, explained *monſter;* perhaps the ſame with Elf.

Beld, *fought, contended.* See Bell; alſo *barked.* Teut. *bellen,* latrare.

Beld, *bald.* Teut.

Bele. See Bale, *flame.*

Be-lenes, *leans* or *keeps to a ſide.*

Bell, *to fight.* Teut. *belghen.* Lat. *bello,* bellan, fighting.

Bellical, *warlike.*

Belling tyme, *pairing time, the ſeaſon when animals deſire to couple.* According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *belier,* a ram; q. *ramming time.*

Beltyne, Beltane, *May day,* (or in ſome parts of the country the 2d of May,) which in former times was celebrated as a feſtival over a great part of weſtern Europe. Charlemagne, when he impoſed new names upon the months, called May *wonne-maend,* menſis amœnitatis & gaudii. If the word *Beltyne* be of Teutonic origin, it ſeems to have nearly the ſame ſignification; from Teut. *baelen.* Dan. *bæler,* or *beyler.* Swed. *bæla,* amare, operam dare amori, ſcortari. Teut *boel,* amaſius, amaſia; *boel-ſchap,* amor;—& *tiin* for *tiid,* tempus, as it is not uncommonly written in ſome of the northern dialects.—Thoſe, on the other hand, who conceive the word to be originally Gaelic or Celtic, derive it from *Baal* or *Belinus,* the Sun, in honour of whom the Druids are ſaid to have celebrated a feſtival on the firſt of May; and Gael. *tien,* fire, i. e. *the fires of Baal.* In this language, however, the word ſeems to be occaſionally written *Beul-tighn,* which, it is ſaid, could not have happened if the latter part of it ſignified "fire." In the ſame tongue a more probable derivation might be found perhaps in *beolus,* vegetation; or *billiog,* the leaf of a tree, and *tighin,* coming; or *tine* for *tim,* time. On the firſt of May, ſays Bourne in his "Popular Antiquities," the juvenile part of both ſexes were wont to riſe a little after midnight and walk to ſome neighbouring wood, where they broke down branches from the trees, and adorned them with noſegays and crowns of flowers.

flowers. When this was done, they returned with their booty about the riſing of the ſun, and made their doors and windows to triumph in the flowery ſpoil. The after part of the day was chiefly ſpent in dancing round a May-pole, which being placed in a convenient part of the village, ſtood there, as it were, conſecrated to the Goddeſs of Flowers without the leaſt violation offered it, in the whole circle of the year. This uſage, ſays Borlaſe in his account of Cornwal, is nothing more than a gratulation of the ſpring ſeaſon; and every houſe exhibited a proper ſignal of its approach, to teſtify their univerſal joy at *the revival of vegetation.*" Schilterus in his Gloſſarium Teutonicum, under the article *Betlid*, furniſhes an etymology of this difficult word conſiderably different from any of theſe, and by no means unlikely to be the true one. He does not mention where *Betlid* is to be found, but informs us that in an authentic account de Epiſcoporum exſequiis, (Ann. 816,) the following expreſſion occurs, " & xxx. diebus, canonicis horis, expleto ſynaxeos & ſeptem *beltidum*, Pater noſter pro eo cantetur, &c."— Schilterus here produces good reaſons for rendering *beltidum*, pſalmorum; and ſuppoſes the word to have been originally *bet-lidum* or *betlied*, from Theot. *bet* or *bede*, preces, & *lied*, cantio, q. petitionary ſongs. (Thus far Shilterus.) Now, *Beltane*, or as our celebrated antiquary would make it, *Betlied-time*, co-incides almoſt exactly with Rogation week or Croſs week, when ſupplications were made with great ſolemnity for the bleſſing of God upon the fruits of the earth; & in ſacris ædibus non ſimul et unam melodiam, ſed ſingulæ ſingulam per choros ſeparatim canunt; et quamcunque ſuavius cantare ſacerdotes cognoſcunt, illi ex veteri more aliquot vini conchos dari adjudicant. (*J. Boemus Aubanus*, p. 269.) The beginning of May being thus ſo particularly diſtinguiſhed by public exhibitions of ſinging, (chiefly pſalms or petitionary hymns, we may preſume, from the nature of the feſtival, and the ſuperintendency of the prieſts,) it ſeems not impro-

bable that the name of *Prayer-ſinging-time*, in Teut. Bet-lied-tide, by abbreviation *Belt-tid*, might be given to thoſe three days which came afterwards to be called in Scotland *Beltane*. See Taanles.

Bellomy, Bellamie, expl. *boon companion*. Fr.

Belly-blind, the name of a childiſh ſport, otherwiſe called *hide and ſeek*. Probably the firſt part of the word may have undergone ſome corruption.

Belyve, Blive, *by and by, in proceſs of time*. Norm. Sax. *bilive*, protinus.

Bemes, Bemys, *trumpets*. Bemyng, *reſounding*; from Sax. *beam*, tuba.

Ben, *inner apartment*, q. *be-in*. Teut. *binnan*, intus; *binnen-kamer*, locus ſecretior in penetralibus domus. The ſpeaker or object of diſcourſe, ſuppoſed to be in the kitchen or ſome other outward apartment.

Bendis, *bands, ribbands, fillets*. Teut. *band*, ligamentum. Goth. *bandi*, vinculum.

Benk, Bynk, *bench, ſeat*. Teut. *banck*. Dan. *benck*, ſcamnum; whence *banquet*—"vetus mos Francorum, remota menſa, in ſcamnis inebriari."

Benſel, *bang, to bang*, or *beat*. Teut. *benghelen*, fuſtigare.

Bennyſoun, Beneſon, *benediction, bleſſing*. Fr. *beniſſon*.

Benſhie, explained *Fairy's wife*. [Theot. *benz*, diabolus, from *bann*, bannitus, excommunicatus.]

Bent, *a kind of coarſe graſs, a field covered with coarſe graſs, barren upland incapable of improvement*. Teut. *biendſe*, juncus, ſcirpus. Sicut *juncus* a jungendo, ita *biendſe* a *binden*, ligare.

Berber, *barberry*. Lat. *berberis*.

Bere. See Beir, *violent outcry*; alſo uſed as a verb.

Berand, *crying aloud*.

Bergane. See Bargane, *fight*.

Berhedis, explained *bears heads*; and *bare heads*.

Berial, Berle, Beryel, *the beryl ſtone*, or *ſhining like the beryl*.

Berrand. See Bir, *whizzing*, or *whirring noiſe*.

Bertane, Bartane, Brettane, *Britain*.

Berth, explained *vigour*. [Iſl. & Swed. *baerde*, rage.] See Bir.

Bertré,

Bertré, q. Bere-tré, *bier*. Teut. *baere*, feretrum.
Berun, *blood-berun*, i. e. *blood-ſhot*; from Theot. *beren*, exhibere; *birin*, parit; or *bernen*, inflammare.
Beſandis, *byzants*.
Beſeik, *beſeech*. Teut. *ver-ſaeken*, ſolicitare.
Be-ſene, *adorned*. Well be-ſene, *fair to the ſight*.
Beſene, *buſy*, *occupied*, *active*. Fr. *beſongne*, buſineſs.
Beſmottrit, *be-ſpattered*. Sax. *beſmytan*, maculare. Goth. *bi-ſmait*, unxit.
Beſyne, Byſene, Byſim, *whore*, *baud*. Teut. *baeſinne*, amica.
Betacht, Betaught, *delivered*, *committed*, *recommended*. Sax. *be-taecan*, tradere.
Bethleris. See Beidlers, *beadles*, *meſſengers*.
Betrayſit, Betreſyt, *betrayed*. Betryſs, *betrays*.
Betrumpe, *to deceive*. Teut. *trompen*, fallere; *trompe*, crembalum, a thing of no value.
Bevel, *to ſlant off in hewing*; from Teut. *beughel*, curvatura; *beughelen*, arcuare.
Beverand, *ſhaking*, *nodding*. Teut. *beven*, contremere.
Beuch, Bew, *bough*. Beuchit, Bewit, *having boughs* or *branches*; alſo *bowed*, *crooked*. Teut.
Beuk, *book*. Teut. *boeck*, liber.
Beuk, *did bake*. Teut.
Bew, *good*. Fr. *beau*.
Be-waffyt, Be-waiffit, Be-wavyt, *driven by*, or *on the waves*; *toſſed about*; from Teut. *be-weghen*, commovere; *waeghe*, fluctus.
Be-went, *by-gone*, *by-paſt*. See Wend.
Be-wit, *known*. Teut. *wittighen*, ſignificare, prænuntiare.
Be-wry, *ſurrounded*, *wreathed about*; q. *be-wreathed*; alſo *to pervert* or *diſtort*.
Bid, *to offer*. Teut. *bieden*, offerre, præbere.
Bid, *to invite*, *to command*. Teut. *bidden*. Goth. *bidian*, rogare, precari, poſtulare.
Bid, Boot, *muſt*, *ought*; q. *be-ought*.
Bide, *to dwell*, *to abide*; from Teut. *beyde*, manere.
Big, *barley*. Dan. *byg*, hordeum.
Big, *to build*. Sax. *bicgan*. Dan. *bygger*, condere. Big-gyns, *buildings*. Goth. *bauan*, ædificare.

Big,

Big, *large*, chiefly in reſpect of height. [Fris. *haeg*, altus; q. *bi-heg.*]

Bigly, *large*, *bulky*; from Big.

Biggonet, *linen cap*, *mutch*, *bonnet*; dimin. of O. Eng. *biggin*, from Fr. *beguin*, velum capitis.

Bikker, *wooden diſh*. Dan. *begere*. Teut. *beker*, poculum. Matth. x. 42.

Bilge, Bulge, *gibboſity*, *the ſwelled* or *protuberant part*. Sax. *bolged*, tumidus.

Billit, *billed*; "braid billit ax," *axe with a broad face*; from Sax. *bille*, roſtrum, promuſcida, aciſculum; or, according to Ruddiman, *ſhod with iron*, from Sax. *bill*, chalybs, arma.

Bink. See Benck, *bench*, *ſeat of judgment*.

Bing, Binne, *a temporary incloſure* or *repoſitory made of boards*, *twigs*, or *ſtraw ropes for containing grain*, *or ſuch like*. Teut. *benne*, quaſi *bende* vel *binde*. Sax. *binne*, præſepe. Dan. *bing*, cumera, all from Goth. *bindan*, ligare.

Birr, Beir, *noiſe made by the flight of birds or of an arrow*. Birrand, *flying ſwiftly with a noiſe*; ex ſono confiƈta.

Bird, *damſel*, *bride*. Sax. *bridde*, pullus; *bryd*, ſponſa. Goth. *bruths*, nurus.

Birk, *birch*. Teut. *berck*, betula.

Birle, *to drink heartily*, *to carrouſe*, *to expend in drinking*; perhaps from Sax. *birlian*, haurire.

Birn, *to burn*, *to ſhine*. Goth. *brinnan*, ardere.

Birn, *a burnt mark*.

Birns, *the ſtalks of half burnt heather*.

Birneiſt, *burniſhed*, *poliſhed*, *ſcraped*. Fr.

Birnye, Byrnie, *corſlet*, *habergeon*. O. Fr. *brugne*, *brunie*, thorax, lorica. It may alſo ſignify a *helmet*, from Sax. *brynn*, galea.

Birſle, *to parch*, *to harden by heat*. Fr. *bruſler*.

Birſys, *briſtles*. Birſſand, *triſtling up*. Birſſie, *briſtly*. Dan. *byrſt*, ſeta.

Birth. See Beirth, *burden*.

Biſm, Byiſm, *abyſs*, *deep pit*. Fr. *abyſme*.

Biſmyng, Byiſming, expl. *guzzler*, *ſot*.

Biſmyre, Byſmere, expl. *bawd*; q. *bliſſomer* or *blythſumer*,

ſumer, catuliens. To go a bliſſoming, catulire, (*Junius.*) Sax. *blithſian*, lætari, gaudere. Iſl. *bliida*, blandities; or connected perhaps with Teut. *baeſinne*, amica. Ruddiman offers Sax. *bi-ſmer*, contumelia; & *bi-ſmerian*, polluere.

Bittil, *beetle.*

Bla, *blue, of a colour between black and blue, livid.* Teut. *blauw.* Theot. *blae*, cæſius, lividus.

Bla, Blaucht, *wan.* Teut. *bleych*, pallidus; from *bley*, plumbum.

Black-mail, Black-money, Black-rents, *ſum of money paid annually to a perſon of name and power allied with moſs-troopers or robbers, for protection.* See Mail.

Bladder, Blather, *to ſpeak inarticulately, to ſtammer.* Teut. *blaeteren*, blaterare.

Blain, *mark left by a puſtule.* Sax. *blegene.*

Blairand, *roaring, crying.* Teut. *blaeren*, mugire.

Blait, *ſhame-faced, baſhful.* Teut. *blaet.* blax.

Blaitie-bum. See Battie-bummel, *ſimpleton.*

Blan, *ceaſed*, or *has ceaſed.* See Blin, *to ceaſe.*

Blanchart, Blanchyt, *white, bleached.* Theot. *bleichen*, albeſcere.

Blandit, *blended.*

Blaſterand, *bluſtering.* Teut. *blaeſent*, flare.

Blaw, *to blow.* Blawn, *blown.* Sax. *blawan*, flare.

Blé, Blie, *colour, complexion.* Sax. *bleoh*, color.

Bledoch, *butter-milk.* Gael.

Bleiryt, *ſuffuſed with tears.* See Blairand, *crying.*

Bleis, Blyſe, *blaze.* Sax. *blaſe*, fax. Theot. *blaſma*, flamma.

Blent, Blenkt, *viewed, glanced*, (uno obtutu); *ſhone.* Teut. *blinken*, ſplendere. Theot. *blich fiure*, ignis, fulmen.

Blin, Blyn, *to ceaſe.* Blynt, *ceaſed.* Sax. *blinnan*, ceſſare; alſo *blind.*

Blink, *a light* or *ſhining of ſhort duration.* Teut. See Blent.

Blithe. See Blythe, *chearful.*

Bloik, *miſchievous contrivance, ill turn.* Teut. *bluagi*, inſidiæ.

Blouk,

Blouk, explained *fleed*.

Blout, *naked, deſerted*. Belg. *bloot*. Theot. *blot*, nudus.

Blude, Blod, *blood, kindred*. Goth. *bloth*, ſanguis.

Blunket, *pale blue*; perhaps any *faint or faded colour*; quaſi *blanched*.

Blunkit, Blinkyt, *injured by miſmanagement, or by ſome miſchievous contrivance*. See Lunkyt.

Blyth, Blithe, Bleith, *chearful, merry*. Sax. *bleithe*. Teut. *bliide*, lætus, hilaris. Iſid. *blidhniſſu*. Goth. *bleiths*, miſericors, deliciæ.

Bol, Boal, *little amorie* or *cloſet*.

Bode, *offer from a buyer to a ſeller, tender*. Teut. *beodan*, offerre. See Bud.

Bodin. See Bowdin, *provided*.

Bodle, *ſixth part of a penny Engliſh*; ſo called from Bothwel, the mint-maſter.

Bodum, *bottom*. Teut. *bodem*, fundum, fundus.

Bod-word, Boid-worde, Bodwart, *meſſage*. Sax. & Belg. *bode*. Swed. *bu*, nuncius.

Body, (contemptuouſly or familiarly,) *perſon*. Teut. *bode*, famulus, famula.

Bodyis, Boddice, *a woman's corſet*.

Bogil, *apparition*. Teut. *bokene*. Dan. *ſpoegil*, ſpectrum, phantaſma, larva. Matth. xiv. 26. According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *gobeline*.

Bois. See Boſs, *hollow*.

Boiſt, Boaſt, *to threaten, to frighten with menacing words or geſture*. [Sax. *beotian*, minare.]

Boit, *boat, butt* or *caſk*.

Bok, Bowk, *to reatch, to belch*. Sax. *bealcan*, ructare.

Boldynit, Boulnyt, Bowdenit, *ſwelled, tumid*. Boldynand, *ſwelling*. Bolnys, *ſwells*. Teut. *bolghe*, fluctus maris, unda. Dan. *bulner*, to ſwell.

Bolme, *pole, beam*. Belg. *boom*, arbor.

Bolnyt. See Boldynit, *tumid*.

Bone, *boon, gift, grant*. Sax.

Bonk, *bauk*.

Bony, *pretty, handſome, beautiful*; may perhaps have ſome affinity with Swed. *bona*, recolere; & Dan. *boner*, to make clean; or Teut. *boelinne*, amica, amaſia, q. *boelnigh*, amabilis. See Bowdin.

Borch,

Borch, Borgh, Borrow, *ſecurity, bail, pledge, pawn.* Teut. *borghe,* fidejuſſor, compromiſſor. Theot. *borg, borgen,* fidem habere, fidem dare.

Bordeil, *brothel.* Teut. *bordeel,* proſtibulum.

Bos, Boſs, Boiſs, *hollow.* Teut. *buyſe,* fiſtula, tubus.

Boſſis, *large leathern bottles.* O. Fr. *bouts.*

Boſt. See Boiſt, *to threaten.*

Bot, Botand, *but, without, except.* Teut. *moreover.*

Bote. See Bute, *compenſation, amerciament.*

Botleſs, Buteles, *what cannot be remedied, unavailing.*

Botinys, *buſkins.* Fr. *botine,* cothurnus.

Bow, *yoke.* Teut.

Bow of ky, *a fold of cows.* See Boucht.

Bowbert, *idle, laizie;* alſo *daſtard, coward, drone.* Teut. *bollaerd,* homo futilis, fabulator.

Boucht, Bught, *fold, ſmall ſheep-fold.* Teut. *bucht, bocht,* ſeptum, arvum incluſum. It is alſo uſed as a verb.

Bowdin, Bodin, Bowyn, Boun, *furniſhed, provided, arrayed, equipped, armed.* Teut. *boedel, boel,* ſupellex, dos, facultates. *Boun* as a diſtinct word, according to Ruddiman, from Sax. *abunden,* expeditus; and this from *bindan,* ligare. See Boun.

Boukis, *bodies, carcaſes.* Boukit, *bulky;* from Teut. *bayck,* venter.

Bow-kail, *cabbage;* q. *bol-kail;* from Teut. *bol,* globus.

Boukein, *a waſhing of cloathes.* Theot. *buchen,* lavare; *boocken,* tudere, pulſare, batuere.

Boun, *going, moving;* q. *bowing,* now *bending.* Whither are you *boun?* Whither are you *bowing* or *bending* your way? See Bowdin.

Bounit, *tended, went.* Fr. *bondir, to bound, to move quickly*; perhaps allied to Sax. *fundan,* adire. See Found. Ruddiman refers it to Sax. *abunden* & *bindan,* ligare; and ſo explains it *prepared, arrayed.*

Bountith, *extra wages* or *compenſation, what is given from "bounty," beſides what is due by contract.*

Bour, *retired apartment.* Teut. *buer,* caſa, tugurium. Sax. *bure.* Dan. *buur,* conclave.

Bourik,

Bourik, *a ſmall bower*, or *hut*. See Bour. Bourach is elſewhere explained *cloſe together, in a heap, ring, or circle*.

Bourd, Borde, *jeſt, mock*. Teut. *boerde*, jocus, ſcomma.

Bouſe, *to drink plentifully*. Teut. *buyſen*, poculis indulgere.

Bowſtowre, explained *an inſtrument of war*.

Bowſum, *pliant, yielding, accommodating, hearty, blyth*. Sax. *bouſum*, tractabilis, flexibilis; hoc a *bugan*, flectere.

Bowy, Bowie, *tub*.

Bowt, *bolt, arrow*. Teut. *bout*, ſagitta capitata.

Bowtyt, *bolted, ſprang, darted*.

Boyis, *wood*. Teut. *boſch*, ſilva.

Boytour, expl. *bittern*.

Bra, Brae, Bray, *ſide of a hill, declivity*. Teut. *bergh*, mons. Ruddiman heſitates between Sax. *bracan*, conterere; and Fr. *braye, un fauſſe braye*, voce caſtrenſe, qua ſuccinctum valli ſignificatur.

Brade, Braid, *broad, patent, intelligible*. Goth. *braid*. See Abrade.

Brade, Braide, *to brod* or *brog, to force, drive, impell, to produce or occaſion a ſudden motion; to ſtart*. Hence it has been expl. *to aſſault, to awake*. Scand. *brod*, a ſharp point. Sax. *a-brædan*, exerere.

Brades, *reſembles, appears like*; from Swed. *brae*, indolem vel formam gerere.

Brag-wort, *mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey*. Wel. *bragod*.

Braird, *firſt ſprouting of corn*. Sax. *brord*, frumentum novellum.

Braik, *brag*.

Braithfull, *violent, ſharp, wrathful*; from Iſl. *baerde*, rage.

Braithlie, Braithfully, *wrathfully*.

Brak, Brake, *brakkiſh, ſalt*. Teut. *brack*, ſalſus.

Brand, *ſword*.

Brander, Brandreth, *gridiron*. Teut. *brander, brandroede*, fulcrum focarium.

Brandevyn, *brandy*. Teut. *brandwiin*, vinum cauſticum, vel ardens.

Brane-wod,

Brane-wod, *wood for burning.* Teut. *bern-hout, brend-hout,* lignum inflammabile. [Dan. *braende-torf,* turf for fuel.]

Brane-wod, *brain-mad.* See Wod, *mad.*

Bran new, *fire new, quite new* (according to H. Tooke,) *as from the fire.* Teut. *brand-niew,* recens ab officina; or rather from Teut. *brauwe,* comptus, bellus, ornatus; q. *braw-new.*

Brangillis, *brandiſhes, ſhakes.* Fr. *branler,* vibrare.

Brangill, Brangle, *to wrangle, to contend,* or *quarrel;* ſeems to be only a variation of *vrangle, wrangle,* the former being ſtill a common manner of pronounciation. [Fris. *wranten, wrantlen,* muſſitare, litigare. Teut. *brabbelen,* rixari, altercari.]

Brank, *to dreſs gayly, to bedeck.* Teut. *proncken,* adornare, oſtentare ſe; *braggheren,* lenociniis ſuperbire; *braggaerd,* homo bullatus, elegans.

Branks, *a rude kind of bridle without bitts.* [Gael. *brangas,* a halter.)

Braſeris, *bracers, bracelets, bandages.* Fr. *embraſſer.*

Bratchet, Bratchart, *filly ſtripling.* Teut. *broedſel,* pullus; or q. *vretchet,* little wretch.

Bratt, *ſcum.*

Brattis, *rags, poor apparel.* Sax. *bratt,* panniculus.

Brattle, *noiſe, ſuch as that which is made by a horſe cantering;* alſo uſed as a verb.

Braw, *gay, bedizened.* Teut. *brauwe,* ornatus, bellus. Hence it is uſed to ſignify, *excellent,* or *excellently.*

Brecham, Breyghim, *horſe collar;* may have originated from Teut. *berghen,* ſervare, ſalvare, tueri. The Gael. *braighdean,* is probably alſo borrowed from it.

Breckans, Brakens, *ferns;* perhaps from Sax. *brack.* Teut. *vrack,* vilis, rejiculus. [Gael. *raithneach,* filices.] So called, according to Skinner, becauſe they are brittle. See Brokill.

Breder, Brether, *brethren.* Teut. *broeder,* frater.

Bree, Brie, Broe, *broth, ſoup.* Teut. *brii,* puls, pulmentum.

Breive, *letter, poem, a writing.* Teut. *brief,* ſcheda, epiſtola.

Breid, *ſubſiſtence, aliment, allowance of bread.* Theot. *broetban,* præſtatio certa de pane; from *brod,* propriè fragmen panis.

Breikkis, *breeches.* Theot. *bruche,* braccæ. Tatian. *bruahabe,* crumena, zona, balteus.

Breme, *hot, furious.* Teut. *bremen,* ardere deſiderio.

Brenning, *burning, fever, preternatural heat.* Brent, *burnt*; from Theot. *brinnen.* Goth. *brinno,* febris.

Brent brow, *high upright fore-head.* Swed. *brant.* Dan. *rankt,* præceps, upright, ſtraight up.

Bretts, *Britons, Britiſh people.*

Brettys, *fortifications.* O. Fr. *breteſche,* from Teut. *bryttigan,* occupare.

Brey, *to terrify.* Sax. *bregan,* terrere.

Briddis, *birds.* Sax. *brid,* pullus.

Bricht, *young woman.* In the ſame ſenſe are uſed the epithets *clear* and *fair*; yet this may be only a variation of *bride.* Goth. *bairht,* clarus.

Brie, (eye) *brow.* Theot. *brawo,* palpebra.

Brig, Brigue, *bridge.* Sax. *brug.*

Brim. See Breme, *fierce.*

Brint. See Brent. *burnt.*

Briſſel. See Birſle, *to parch.*

Briſſall, *brittle.* Otfrid. *bruzzi,* fragilitas.

Briſs, Briz, *to preſs,* or *compreſs.* Theot. *breſſen,* premere, exprimere.

Brith for Frith, *peace, amity, friendſhip.* Teut.

Brittyn, Bryttin, expl. *to kill, to ſacrifice.*

Briture, perhaps err. for Oritoure, *oratory.*

Broch, Brotch, *a narrow piece of wood or metal to ſupport the ſtomacher*; alſo *a claſp* or *breaſt-pin.*

Brochen, *oat-meal pottage, water gruel.* Gael.

Brod, Brog, *ſharp point.* Swed. *brodd,* clavus calcei, *nail, ſparrow bill.*

Broddit ſtaff, *ſtaff with a ſharp point at the extremity.* See Brod.

Brodemell, *brood, offspring.* Teut. *broeden,* incubare.

Brog. See Brod, *ſharp point*; alſo *a rude kind of ſhoe.*

Brogh, Bruch, *luminous circle round the ſun or moon*; from Teut. *borghen,* abſcondere.

Brok,

Brok, *what is broken, remnant, fragments.* Theot. *bruch,* fragmen.

Brok, *badger.* Sax. *broc,* taxus, meles.

Brokaris, *bawds, pimps ;* according to Skinner, quaſi *procurers.* Others derive it from *break,* decoquere, quoniam ſoli decoctores ad hanc artem olim admiſſi ſunt. *Rudd.*

Brokill, Bruckile, *brittle.* Belg. *brokel,* fragilis. Goth. *brikan,* frangere.

Broſe, *fat broth poured upon oat meal.* Teut. *bruys,* ſpuma, ſcum.

Browdin, Broddyn, *incited, hurried* or *hurrying on, eager.* " Brodding the oxen," *pricking them forward ;* from *brod,* a point in the end of the goad : according to Ruddiman, from *brood,* becauſe all creatures are fond of their young.

Browdyn, Broddyn, *clotted, defiled, foul, filthy ;* from Teut. *brodde,* ſordes, turpitudo.

Browdyn, Broddyn, *embroidered ;* q. *embroydened.* Fr.

Brouliment, Bruliment, *broil, fray, quarrel.* Fr.

Brounyis, *a kind of Fairies* or *ſpirits ;* now become ſo rare, ſays Ruddiman, that not one is to be found to tell us the reaſon of their name. " Perhaps, continues he, their hard labour, (for they were mere drudges,) made them of a tawny or *brown* colour, as their kindred may have been named Fairies from their fairneſs." It ſeems not unlikely, however, that the name of *Brounyis* may have ſome affinity with Swed. *bry,* vexare, turbare ; or have been originally ſynonimous with the Scand. *dwerghs* or dwarfs, a claſs of fairies who were famous for the manufactory of *brands* or *ſwords ;* q. *bruniers ;* from Swed. *brynia,* enſis ; *bryna,* cote acuere. See Roun.

Browſtare, q. Brewſter, *brewer.*

Bru, Broe. See Bree, *broth.*

Brude, *child, young man, ſon.*

Brudy, *broody, prolifick ;* both from Teut. *brueden,* incubare.

Bruke, *to poſſeſs, enjoy.* Teut. *bruycken,* uti, frui. Theot. *bruch,* uſus.

Bruke,

Bruke, Brook, *to bear, ſuffer,* or *endure.*

Brukkil. See Brokil, *brittle.*

Bruſe, Brooſe, *tumultuous race at a country wedding;* commonly from the houſe of the bride to that of the bridegroom. Teut. *broeſen,* to ruſh like a hurricane.

Bruſit, expl. *embroidered.* Bruſury, *embroidery.*

Brute, *report, fame.* Fr. *bruit.* Theot. *gibreitan,* publicare.

Brydal, *marriage feaſt.* Teut. *bruyd-loft, brydloppa.* Tat. *brutloufti,* convivium nuptiale. According to another derivation, *bride-ale.*

Brybour, *raſcal, thief.* Fr. *bribeur,* diſhoneſt beggar.

Brynſtane, q. *burning ſtone, ſulphur*; now corrupted to *brimſtone.*

Bub, Bob, *blaſt, ſtorm.*

Buckie, *the name of a ſhell fiſh, a ſea ſnail.*

Buks, Boks, *corner teeth*; whence *buck-teeth.*

Bud, *bribe, gift, proffer.* See Bute.

Budge, *a bow.* Teut. *booghe,* arcus.

Budge, *to move,* perhaps originally *to bow* or *bend;* from Teut. *buyghen,* flectere, arcuare; of which *Boun* may be the participle; q. *bowing, budging,* or *bending,* analogous to the common expreſſion "bent his way." Fr. *bouger,* movere.

Buge, Bouge, explained *lambs fur*; whence perhaps *budget.*

Bugill, *bull, bullock, ox.*

Bugil, *bugle-horn.* Gael. *buaigheal,* tranſlated *a cow's buſt; buachail,* cow-herd, ſhepherd. Notwithſtanding this apparent analogy, it is not unlikely that the derivation may be from Teut. *boghel,* curvatura, ſemi-circularis.

Buith, *booth, ſhop.* Theot. *bothe,* taberna mercatoria.

Buiſt, Boiſt, *box.* Fr. *boiſte.* Swed. *boeſſa.* Teut. *buſſe,* repoſitorium.

Buit. See Bute, *compenſation.*

Buller, *to move like the tide when it meets with reſiſtance.* Bullerand, *weltering.* Swed. *buller,* ſtrepitus, tumult; *bulra,* to *boil*; from Teut. *bolghe,* fluctus maris.

Bulling,

Bulling, Buling, *boiling*. See Buller.

Bummil, Bombell, *drone-bee, idle fellow*. Teut. *bommele*, fucus. See Battie-bommel.

Bumbaized. See Baized, *confounded, fooliſh-looking*.

Bumbard, *cannon, bomb*. It is alſo expl. *ſilly* or *idle fellow*. See Bummil.

Bumbee, *the large field*, or *humble bee*. Teut. *bommele*.

Bundin, *bound*. Goth. *bundans* vinctus.

Bun-wand, perhaps *bull-wand, bull-ruſh*, or *loch-reed*.

Bun-wede, *bind-weed*.

Bunker. See Bancour, *fixed bench* or *ſeat*.

Burdinſeck, (*corrup.* Ybur-pananſeca,) "*the thift of ſa meikill meat as ane man may bear upon his back in a ſack.*" *Skene*. The original was probably *Y-bur-dananſack*.

Burd-alane, expl. *ſolitary bird*. Were the word, however, to be read *burdal-ane*, a very different, and perhaps the true meaning might be conjectured; from Fr. *bordell*, (originally) domuncula.

Burde. See Brude, *child, ſon*.

Burdoun, *pike-ſtaff, broggit-ſtaff, pilgrim's ſtaff*. Fr. *bourdon*. See Brod.

Burdoun, *drone of a bag-pipe*. Fr. *bourdon*, bombilatio, utriculi canori majortubus.

Burdowyis, according to Andro Hart's edition of Barbour, *burgeſſes*; poſſibly, however, it may ſignify *men armed with burdouns* or *pikes*; from old French *bourdonnaſſes*, hollow lances.

Bure, *bore, did bear*. Teut.

Burell, Bureile, Burlie, *booriſh, ruſtic, rough*. Theot. *buren*, ruſtici. It may alſo ſignify *eminent, conſpicuous*. Teut. *burlich*, excelſus, excellens.

Burgeon, *bud, ſhoot*. Fr.

Burlie-man, *one of a burough jury*; quaſi, *burrough-law man*, or perhaps *boor-law-man*; from Theot. *baur*, ruſticus.

Burn, *brook*. Sax. *burn*, rivus. Goth. *brunna*, fons.

Burneis, Birneis, *to ſcrape* or *poliſh, to burniſh*.

Burnet, *of a brown colour*. Fr. *brunette*.

Burrie, (Burry dog, Vol. I. p. 101.) *plaintif*; perhaps *injured*

injured or *aggrieved*. Fr. *bour*, booriſh. Explained by Lord Hailes *rough*. See Burell.

Bus, Buſk, *buſh*. Theot. *buſch*, boſcus, ſilva.

Buſchement, *ambuſh*, *party lying in ambuſh*.

Buſk, Buſs, *to dreſs*, *array*, *equipp*; originally perhaps *to deck with flowers* or *buſhes*. Dan. *buſk*, buſh. Swed. *buſka*, viburnus, flores.

Buſt, Booſt, *tar mark upon ſheep*, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name.

Buſteous, Buſtuous, *boiſterous*, *unpoliſhed*, *fierce*, *huge*. Teut. *biiſter*, immanis, ferus.

But. See Bot, *without*.

Butiene, *booty*. Teut. *buyten*, prædari.

Butt and ben, *outer and inner apartment*; i. e. *be-out* and *be-in*. Butt denotes commonly *the kitchen*; *outward* from the room, but yet *within* the houſe. *But*, uſed in the kitchen, denotes that part of the cott-houſe which ſerves for a byre or ſtable. Teut. *buyten*, extra, foras.

Bute, Boit, Beit, *gift*, *inducement*, *bribe*, *ſatisfaction*, *compenſation*, *remedy*. Theot. *buſſe* or *butte*, pœna parti læſæ & privato debita, reſtitutio damni.

Buttok mail, expl. *ſome kind of rent paid to the church*.

By, *beſides*, *beyond*; *unleſs*, *except*.

Byce, *baize*, *a ſort of warm woollen cloth of open texture*, *flannel*. Teut.

Byde, *abide*, *ſtop*, *tarry*. See Abade.

Byghe, *garland*, *crown*; from Teut. *buyghen*, flectere.

Byke, Byk, *ſwarm*, *band*, *troop*. See Batch.

Bynge, *to curtſey*.

Byſene. See Beſyne, *whore*.

Byſmere. See Biſmyre, *bawd*.

Byſming. See Biſmyng, *guzzling ſot*.

Byſprent, Be-ſpread, *over-ſpread*. Belg. *be-ſprenghen*, aſpergere.

Byſs, Bizz, *biſs*; ex ſono.

Byſſy, Beſie, *buſy*. Teut. *beſig*, occupatus.

Byſtour, *boiſterous perſon*. See Buſteous.

C.

Ca, Caw, *call, to call*; alſo *to drive* or *force*; in this ſenſe correſponding with Swed. *kora*, agere.

Cabir, *rafter*. Gael. *cabar*, a lath.

Cace, Cais, *chance, accident*. Fr. *cas*.

Cache, Caiche, *to catch*; alſo to *ketch*, *toſs* or *throw*.

Cadows, *caddas, ſcrapings of linen rags*. Gael. *cadas*, cotton. Fr. *cadas*, appears to have nearly the ſame ſignification.

Cag, *keg, ſmall barrel*. Swed. *kagge*, cadus.

Cagear, Cadyer, Cadger, *a carrier*; from Swed. *korge*, a creel, q. *corger*. Ruddiman makes it *ketcher*, becauſe his wares are much ketched or toſſed about in the carriage.

Cahutis, *ſmall apartments, private cloſets*. Teut. *kaiute*, a cabbin. Expl. alſo by Ruddiman *windings* and *turnings*; from Fr. *cahot*, the rut of a cart wheel.

Caidgie, Caidſhigh, *frolickſome, wanton*. Dan. *kaad*, incontinent; *kaad-hed*, lechery. Teut. *koddigh*, facetus, jucundus.

Caif, *cave, chaff; tame*, q. *captivus*.

Cail, Kale, *colewort, cabbage*; alſo *broth* containing either of theſe or other pot herbs. Dan. *kaal*, braſſica.

Caik, *ſtitch, ſharp pain in the ſide*. Teut. *koeck*, obſtructio hepatis.

Caikfumler, an opprobrious appellation applied to ſuch a perſon, as is deſcribed in Vol. III. p. 220. It is alſo expl. *tōad-eater*, ſynonimous with Teut. *koeck-eter*, naſtophagus.

Caim, *comb*. Teut. *kam*, pecten.

Caim, *creſt*. Teut. *kam*, criſta, apex.

Caip, *cope, cover*, the uppermoſt of any thing. Teut. *kappe*, culmen, projectura, &c.

Caip, *to kep* or *catch*. Teut. *kippen*, intercipere, capere.

Cald, *cold*. Dan. Iſl. & Goth. *kald*.

Caller,

Caller, Callour, *cool, freſh.* Iſl. *kalldur*, frigidus.

Callant, *boy, lad.* Fr. *galand*, nebulo. [Teut. *kallant*, cliens.]

Calſay, *cawſey, ſtreet, pavement.* Teut. *kaſſie*, via ſtrata.

Calſuterd (ſhips), perhaps *caulked*, or having the *ſeams* done over with ſome unctuous ſubſtance. Lat.

Cammerage, *cambrick.* Teut. *kameriick-daek.*

Cammerage, *party belonging to, or occupying the ſame chamber.*

Campioun, Kemper, *champion, hero.* Teut. *kampioen.* Dan. *kamper.* Sax. *kempa*, athleta.

Campy, *bold, brave, heroicall.* Teut. *kamperlick*, athleticé.

Camſcho, Camſchol, (Camow,) *flat-noſed, having a diſtorted or ill proportioned countenance* Teut. *camuys-achtigh*, flat-noſed. Gawin Douglas uſes Camy alſo in the ſenſe of *rugged*, aſper. [Celt. *cam* curvus.]

Camſtairie, *riotous, quarrelſome*; q. *gram-ſtirrigh*; from Teut. *gram*, aſper, iratus; and *ſtieren*, inſtigare.

Camy, Camow. See Camſcho, *ill-proportioned.*

Can, for Gan, *began*; ſo alſo in the ſame ſenſe Could, for *goud* or *begoud.*

Cankerrit, Cankert, *paſſionate, crabbed*; rectius *carkered*, from *Cark.*

Cannikin, *little cann* or *ſmall veſſel.*

Canois, Canos, *gray, gray-haired, white.* Fr.

Canny, *mild, gentle, well-doing, prudent, cautious*; originally perhaps the ſame with *candid*; or analogous to *ganand.* See Gane.

Cant, *canty, lively, merry.* [Sax. *cantic*, canticum.]

Cantel, *fragment.* Teut. *kanteel.* Fr. *eſchantillon.*

Cantel, *head.* Teut. *kant*, ſummitas.

Canteleins, Cantropes, *incantations, charms.*

Cap, *cup.* Swed. *kappe*, poculum.

Cappit, *captious, ill-natured*; alſo uſed for Schappit, *ſhaped*; for Skappit, *eſcaped*; and for Keppit, *met with, encountered, ſeized*; according to Mr Pinkerton, *ſtupid.*

Cap,

Cap, Chappe, Coape, Kaip, *mantle, cloak, loose linen frock* or *gown without sleeves,* commonly worn by eccleſiaſtics. Swed. *kappa,* pallium.

Caprowſie, Chaprouſie, a *ſhort cloak furniſhed with a hood.* Swed. *karpus.* Teut. *kapruyn,* cucullus humeralis. The latter part of the Sc. word may, however, have ſome reference to the colour.

Capuſchyne, *capuchin, cloak.* Teut. *kappotien, kappootken,* palla muliebris.

Capyl, Kapyl, *horſe, mare.* O. Fr. *kaval,* equus. Gael. *capul,* equa. Lat.

Cappernytie, *perſon of a captious temper.*

Caryl, *ſong, to ſing.* Caralyngis, *ſinging by a number of voices.* Fr. *garioller,* cantillare.

Carde, Caird, *tinker, vagrant artiſan.* Gael. *ceard,* originally perhaps a maker or mender of wool *cards.*

Care, *to rake up, to ſearch for.* Swed. *kara,* colligere. Teut. *karen,* eligere.

Cark, *ſordidneſs, avarice.* Teut. *karig.* Swed. *karg,* ſordidus, parcus; *karghet,* avaritia. Sax. *carc,* cura. It is alſo uſed for *cargo.*

Carkat, *necklace, carkanet.* Fr. *carcant,* monile.

Carl, Karle, *clown, ruſtic.* Teut. *kaerle,* ruſticus, homo; vir fortis & ſtrenuus, qualem fuiſſe Carolum primum Saxones ſcribunt. Hence he was called Karle magnus, latinized to Carolus. The term *Carl* always implies an advanced period of life.

Carling, *woman, old woman.* See Carl.

Carlyk, Carlich, *vulgar, unpoliſhed.* Sax. *ceorlic.*

Carlyngs, expl. *peaſe boiled on Care-ſunday*; the firſt before Palm-Sunday.

Carne, Kairn, (Gael.) *a rude monument;* a heap of ſtones, piled up commonly on the top of mountains. Swed. *karm,* pluteus, repoſitory.

Carp *to ſpeak* or *write with acuteneſs,* or *in a ſatirical manner*; *to recite, to talk.* [Lat. *carpo.*]

Carrail, *the town of Crail in Fyfe-ſhire.*

Cartis, *cards.* Teut. *kaerte,* charta luſoria.

Carvel, Kervel, *a kind of boat* or *ſloop.* Teut. *kareveel,* navis vectoria.

Carybald, Cnarrybald, *grumbling* or *crabbed old fellow*. Swed. *knarrog*, surly. Dan. *knurpotte*, old grumbler. Teut. *knarren*, ſtridere, frendere, grunnire.

Caſer, Kaeſar, Cæſar, *emperour, king*.

Caſſyn, Caſten, *caſt, fallen*; *annulled*, from Fr. *caſſer*, quaſſare.

Caſt, *four*. Swed. *kaſt*, quatuor.

Caſtis, *contrivances, efforts, arts*. Swed. *kaſta*, immutari.

Caſtellan, *keeper of a caſtle*. Caſtellwart, *governor of a caſtle*.

Caſtocks, *ſtalks of cole-worts* or *cabbage*; q. *kale-ſtalks*.

Cateing, *deſiring the male*. Lat. *catulire*.

Catheryns. See Katheranes, *ſturdy beggars*.

Catluke, Catcluke, *yellow*, or *birds-foot trefoil*; ſo called from a fancied reſemblance to the claw or foot of a cat. *Rudd.*

Catouris, *caterers, providers*. Teut. *kater*, œconomus.

Catyve, *caitiff*. Teut. *katiif*, miſer, pauper; q. d. captivus vel cattivus.

Cave, *to ſeparate corn from the chaff*. Teut. *kaven*, ventilare paleas.

Cavie, *hen-coop*. Teut. *kevie*, cavea, cage.

Cavillis, now commonly pronounced Keuls, *lots*; alſo expl. *reſponſes of oracles*. Teut. *kavel*, ſors in diviſione bonorum, funis ſortis vel diſtributionis. This latter definition of Kilianus ſeems formed for the purpoſe of introducing the "funis" or *cable*, which probably had no concern in the buſineſs. Ruddiman ſuppoſes the word to be ſynonimous with Sax. *keawel*, a baſket; from which the lots may have been drawn, as they were by the Romans from an urn. He alſo mentions the Lat. Barb. *cavilla* (clavicula) i. e. talus, Teut. *kote*, "quo crus pedi jungitur: hæ autem cavillæ ſeu tali antiquitus videntur apud noſtrates in uſu fuiſſe pro ſortibus." In this way *keuls* ſeem to be the ſame with *cutts*, which Ruddiman defines *cuttings of ſtraw*. See Cutts.

Cauf, *chaff*. Teut. *kaff*, palea.

Cawpes, Calpes, a kind of *black-mail*; defined by Skene "ane gift quhilk a man gives to his maiſter, or to onie other man that is great in power and authoritie,

tie, for protection againſt free-booters." He offers no conjecture with reſpect to the derivation. Perhaps it has ſome affinity with the Gael. *calpach*, a young cow, which may have been a common aſſeſſment, or rate of aſſurance. Theot. *gaba*, donum, munus; *gabel*, donarium, vectigal.

Cawk, *chalk*. Teut. *kalck*, calx.

Cavel, Kavel, *quarrelſome fellow*. Teut. *kiiver*, altercator. Mr Pinkerton defines it *ſcoundrel*.

Cedule, Schedule, *copy*, *draught*. Fr.

Celſitude, *highneſs*. Lat.

Cenſing, *fumigating with incenſe*; quaſi, *incenſing*.

Chaftis, *cheeks*, *chops*, *jaws*. Swed. *keft*, maxilla.

Chaffery, Chap-wares *ſhop-wares*, *articles of merchandize*.

Chakkis, *gnaſhes*, *ſnaps*, *ſnatches*; ex ſono.

Chalmer-glew, *chamber-glee*, *chambering*, *ſecret wantonneſs*. See Glew.

Chalous, perhaps for Chalouns, *calves*. Teut. *kalven*, vituli.

Champ, *to chop*. Teut. *kappen*, incidere.

Chancy, *that hath a good chance*, *lucky*.

Chanoun, *canon*, *canonicus*.

Chap, *to knock*. Teut. *kappen*, incidere.

Chap, Chop. *ſhop*. Sax. *ſceop*, gazophylacium.

Chapes, Chaps, *cuſtomers*, *young fellows*.

Chapes, *ſhapes*, *cuſtoms*. "According to the *chapes* of the country;" (Regiam Majeſtatem,) *according to the faſhions*, *forms*, *or ſhapes of the country*.

Chappin, *chopin*, *a meaſure of two Engliſh pints*. Fr.

Chapit, Chaipyt, *eſcaped*.

Char, Chair, Schair, Skair, *to ſhear*, *cut*, or *pierce*. Teut. *ſcheren*. Dan. *ſkare*, tondere, cædere.

Char, a-Char, on Char, *a-jee*, *on the hinges*, *half ſhut*. Teut. *harre*, cardo.

Charris, *turns as a door upon the hinges*.

Charbukil, *carbuncle*.

Chard, Schaird, Chairyt, *ſheared*. See Char.

Charie, expl. *formal*, *wary*. Sax. *cearig*, ſollicitus. Teut. *karigh*, tenax, parcus.

Charle-wayne, Charl-wan, *the conſtellation Urſa Major*.

Chaſty,

Chaſty, *chaſtiſe*. Chaſtiand, *chaſtiſing*.
Chat thé, *hang thyſelf*. Cant. *chat*, gallows.
Chattels, *goods*, *moveables*, originally *cattle*; the Fr. *chatel* and Belg. *kateyl*, being at one period ſynonimous. Sax. *ceatta*, things.
Chaud-mellè, *rencounter*, *broil*. Fr.
Cheis, *chooſe*. Teut. *kieſen*, eligere.
Chekere, *cheſs board*. Fr. *echecs*. Teut. *ſchach-ſpil*, ludus regius, ſive, ludus latrunculorum.
Chekere, *exchequer*. Fr. *eſchiquier*.
Chenyé, Cheinyé, *chain*. Fr. *chaine*.
Chepand, Cheipand, *chirping*, *ſqueaking with a ſmall voice*; ex ſono.
Cheſoun, Cheſſoun, *blame*. O. Fr. *enchoiſonner*.
Chevelrus, *courageous*, *devoted to chivalry*; from Fr. *chevalerie*, ordo, fortitudo, decor equeſtris.
Cheviſance, *acquiſition*; from *achieve*.
Cheveron, expl. *armour for the front of a horſe*. Fr.
Chide. See Schyde, *to ſplit* or *cleave*.
Chield, *young fellow*, *lad*; commonly uſed with a view of diſparagement, if no epithet is coupled with it; whereas, in its more ancient form of Child it denotes *a young gentleman* or *knight*, correſponding with *infans* in the times of Chivalry. Teut. *kind*, puer.
Chirk, Jirg, *to make a grating noiſe*. Sax. *cearcian*, ſtridere.
Chirle, Chirm, *to chirp like a ſparrow*. Sax. *cyrm*, clamor.
Chirt, *to ſquirt* or *ſend forth ſuddenly*.
Cholle, *jole*, *jaw*, *cheek*. O. Eng. *chawes*, maxillæ.
Choller, *double chin*.
Chymmeris, Chymmis, ſeems to mean *trowſers*, or *breeches*. [Fr. *jambiere*, leg-harneſs.]
Chymmis, Chymes, *houſes or cottages ſtanding ſeparately*. Teut. *hammeys*. Dan. *hiemmes*. Fr. *hameaux*, hamlets. According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *chemiſe*, induſium.
Chymour, expl. *a cymar*, *a light gown*.
Chyne, Kyne, *cows*; ſo written for the ſake of alliteration.
Ciſtrews, Ciſtews, *Ciſtertian monks*.

Citinar,

Clag, Klag, *complaint*. Teut. *klagte*, incuſatio.

Clag, *to clog, to adhere*. Claggy, *unctuous matter which has the power of adhering*.

Claggok, *a dirty wench*; *beſmotted with mire*. Teut. *claddegat*, puella ſordida.

Clahynne, *clan, tribe*. Goth. *klahain*, parvuli.

Claik-geeſe, *barnacles*, "anas bernicla." *Lin.* See H. Boyce's account of them Vol. II. p. 69.

Clairty, Clarty, Clatty, *clotted, clogged with mire*. Teut. *klottert*, coagulatus. Sax. *cleot*, pittacium.

Clais, *cloathes*. Sax. *clathas*, veſtes.

Clank, *ſharp blow, or the noiſe thereby produced*. Teut. *klanck*, clangor, ſonitus.

Clatter, *to talk idly*. Teut. *klateren*, ſtrepere.

Claucht, *ſeized ſuddenly*, as a hawk ſeizes with its claws; from Teut. *klawe*, unguis. See Cleik.

Claver, *clover*. Teut. *klaver*, trifolium.

Claver, *to talk nonſenſe*. Ger. *klaffen*, garrire, effutire; *klæffer*, nugator. Teut. *knabbelen*, altercari, muſſitare.

Cleid, *cloathe*. Cled, *cloathed*. Cleiding, Cleithing, *cloathing*. Teut. *kleed*, veſtes; *kleeden*, veſtire.

Cleik, *hook of crooked metal*; alſo *to catch as with a hook*. Teut. *kleyen*, inuncare.

Cleir, *fair one, young woman*.

Cleket, *the catch* or *faſtening*; in O. Eng. *a key*.

Clekk, *to hatch* or *breed*. Teut. *klocken*. Sax. *cloccan*, glocire. Clekkin, *brood, progeny*.

Cleip, Clyp, Clepe, *to name* or *call*. Sax. *clepian*.

Clene, Clein, *quite, entirely*.

Clergie, Clairgy, *learning*, i. e. *a knowledge of reading and writing*. In England, if a perſon convicted of felony could read a portion of the Pſalter, ut clericus, he was pardoned; which privilege was called "benefit of clergy."

Clerk, *prieſt, learned man, one who could read and write*. Teut. *klerk*, clericus, ſcholaſticus.

Cleuchis, Clewis, *oppoſite rugged banks*. Sax. *cluth*, cautes, collis; *clough*, rima vel fiſſura ad montis clivum vel declivum.

Clever, *to climb*. Teut. *klaveren*, ſurſum reptare.

Cleyng, for Cleyding or Cleiding, *cloathing, dreſs*.

Clint,

Clint, *hard or flinty rocks.* Clinty, *flinty.* Sax. *clyne,* metallum, maſſa.

Clippie, *talkative woman.* [Teut. *klepel,* lingua campanæ, lingua loquax.]

Clippis, corruption of *eclipſe.*

Clippis, *embraces, holds faſt; a pair of hooks or grappling irons linked together.* Sax. *clippan,* amplecti.

Clock, *to cluck.* Teut. *klocken,* glocire.

Clok, *beetle;* ſo called from its ſhining like a bell. Sax. *elucga,* campane. Teut. *klocke,* aes campanum.

Cloſs, Cloſe, Cloce, *incloſure, narrow way.* Teut. *kluyſe,* claufura, locus anguſté concluſus.

Clowis, *claws.* See Cluf.

Clowit, Clewit, *made of clews, woven.* Teut. *klouwe,* glomus.

Clowis. See Cleuchs, *rugged banks.*

Cloude for Clout, *rag.* Sax. *clut,* pittacium.

Cloys, *cloiſter.* Teut. *kluyſe,* clauſtrum.

Clud, *cloud.* Cluddy, *cloudy.* Cluddit, *clouded;* q. *coagulated.* [Teut. *klotteren,* coagulari; *klotte,* maſſa.]

Cluf, Cloif, Cluve, *hoof, claw;* from Teut. *kluyve,* unguis.

Clure, Clour, *ſwelling occaſioned by a ſtroke on the head.* Teut. *knorre,* tuberculum, nodus. It is alſo, but rarely, uſed in the ſenſe of *dimple.*

Clute, *half of the hoof of any biſulcated animal.* See Cluf.

Clum, Clamb, *did climb.* Clummen, *climbing.* Teut.

Co-arctit, *forced.* Lat.

Cockernony, *woman's head-dreſs.*

Cod, *pillow.* Sax. *codd,* pera.

Cod-wair, *pillow-ſlip;* from Cod; & Sax. *wair,* retinaculum.

Coffe, expl. *cheat;* from Fr. *covin.*

Coffe, *to purchaſe, to trade.* Teut. *koopen,* emere, mercari. Goth. *kaupoth,* Lu. xix. 13. negotiamini: whence *to cowp.*

Coſſe, (Pedder,) *hawker, pedlar, petty dealer.* Teut. *koop-vaerder,* mercator peregrinus.

Coffing, *coffer;* from Sax. *coffe,* vel *cofa,* cavea; q. *cavina.*

Cog,

Cog, *milking-pail.* [Ger. *kauch*, vas cavum. Dan. *kaag*, a trough. Teut. *koggen*, celox, cymbula.]
Cogle, *to ſhake, as when placed in an unſteady poſture.* Teut. *koeghel*, globus.
Coif, Cove, *cave.* Teut. *kouwe*, cavea.
Coil, *coal.* Teut.
Coiſche, *coach.* Fr. *coche.* Teut. *koetſe.*
Collatioun, *conference, interview.* Lat.
Colly, Colley, *ſhepherd's dog.*
Combure, *burn, inflame.* Lat.
Commend, *commentary.* Lat.
Commendis, *benefices* " *in commendum.*" Lat.
Comparge, *lineage, kindred.* Fr. *com-parage.*
Complene-ſong, Compline, *the laſt of the canonical hours,* or *from nine to twelve o'clock at night.* Fr. *complie.*
Complexioun, *connections, aſſociates, party.* Lat.
Con, expl. *the ſquirrel;* and tranſl. *ſciurus.*
Conable, *poſſible;* q. *can-able.*
Condyt, *letter of ſafe conduct;* alſo *conduit, paſſage.* Teut. *condayt.*
Confits, *ſweet-meats.* Teut. *konfiit,* confectura.
Conneis, Vol. III. p. 457. perhaps *paſſports; from* Fr. *conge;* q. *conjeys.*
Conſtrie, Conſiſtory, *eccleſiaſtical court.*
Contake, *conteſt.* O. Eng. *conteck, conteke.*
Contirmont, *backward, contrary way.* Fr.
Contrer, expl. *miſchief.*
Convyne, Covyne, *agreement, paction, convention.* Lat.
Conqueſt, *acquiſition, acquired by force, fraud,* or *induſtry.*
Convoy, *trick, to bring to paſs, to perſuade.* Fr. *convier,* invitare, perſuadere.
Coop, *large cart.* [Teut. *kopf,* dolium, navigium.]
Cop, Cob, *ſpider, ſelfiſh malignant fellow.* Teut. *kop,* araneus.
Cop, *cup.* Teut. *kop,* ſcyphus; alſo *a coffin.* See Coop.
Copill, *to join, to unite.* Teut. *koppelen,* nectere.
Copper, *cup-bearer;* from *cop,* cyphus.
Coranach, *funeral ſong, mournful cry.* Gael. *coranach.*

Corbie,

Corbie, *raven.* Fr. *corbeau.*

Corbulyè, *a kind of leather.* Fr. *cuir-bouillè*, fine dréſſed leather.

Corce. See Cors, *croſs, body.*

Cordenouris, *ſhoe-makers.* Belg. *kordewaenier*, ſutor.

Cordowan, expl. *Cordova* or *Spaniſh leather*; may alſo mean *tanned leather*, from Teut. *touwen*, coria perficere, the term *cordowan* being ſtill commonly applied to a particular part of the tanned hide of a horſe. Probably the Scottiſh cordwainers dealt but little in Spaniſh or Morocco leather.

Corſe, Cruſe, Cruve, *hut, temporary ſhade*; q. *courhof.* See Cour.

Cor mundum, *the firſt words of a Roman Catholic prayer.*

Corncraik, *land rail*; from its cry of *craik* or *crex.*

Cors, *croſs, market place.* Swed. *kors*, crux.

Cors, *human body after death.* Lat.

Cors-preſant, *a mortuary or funeral gift to the church*; in recompenſe, as was pretended, for any tithes that had been omitted or with-held by the deceaſed; ſynonimous with O. Eng. *ſoul ſkott* or *ſoul-portion.*

Corſſy, *large bodied*; from Cors.

Corwyn, Corvyn, *a kind of leather.* See Cordowan.

Cos, Coſs, *to barter* or *exchange.* Sax. *ceoſan*, eligere; q. *to chooſe alternately.*

Coſh, *ſnug, quiet, free from interruption.* Fr. *coy*, quietus.

Coſie, *warm, comfortable.* [Fr. *couſſineux*, pulvinatus.]

Coſtay, *to coaſt, to ſail or go by the ſide of.*

Coſtlyk, *coſtly, magnificent.* Teut. *koſtelick.*

Cote, *cottage.* Teut. *kot*, caſa, tugurium; *kutt*, tegumentum.

Cotter, *cottager, poſſeſſor of a cote or cottage.*

Cotys, *coats, pettycoats.* Fr. *cotte, a coat* or *frock.* See Cote.

Covanis, ſuppoſed to mean *gueſts.*

Covatyſe, *covetouſneſs.* Fr. *convoitiſe.*

Coverit, *recovered.*

Couchit, *inlaid, was delivered.* Fr.

Coudie, Quiddy, *ſmall wooden chamber-pot.*

Could, *did*; ſometimes apparently for *begoud*, began.

Coulpit,

Coulpit, expl. *ſeized on.* [Fr. *cueillir*, carpere.]
Counter, *encounter*; *to encounter.*
Coup, *cup*; alſo *a ſort of waggon.* Teut.
Cour, *to crouch, to ſit crouching.* Fr. *couver.* Wel. *cwrrian*, in talos deſidere.
Courché, *covering for the head.* Fr. *couvre-chef.*
Courers, Curers, *covers*, [diſhes.]
Couth, Couthie, *affable, complacent.* Sax. *cuth, cutha*, notus, familiaris.
Cow, *a cutting or ſlip of a plant or diminutive ſhrub*; alſo *to cut* or *crop.* Fr. *couper.*
Cow, *to intimidate, to keep under.* Iſl. *kuga*, ſubjugare, ſupprimare; whence perhaps Cowart, *coward.*
Cowar, *collar, neck-lace, chain.*
Cowclink, *harlot, looſe woman.* [Teut. *kocklinck*, juvenca.]
Cow-hubby, *aukward fellow, one who hobbles or moves about like a cow.* Teut. *hobben*, faltare, motare. According to Ruddiman, the word ſignifies *cow-herd*, from Scot. *hobby*, coarſe apparel.
Cownand, Counant, *covenant.* Fr. *convenant.*
Cowndyt. See Condyt, *ſafe conduct.*
Cowp, *to exchange* or *barter.* Teut. *koopen*, mercari.
Cowp, *to overturn, to overſet.*
Cow-ſchot dow, *ring dove.* Sax. *cuſceote*, palumbus.
Coy, *quiet, ſnug.* Fr. *koy*, quietus; whence Coſh.
Coydyoch, Coidyoch, *an opprobrious name applied to a woman*; perhaps *witch.* Gael. *cailleach*, old woman.
Crack, *to converſe, to chat, to boaſt.* Fr. *craquer*, ſtrepere.
Cracklins, *refuſe of tallow.* [Teut. *hard biſcuit.*]
Craig, crag, *neck, throat.* Teut. *kraeghe*, ingluvies.
Craik, *to importune.* Teut. *krackeelen*, litigare, altercari.
Crait, *large baſket, hamper.* Teut. *kratte*, corbis.
Crame, Craim, *a merchant's booth, ſhop* or *ſtall.* Teut. *kraem*, cadurcum, taberna ſive capſa rerum venalium.
Cramerie, Craimery, *mercerie, goods for ſale.* Teut. *kraemerie*, merx.
Crammaſie, *crimſon* or *ſcarlet cloth.* Teut. *krammeſiin*, veſtis purpurea, oſtrina, coccinea.

Cramp, Crample, *to ramp, climb*, or *curl like tendrils*. Fr. *grimper*.

Crank, *infirm, weak, in bad condition*. Teut. *kranck*, infirmus.

Crap, Crappin, *crop, ſtomach*. Teut. *krop*, ingluvies.

Crap, *did creep*.

Crote. See Crait, *baſket*.

Craw, *to crow*; Crawin, *crowed*. Teut. *kraeyen*, cornicari.

Craw, *crow*. Teut. *kraeye*, cornix.

Crawdoun, Cravant, Craven, *an infamous name underſtood to mean a coward*. In a criminal trial by battle the vanquiſhed perſon declared his ſubmiſſion by pronouncing aloud the word *Craven*. If the accuſed was reduced to this neceſſity, he was deemed guilty, and immediately hanged. If the accuſer, he was declared infamous. The word may be derived from Sax. *crafian*. Iſl. *krefia*, poſtulare; & Scand. *ande*, anima, ſpiritus.

Creil, *baſket, hamper*; *to place in a baſket or hamper*. Ir. *kril*, corbis, arca.

Creis, Creſs, *to curl, rumple, wrinkle*. Creiſit, *rumpled, wrinkled*. Teut. *kroeſen*, criſpare.

Creiſit, *crazed, crazy, whimſical*. Teut. *be-kroeſen*, ebrius.

Creiſche, corr. of *greaſe*. Fr. *graiſſe*, pinguedo.

Crine, *to ſhrink*. Teut. *kleyneren*, diminuere.

Crippel, Curpil, *crupper*. Teut. *kroppier*, poſtilena.

Cro, (Regiam Majeſtatem) expl. *aſſythement*. Celt. *cro*, cows. [Swed. *crona*, corona.]

Crok, *old ewe*. Crokkys, *old ewes*. Teut. *kroongie*, ovis rejecula, cadaver. O. Eng. *crone*.

Crok, *to ſuffer decay from age*. See the preceding article. The derivation, however, may be from Teut. *krochen*, gemere; or *kroken*, curvare.

Cronie, *tippling companion*. [Teut. *kroeghen*, potare, inebriari; *kroegher*, caupo.]

Crounar, Crowner, *coroner*.

Crounel, *little crown*; dimin. of Croun.

Croup, *berry*. Craw-croops, *crow-berrys*. Sax. *crop*, uva.

Crouſs,

Crouſs, *bold, confident.* Fr. *courroucè.*

Crowdie, *thick gruel.* [Teut. *kruydt,* herba.]

Croyne. See Crune, *to ſing in a low tone.*

Cruell, *keen, inflexible.*

Cruells, *kings evil.* Fr. *ecrouelles,* ſtruma.

Cruke, Crook, *chain with a hook at the lower end.*

Cruke-trie, *beam upon which the crook is ſuſpended over a kitchen fire.*

Crummie, *name of a cow.*

Cruſie, *crucible, melting pot;* alſo *lamp.* Swed. *krus,* urna.

Crune, *to hum* or *ſing in a low tone.* Teut. *kronen,* gemere. Iſl. *krina,* ejulare, mugire.

Cruves, *hurdles,* uſed in rivers for the catching of fiſh. Teut. *korf,* hamper.

Cruve, *hovel, poor habitation.* Swed. *krype,* caſa.

Cryle, *dwarf.* Teut. *kriel,* parvulus, pumilus.

Cubiculair, *chamber-companion, perſon belonging to the bed-chamber.* Fr.

Cuck-ſtule, Cogg-ſtule, Cucking-ſtool, *the pillory, ſtool of repentance;* or, more properly, *a ſtool upon which petty offenders were firſt ſecurely placed, and afterwards immerſed in water,* commonly ſome ſtinking pond. This chair of penance was alſo called *the timbrel* or *trebuchet;* and by the Saxons *ſcealfing-ſtole,* ſella urinatoria in qua rixoſæ mulieres, &c.—The origin of the more modern term is probably to be found in the Teut. *kolcken,* ingurgitare, from *kolck,* gorges, vorago, vortex.

Cuchill, expl. *a grove* or *ſpecial place of reſidence; from* Fr. *couche,* lectus, ſedes.

Cuddie, *aſs;* originally perhaps a diminutive of Cowt.

Cude, *frolickſome.* Belg. *kout,* prattling, jeſting.

Cudeigh, *bribe, preſent.* Gael. *cuid,* a ſhare, or part.

Cuitchouris, *gameſters, gamblers;* alſo *ſmugglers,* thoſe who lie in wait to carry on ſome ſecret trade. Fr. *coucheur;* or perhaps from Teut. *kute,* talus, a cubical bone uſed as a die.

Cullum, Callum, *vagina;* alſo *a part of the bowels.* Lat. Barb.

Cullage, *habit, figure,* or *ſhape of body;* probably corr. from

from *colour*. According to Lye, from Hib. *culaigh*, veſtis, veſtitus.

Culmes, or Culmez, expl. *a culmuſh* or *club*. Swed. *kul-pæc*, a knotty cudgel.

" To mak debate he held in til his hand,
Ane rural club or culmez in ſtede of brand."
G. Doug.

Culreach, " *a cautioner left be him quha repledges a man fra ane court to his awin court*," as a ſecurity that juſtice ſhall be done to the complainer; corruption of Sax. *gildan-redd*, arrha.

Culroun, *cullion, raſcal, one of the rabble, contemptible fellow*. Fr. *couille*, expl. a lubberly coward; and the common termination *roun*. q. v.

Culyé, Cullyé, *to cully, to impoſe upon, to* " *gull*."

Cummer, Kimmer, *goſſip*. Fr. *compere, commere*.

Cummer, *encumbrance; to encumber*. Fr. *encombrer*.

Cun, *to taſte*. Swed. *kænna*, guſtare.

Cun, *to give* or *acknowledge*. Swed. *kænna*, & Sax. *cunnan*, agnoſcere.

Cun, *to know, to learn, to teach*. Sax. & Goth. *kunnan*, ſcire, noſcere, cognoſcere, agnoſcere. Swed. *kunnig*, peritus; whence perhaps Canny.

Cunnand, *knowing, intelligent*. Goth. *kunnands*, ſciens.

Cunning, *covenant;* from Fr. *convenir*, to bargain.

Cunyé, *coin*. Fr. *coigner*, ſignare monetam.

Cunyé, Coyné, *corner*. [Fr. *coin*, angulus.]

Curling, *a game played on the ice*, in ſome reſpects reſembling Quoits.

Curlurous, expl. *churliſh*.

Curne, *a grain of corn*; uſed for *a ſmall parcel*. Teut. *korn*. Goth. *kaurno*, granum.

Currough, *a ſkiff* or *canoe*. Gael. *currachan*. The Teut. *karrake* is defined " navis majoris genus."

Curs, *to excommunicate*. Curſing, *excommunication*.

Curtil, expl. *ſluttiſh*. See Clarty.

Cure, *care, anxiety, trouble*. Lat.

Curie, abbreviation of *inquiry*; alſo uſed for *curing*.

Curſché, Curche, *head-dreſs, kerchief*; Fr. *couvrechef*.

Curſoure, Cuſſare, *ſtallion*. Fr. *courſier*, charger.

Cuſtroun,

Cuſtroun, *pitiful fellow;* literally, perhaps, *a taylor* of the loweſt order, *a botcher.* Fr. *couſtourier*; or q. *cuiſtre-roun*, from Fr. *cuiſtre*, a college pedant, and the common termination *roun.*

Cutts, *lots.* To draw cutts, *to draw lots*; from Teut. *kote*, talus, aſtragulus. Lat. Barb. *cavilla*, a ſmall cubical bone, which ſeems to have been much uſed in gambling and other affairs of chance, before the invention of dice. According to Ruddiman, Cutts are ſo called from their being commonly cuttings of ſtraw.

Cutchouris. See Cuitcheouris, *gamblers.*

Cute, *ankle.* [Teut. *kuyte*, ſura.]

Cuttie, *ſhort, little.* Gael. *cutag*, a ſhort ſpoon.

Cutty-gun, *ſhort tobacco pipe.*

Cutty-ſtule, *ſtool of repentance, a ſhort-legged ſtool.*

Cutty, Kittie, *wanton wench.* Swed. *katig*, ſly, cunning. Gael. *cutag*, a young, or (rather) little girl.

Cuſché, Cuſſé, expl. *armour for the thighs;* from Fr. *cuiſſe.*

Cuvine. See Covyne, *combination, covenant.*

D.

Da, *doe*. Sax. *da*, dama femella.

Dablet, Daiblet, perhaps *imp of hell devil's get* or *bairn*.

Daffin, Daffery, *foolery, play, playing*; q. *gaffin*, from Teut. *gabberen*, nugari, jocari; or *gachelen*, cachinnare.

Daft, *playful, fooliſh, mad*. See Daffin. Junius would ſeem to connect theſe words with Dan. *doffuen*, ignavus, iners, torpidus, between the primary ſenſe of which (*deaf*) and the Scot. ſignification, there can be no analogy. See Dowf.

Dag, *thick fog, miſt*. Dan. *taag*.

Dagonis for Dragounis, *dragons*.

Daigh, Daeuch, *dough*. Teut. *deegh*, farina ſubacta.

Daimen, expl. *rare, now and then*.

Daintè, *kindneſs, hoſpitality*. See Daintith.

Daintith, *dainty, delicacy, rarity*. O. Fr. *dain*, delicatus. Sax. *thœnian*, madidare, madefacere.

Daif. Deve, *to deafen*. Teut. *doof*, ſurdus.

Daiſit, Daiſenit. See Doſenit, *damaged, decayed*.

Daker, Dockar, *to toil as in job work, to labour*. See Daig, from which it probably has been formed.

Dale. See Dele, *part, diviſion*, or *diſtrict of a country*, as Tweed-dale, Annan-dale, &c. from Teut. *deyl*, pars, partitio; correſponding with Sax. *ſcire*, ſhare. Or perhaps, according to Ruddiman, *valley, plain*, eſpecially *on the ſide of a river*; from Teut. *dell*, vallis, lacuna, lacus; in ſome of theſe diſtricts, however, not many *valleys* are to be found.

Dams, *game of draughts*. Fr. *dames*.

Dammyſs, Dammeis, *damage*. Fr. *dommage*.

Dampne, *to damn* or *condemn*; a ſpecies of orthography which was common in the Latin of the middle ages.

Dan, *Lord, Sir*; equivalent to the Span. *Don*, and O. Fr. *Dam*, all from Lat. *dominus*.

Dander, *to ſaunter about in a liſtleſs manner*. Fr. *dandiner*. Teut. *danten*, ineptire.

Danders,

Danders, *the aſhes from a ſmith's ſhop.* Goth. *tandian*, accendere.

Dang, *ſtruck, overcame, drove.* See Ding.

Danſkyn, *Daniſh.*

Dant, Danten, *to tame* or *ſubdue.* Danted, Dantenit, *tamed, ſubdued.* Dantenit hors, *a horſe that has been broke.* Fr. *donter*, domare, tractare.

Dantoun, expl. *to daunt* or *affright.* See Dant.

Darg, *days-work, taſk;* contracted from *day-wark.* Teut. *dagh-werck*, penſum.

Dargeis, Dergeis, *dirges, funeral ſongs*; from the frequent repetition of the Lat. *dirige* in the burial-ſervice. Dirge is alſo uſed for *moral poem.*

Daſs, *that part of a hay ſtack which is cutting down for immediate uſe*; ſo called perhaps from its reſemblance to a Deiſs or *ſeat.*

Daver, Daiſer, *to ſtun with a blow on the head.* Teut. *daveren*, contremere, contremiſcere. Iſl. *doffe*, ſtupor.

Davel, Devel, expl. *a ſtunning blow.* See Daver.

Daw, *ſluggard, lazy idle perſon*; from Teut *daghen*, prorogare in alium diem; q. *a poſtponer.* According to Ruddiman, from *dowy*, dull.

Daw, *to dawn.* Teut. *daghen*, dieſcere.

Dawache of land, *a plough-gate*, or *as much as could conveniently be laboured in a ſeaſon by an eight oxen plough.* It ſeems to have been common for eight huſbandmen to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught. Dawache ſeems evidently connected with Teut. *daghwand*, modius agri; verſus, id quod uno die arari aut verti poteſt; from *dagh*, dies; & *wenden*, vertere.

Dawt, Daute, *to fondle* or *cheriſh.* Dan. *dægger*, *to nouriſh* or *bring up.*

Dawtie, *favourite.* Dan. *dægge*, a darling.

Dayis darling; Vol. II. p. 154. perhaps *darling of my days.* [Teut. *duyſe*, concubina.]

Days, Daes *does.* See Da, *dama femella.*

Dé, *die.* Deand, *dying.* Deit, *died.*

Debait, *battle, to fight.* Fr. *debat*, pugna.

Debonare, *courteous, gentle.* Fr.

Decoir,

Decoir, *to decorate.* Fr.

Dedal, Dede, Deith, *death;* the firſt, q. *dead-ill.*

Dedeinye, *to deign;* the *de* being here a ſuperfluous prepoſition.

Dedeinye, *to diſdain.* Fr. *dedaigner.*

Dee, Dey, *dairy-maid, houſe-keeper.* Swed. *deya,* œconoma. Sax. *theowe,* famula, ſerva, ancilla.

Deface, *to confound* or *diſgrace.*

Defaid, *faded, diſgraced.* Fr. *defait,* ſine colore.

Defound, *to pour down.* Lat. *defundere.*

Degeſt, *grave, compoſed.* Degeſtlie, *ſedately.* Lat. *digeſtus.*

Deject, *to throw out, to diſplace.* Lat.

Deil, *devil;* from Lat. *diabolus.*

Deir, Dere, *to annoy, injure, wrong, trouble, vex.* O. Teut. *deren, deyren,* nocere, officere, obeſſe, urgere.

Deir, Dere, *injury, wrong, annoyance, diſtreſs.* O. Teut. *dere,* nocumentum, diſplicentia.

Deir. See Dere, *to pity.*

Deir, expl. by Mr Pinkerton *daring.*

Deis, *a long maſſy ſeat or bench, furniſhed with a back,* and deſtined for the uſe of the principal perſonages at an entertainment. Before the *deis,* upon a raiſed or ſlightly elevated part of the floor, was placed *the great dining table,* which by Chaucer and other ancient writers is frequently alſo called *the deiſs.*—Laſtly, the word was confined, particularly by the French, to *the canopy (dais)* which was ſuſpended over the whole of the table and benches. It is not eaſy to determine which of theſe was the original ſignification of the word;—probably the firſt, as *deiſs* continues ſtill to be the name given to *a long ſeat built againſt a wall,* and alſo to that part of a hay-ſtack which is cutting down for daily uſe, from its reſemblance to a ſeat of that deſcription. In other Teutonic dialects, however, the word is more frequently defined *table;* and the origin, in either of the two ſenſes, may perhaps be found in the Teut. *dooſe,* or Dan. *de eſke,* a cheſt, which in early times might ſerve, as at preſent in cottages, either for a

ſeat

feat or a table. The Fr. *dais*, canopy, is derived by Wachter from Teut. *decken*, operire.

Dele, *ſhare, diviſion, part.* Teut. *deyl, deel*, pars, partitio, diſtributio. Goth. *dail*, pars. According to Bede, uſed in this ſenſe by the Brit. Scots of his time. The word, however, is evidently of Teutonic origin, and probably belonged to the Peyhts.

Dele, *to deal* or *divide*. Goth. *dailjan*, dividere, dare.

Deleirit, for *delirious*, which had not then been formed.

Delf, Delfe, *grave*. Zel. *delve*, fovea.

Delfe, *to delve* or *dig, to bury*. Teut. *delven*, fodere, defodere, infodere, inhumare. Delfen, Dolven, *delved, buried;* from Zel. *delve, dilve*, fovea.

Deliver, Delyver, *to deliberate, to determine*. Delyverance, *deliberation, determination*. Fr. *deliberer*, decernere.

Deliverly, *reſolutely, ſpeedily, nimbly*. Fr. *deliberè*, fixus.

Demayne, *domain*. O. Fr. *demayene*, dominium.

Demane, Demayn, *to dwell, to remain*. Lat. *manere*.

Demane, Demayn, *to maltreat, injure*; from Teut. *mancken*, mutilare; *manck*, mancus.

Deme, *dame, mother*; in a quarrel, *miſtreſs, jade*.

Deme, *to cenſure, to condemn, to paſs judgment on*. Teut. *doeman*, cenſere, judicare, damnare; *doeme*, judicium.

Dempt, *judged, cenſured*. See Deme.

Dempſter, Deimſter, *officer who pronounced the judgment of a court of law*. Teut. *doemer*, judex.

Demelle, *engagement, rencounter, joining in battle*. Teut. *mellen*, conjungi.

Denk, *ſpruce, gaudy, neatly dreſſed*. [Dan. *dynniker*, to whiten or plaiſter.]

Denude, *to diveſt*. Lat.

Dene, Dean, *dell, any low ſituation*, eſpecially if covered with trees or bruſhwood; which, before the country was cleared, was frequently the caſe between two oppoſite banks. The meaning is now more contracted in *Den*; from Teut. *dell*, lacuna.

Dent, Dint, *dimple;* alſo expl. *engraven*. See Dint.

Dens-men, perhaps *Danes* or *Daniſh pirates*.

Depairt, *to diſtribute.* Fr. *departir,* diſtribuere.
Depeſche, Depeche, *to diſpatch.*
Deplome, *to unfeather.* Fr. *plumer.*
Deray, *merriment, noiſe, diſorder, tumult.* Fr. *deſroy,* in oppoſition to *arroy,* equipage, order; *arroyer,* ordinare, in ordinem digerere.
Dere. See Deir, *hurt;* with ſeveral other ſignifications.
Dere, *any untamed quadruped.* Teut. *dier,* animal, beſtia, fera.
Dere, Deir, *to pity.* Teut. *deren,* miſerari, miſereri. Deir me, *miſeret me tui.*
Derene. See Dereyne, *conteſt; to contend.*
Dereyne, Derene, Derenye, *conteſt, deciſion; to contend, to decide a controverſy by force or argument.* Fr. *deſrener.*
Derf, *active, vigorous, bold.* Swed. *dierf.* Iſl. *diarfur,* audax; *dierſt,* preſumptuouſly. Teut. *derven,* audere, audaciam adhibere; from *Deir,* fera.
Derfly, *vigorouſly, boldly.* See Derf.
Dergat, *target, ſhield.* Sax. *targa,* clypeus.
Dern, *ſolitude, ſecrecy, private.* Sax. *dyrn, dearn,* occultus, ſecretus.
Dern, *to hide, to retire.* Sax. *dearnan,* occultare. Gaw. Douglas has *derne* or *dereyne,* in the ſenſe of *behold.*
Dert, Vol. I. p. 51. perhaps *earth* or *ſoil.*
Deſcans, *deſcant,* a term in muſic.
Deſmelle, Dyſmelle. See Demelle, *conteſt.*
Deſtrenyeit, expl. *diſtracted.*
Det-bund, q. Death-bound, *predeſtinated, bound by fate;* alſo ſimply *indebted,* or *duty bound.* Fr. *dettè.*
Detruſe, expl. *to detract.*
Deval, Devail, Awail, *to deſcend, to hurry down, to fall.* Fr. *devaler,* avaler. Lat. B. *devallare,* deſcendere, from *vallis;* as *montre,* montare, aſcendere, from *mons.*
Devall, Devald, *to ceaſe* or *ſtop.* Without devald, (or devalding,) *without ceaſing.* Devalds, *ceaſes;* q. *defails;* from Fr. *defaillir,* deſici aliqua re.

Deve,

Deve, *to render deaf by noise, to deafen.*

Devyse, *device, appointment, legacy*; also *to dispose of.* Fr. *deviser.*

Devyse, *to tell, to narrate*; analogous to Teut. *wijsmaken*, injicere aliquid in animum; or rather *bewijzen*, docere, ostentare.

Devode, q. Devoid, *to empty*, or *draw forth.*

Deyligate, *beautiful.* Dan. *deylig*, formosus; *deyligked*, formositas.

Dicht, Dycht, *prepared, dressed, made ready, equipped, harnessed, furnished.* Sax. *dihtan*, parare, instruere; *adihtode*, dispositus, compositus, composuit. Hence it is also used in the sense of *composed* or *arranged a speech, discourse*, or *poem*, corresponding with Teut. *dichten*, sententiam dicere, componere carmen, dictare.

Dicht, Dycht, *to wype off nastiness, to cleanse*; from the same origin with the preceding.

Dichtings, *that which is wiped off*; also *the refuse.*

Dilatioun, Dellatioun, *delay.* Lat.

Dilp, expl. *daw, a taudry hussy.* [Swed. *dilka*, amasia.]

Din, *noise.* Dinsom, *noisy.* Isl. *dyn*, tono; *dunde*, tonui.

Ding, *worthy, honourable.* Lat. *dignus.*

Ding, *to strike, beat, throw, overcome in any kind of competition.* Sax. *dencgan.* Swed. *denga*, tundere, fustigare, to bang or thump. Teut. *dwinghen*, cogere, urgere, domare. According to Ruddiman, from Sax. *thringen*, urgere, premere. See Thring.

Dink, corr. abbreviation of *decken*, decked. See Denk.

Dinle, Dynnel. See Dirling, *thrilling.* The word is also used in the sense of *tingle.*

Dint, Dunt, *blow.* Dyntis dour, *hard blows.* Dint also signifies *the impression made by a blow.* Sax. *dynt*, ictus.

Dinmont, Dimment, *a wedder in its second year*, or rather from the first to the second shearing. The word has perhaps some reference to the number of teeth; from Teut. *tand*, dens, vel *diien*, augeri; & mond, os.

Dird, Gird, *a blow*; also *to attack.* See Gird.

Dirdum,

Dirdum, *perillous play, noiſy ſport, uproar, ſquabble*; from Dird; or perhaps literally *deirdum*, from Teut. *deren*, nocere. [Gael. *durdan*, is expl. a groaning noiſe.]

Dirk. See Durk, *dagger*. Teut. *dolck*, ſica.

Dirling, *thrilling, piercing, ſharp*. Swed. *drilla*, perforare, terebrare. Sax. *thyrl*, foramen; alſo uſed for *tingling*.

Dis, *does*. Diſ-na, *does not*.

Diſcreſs, *diſcretion*.

Diſcourers, *diſcoverers, ſcouts*. Fr. *deſcouvreur*.

Diſeis, *diſpleaſure, vexation*; q. *diſ-eaſineſs*.

Diſheryſoun, *diſinheriſon, diſinheriting*. Fr. *deſherance*, hæredis defectio.

Disjoine, Desjune, *breakfaſt*. O. Fr. *desjune*, jentaculum.

Diſpend, *expend*. Diſpenſe, *expence*. Lat.

Diſpitüouſly, *unpitifully, without mercy*. Fr. *deſpitcux*, ad indignationem facilis.

Diſtrenye, Diſtrayn, *to ſeize* (goods) *for the benefit of a creditor*; alſo, *to diſtract*.

Diſty-meiller, expl. *meal made of the laſt of the crop*; perhaps q. *duſty-melder*.

Ditt, *to ſtop up* (a hole.) Dan. *digter, tetter*, the ſame.

Dittay, *bill of enditement or accuſation*; from Teut. *dichten*, dictare, commentari.

Divet, *a turf of an oval form, and thin all round the edge*; from Delve.

Dochly, expl. *duly*, but may alſo mean, *in an able manner*.

Docht, Dought, *could*. See Dow, *to be able*.

Docht, Dought. See Dow, *worth, conſequence, value*.

Dochtie, Dowghtie, *powerful, valiant, worthy*. Sax. *dohtig*, fortis, ſtrennus, nobilis. Teut. *deghelick*, eximus, inſignis, honeſtus. See Dow, *virtus*.

Dochter, Dother, *daughter*. Teut. *dochter*, filia.

Dodge, *to jog* or *trudge along*. Teut. *doggen*.

Doft. See Daft, *merry, mad*.

Dole, *a large piece*. See Dele

Dolent, *ſorrowful, ſorry*. Lat.

Dolf,

Dolf, Dowff, *dull, heavy, wanting ſpirit.* Dan. *doffuen,* deſes, ignavus. Iſl. *doffe,* ſtupor.

Dolly, Dully, Doolie, Dowie, *dolefull, dull, melancholy.* Fr. *dueil,* dolor.

Dollyn, Dolfen, *buried.* See Delf, *to bury.*

Dolp. See Dowp, *bottom.*

Dolphyne, *Dauphin,* eldeſt ſon of the King of France.

Dominie, *parſon, miniſter ;* from Lat. *dominus.*

Done, before a verb, forms the preterite tenſe ; as Done roun, *rouned* or *whiſpered.*

Dongyn, Dinged, *driven, forced.* See Ding.

Donk, *dank, moiſt.* Teut. *tagg,* ros.

Donſie, *dunce-like, dull, ſtupid.* Dan. *duncare,* homo plumbeus.

Dont, Dount. See Dint, *blow, ſtroke.*

Doop, Doup, *to dip, to immerſe in water, to baptiſe.* The Dooper, *the baptiſt.* Teut. *doopen,* mergere, immergere.

Dornyke, *damaſk, variegated curtains, carpets,* &c. originally made at *Tournay.*

Dorts, *fit of ſulkineſs.* See Dorty.

Dorty, *peeviſh, ſulky.* Teut. *trotſigh, tortigh,* contumelious, arrogant ; *trotſen, torten,* to provoke.

Dortyneſs, *ſulkineſs, peeviſhneſs, pride.* See Dorty.

Dortour, *dormitory, bed-chamber, apartment containing a number of beds.* Fr. *dortoir,* dormitorium.

Dote, *to imagine, rave,* or *act idly.* Teut. *dotten,* delirare.

Double, *copy of a writing.*

Doublit, *bent, bowed down, laid double.*

Douch-ſpere, Douze-Per, *the twelve,* or perhaps *one of the twelve peers of France,* who were appointed to be privy counſellors to the King ; or may allude to King Arthur's twelve knights.

Douce, Douſs, *decent, ſedate, ſteady, reſpectable, worthy.* Fr. *doux,* ſuavis.

Douk, *to duck, to dive.* Teut. *ducken,* conquiniſcere.

Doun-thring, *to fling down, to pull down.* See Thring.

Doure, *hard, inflexible, ſullen.* Lat. *durus.*

Dout, *danger, fear, apprehenſion.* Fr.

Dow,

Dow, Du, *dove, pigeon.* Theot. *douue*, columba.

Dow, *can.* Downa, q. Dow not, *cannot, am* or *is unable to.* Dowht, *could.* Dowghtna, *could not.* Teut. *doghen, deughen.* Theot. *diuhen, douchen, dohen,* prodeſſe, creſcere, decere, valere, probum eſſe, in pretio eſſe.

Dow, *worth, avail, value.* Teut. *doogh,* commodum, lucrum, virtus, decus, potentia, valor. In Belg. it alſo ſignifies ſalus, ſanitas, vigor. " Nocht o' dow, *of no value,* or *nothing of worth.*

Dowf, *ſad, void of animation or energy,* q. *deaf.*

Dowleſs, (more commonly) Thowleſs or Thawleſs, *void of energy.* Swed. *dugloes,* good for nothing. See Dow.

Dowerit night (Gaw. Doug.) *gloomy* or *ſable coloured night ;* from Teut. *doof-verwe,* color ſurdus vel auſterus. See Dowf & Fere. Or, according to Ruddiman, *dull, heavy, weary, drowſy,* from Scot. Durr, obſtupefacere ; which ſeems nearly allied to *Dover,* to ſlumber ; from Teut. *doofworden,* or Dan. *doever,* ſurdeſcere. That he was not, however, quite ſatisfied with this derivation, appears from his mentioning laſtly *dowy, dull*; q. *made heavy.*

Dowf, *dull, void of animation.* Teut. *doof,* ſurdus.

Dowfart, *heavy* or *ſtupid fellow* ; from Dowf. [Teut. *doofhout,* lignum carioſum. Swed. *dufwen,* marcidus.]

Dowp, Dolp, *bottom, lower extremity, end ;* q. *depth,* from Goth. *diups,* profundus.

Dowy, Dowie, *dull* or *melancholy from ſolitude* ; probably the ſame with *dully.* See Dolly ; or from Dowf, q. *dowfie.*

Dovering, *ſlumbering,* in a ſtate between ſleeping and waking ; from Teut. *dowf-worden,* ſurdeſcere.

Doytit, Doilted, *ſtupid, ſuperannuated* ; from Sax. *dol,* fatuus. Engl. *dolt.*

Dozenit, Daizyt, *chilled, decayed, impotent* ; rather perhaps from Teut. *eyſen,* gelare, than from the uſual derivation *duyſelen,* attonitum fieri.

Drable, Dragle, *to trail in the mire* ; q. *dreckle,* from Teut. *dreck,* ſordes.

Drakkyt,

Drakkyt, Drawkyt, *abſorbed, attracted, drew up.* Teut. *trecken.* Iſl. *draga*, trahere. It is alſo uſed in a paſſive ſenſe for *drenched* or *ſoaked.*

Draff, *brewers grains.* Teut. *draf*, glumæ grani decocti, excuſſum ſedimentum.

Dram, *diſcontented, ſorrowful, ſad*; ſlightly corrupted from Teut. *gram*, aſper, iratus, ſtomachoſus. According to Ruddiman, from Hib. *dramham*, ringere; or from Iſl. *dramb*, ſuperbia, faſtus; *drambhaatur*, ſuperbus; "becauſe diſcontent and melancholy generally ariſe from pride."

Dram-lyke, probably the ſame with Dram, *diſcontented, ſorrowful.*

Drame; "Induris bot ane *drame*," *endures but as a dream.*

Drammock, Drummock, *meal and water*, commonly underſtood to be mixed raw; q. *crammock.*

Drap, *drop.* Drappie, *ſmall drop.*

Drawk. See Drakkyt, *abſorbed, drenched.*

Dré, Drie, *to ſuffer, to endure*, or *feel.* Sax. *throwian*, pati, from *threa*, afflictio, inflictio.

Dreich, *ſlow, heſitating, lazy, tedious.* A-dreich, *behind, at ſome diſtance behind.* Teut. *traegh*, tardus, ignavus, reſes, deſes.

Dreiffland, Dribbland, *drivelling, dropping in ſmall quantity.* Teut. *druppelen*, ſtillare; *drooppel-piſſe*, ſtranguria.

Dreik, *dirt, excrement.* Teut. *dreck*, ſordes, ſtercus.

Dreip, *to drop.* Teut. *druypen*, ſtillare.

Drene, *drain, ſpout, conduit.*

Dreſs, *to apply, to manage.* Fr.

Drevill, Drivel, *to ſlumber, to ſleep unſoundly.* Teut. *revelen*, errare animo.

Drew, *drop*; as Grew for Greek, &c.

Dribble, *to fall ſlowly in drops.* See Dreifland.

Drighten, *God, Lord* Sax. *dribten.* Iſl. *drottin*, dominus; according to Wachter, from Teut. *drotna*, dominare; *drot*, populus. See Drotes, *nobles.*

Dring, *drudge, ſlave, mean wretch.* Thus it is alſo explained *miſer, covetous perſon.* Dan. & Swed. *dreng*, ſervus,

fervus, famulus; whence perhaps the termination *roun*, as in Culroun, Cuſtroun, &c. q. v.

Droddum, expl. *the breech.*

Droggis, *drugs* in the ſenſe of *ſweet meats.* Fr. *drogues.*

Droich, Dreich, *dwarf.* Teut. *dwergh*, nanus, pygmeus, homuncio.

Drotes, *nobles, knights.* Swed. *drott*, heros. Teut. *drut, draut*, fidelis, charus, amicus. O. Fr. *drut*, favori.

Droukyt, *drenched, ſoaked.* Sax. *on drugunge*, in aquoſo. According to Ruddiman, from Douk.

Droure, Drowrie, *gift, preſent, love token;* perhaps a corruption of Teut. *trow-rinck*, annulus pronubis, from *trowe*, fidelitas. Goth. *triggwo*, pactum. O. Fr. *drurie, druerie*, amitié, fidelité, amour. Ruddiman ſuppoſes the word to be the ſame with *dowry*, or *dower.* Fr. *douaire.*

Drum, *ridge*, or, (as ſome would rather have it,) *the back of a mountain.* Gael.

Drumly, *muddy, diſturbed.* Teut. *turbelen.* Fr. *troublé.*

Drumacke, Dramack, *meal and water mixed raw.*

Drunt, Strunt, *pet, ill humour*; from Swed. *drunt*, emanſor.

Drynt, *drenched, drowned.* Sax. *druncna*, madidus. See Drouk.

Dualm, Dwalmyng, *ſwoon, fainting, fit.* Teut. *bedwelmt*, defectus animo, exanimatus, exanimatio. According to Ruddiman, the ſame with *qualm*; from Sax. *cwealm*, mors.

Dub, *ſmall pool of water.* [Swed *dy*, palus.]

Dublaris, expl. *pewter diſhes of large ſize.*

Duddis, Duds, *rags.*

Duddie, *ragged, in rags, tattered.* Gael. *dudach*, ragged.

Duddroun, *a perſon in rags*; alſo expl. *a ſpectre.* See Roun.

Dule, *dole, pain, grief, mourning.* Duleful, *doleful.* Fr. *deuil*, triſtitia.

Dule,

Dule, Dool, *the goal at football or golf as it was anciently played*; originally *a mound of earth.* Teut. *doel*, aggeſta terra in quam ſagittarii jaculantur ſagittas. The mark was called the *doel-pinne*, ſcopus. O. Eng. *toyle* ſignified the tilt or mark aimed at in tournaments.

Dully. See Dolly, *melancholy*, *dreary.*

Dulſe, Dilſe, *ſea weed.*

Dung, Dungen, *beat*, *overcome.* See Ding.

Dungeroun, *dungeon*; of old, *the higheſt part of a caſtle.* Fr. *donjon*; the derivation not known.

Dunner, Dunder, *to make a noiſe like thunder.* Teut. *donder.* Swed. *dundra*, tonare.

Dunt, *heavy blow upon an elaſtic or reſiſting body.* Sax. *dynt*, ictus.

Durk, Dirk, *dagger*, properly *concealed dagger.* Teut. *dolck*, ſica; from Swed. *dolia*, celare, occultare.

Durken, Deirken, expl. *to affright*; q. *eirken*, from Eiry, *fearful.*

Duſch, *to fall*, *to fall upon*; nearly the ſame with *daſh*, from Dan. *daſk*, *a blow*, or *attack.*

Duſchet, Duſſie, *a ſort of muſical inſtrument*, probably the *doucete* of Lydgate, or *douced* of Chaucer; from Lat. *dulcis*, as in later times *dulcimer.* In Gael. *duis* ſignifies "the drones of a bag-pipe," and *doaghadh* "ſinging."

Duſtie-fute, "*ane pedder or cremar quha has na certaine dwelling place quhere he may dicht the duſt from his feet.*" *Skene.*

Dwine, *to pine*, *to decay.* Dwining, *conſumption.* Teut. *dwiinen*, tabeſcere, attennari.

Dyke, *wall of earth or ſtone.* Teut. *diick*, agger adverſus inundationes. [Sax. *dic*, foſſa, ditch.]

Dyker, *a builder of earthen walls.* See Dyke.

Dynd for Dant, *to ſubdue* or *tame.* See Danton.

Dynle, *to dingle*, *to tingle* or *tinckle*, *to produce a tingling ſound.* Teut. *tingelen.*

Dyne, Dean, *den*, *retired ſheltered place.*

Dynle, *to thrill.* Dynland, *thrilling*, *piercing.* See Dirle.

Dynn, *noiſe.* Sax. *dyn*, tonus, ſonus.

Dynnit, Vol. I. p. 201. perhaps *be-dewed.* Sax. *thweant,* lavare, ungere. According to Mr Pinkerton, *fed.*
Dyocie, *dioceſe.*
Dyſmel. See Demelle, *ſquabble.* Fr.
Dyte, *to endite* or *accuſe.* Fr. *enditer.*
Dyvour, *debtor, bankrupt.* Fr. Lat. Celt.

E.

E, Eé, *eye.*
Eak, Eke, Eik, *to increaſe.* Sax. *eacan.* Goth. *aukan,* augere.
Ear. See Are, *to till.*
Eard, *earth.* Teut. *aerde.* Goth. *airtha,* terra.
Eard-faſt, *fixed in the ground or earth.* Sax. *eard-fæſte,* ſitus.
Eardit, *buried, laid in the earth.* Sax.
Earding, Erddyn, *earthquake, thunder.* Sax. *earthdyn.* Teut. *aerdbevinge,* ſuccuſſio.
Eargh, Ergh. See Airgh, *tardy.* Theot. *arg.*
Earliſch. See Elriſch, *hideous.*
Earm, Yearm, *to teaze* or *importune* in the whining manner of a mendicant. Teut. *arm,* pauper. Goth. *arman,* miſereri.
Earne, *to coagulate.* Dan. *gaer,* yeaſt, *gaerende,* fermenting.
Earnbliter, expl. *the ſnipe.* The latter part of the word (*bliter*) may be a corruption of *bittern,* if this be not rather the true meaning of the term.
Eavers, (Reg. Maj.) *beaſts* or *cattle.* See Aver.
Ebatement. See Abaitment, *ſport, pleaſure.*
Echil, Ethil, &c. *high, noble.* See Ethil.
Echeris, *ears of corn.* Sax. *æhher.* Germ. *aehr,* ſpica.
Echt, *ought.* See Awe.
Eeliſt, Eyelaſt, (Eye-lett,) expl. *deformity, what hurts the eye;* and accordingly it is alſo uſed to ſignify *a break in a page, the beginning of a paragraph,* or *rather of a ſection or chapter;* from Sax. *lættan,* impedire, obſtare.
Eens, *even as.*

Effectuous,

Effectuous, *affectionate.*
Effeir, Effere, *appearance.* See Feir.
Effeiris. See Affeiris, *belongs to.*
Efreſt, I'freſt, *firſt, chief.*
Eft, *after, hinder part.* Sax. *eft,* poſt.
Eft, *oft, often.* Eft-ſyis, *often-times.* Sax. *ſithe,* vice.
Efter-hend, q. *after-thence, afterwards.*
Eftſone, *ſoon after, in a ſhort time.*
Egg, *to incite, to ſtir up.* Sax. *eggian.* Dan. *egger,* Swed. *eggia,* irritare.
Eidant, Eithant, Ithand, Ythand, *buſy, diligent, unremitting, perſevering.* Iſl. *idne,* diligentia. Sax. *getheon, gethean.* Teut. *gedeyen,* proficere, vigere, creſcere, ſuccedere.
Eider doun, *the ſmaller feathers of any kind of birds.* Teut. *edder,* aves.
Eik, Ilk, *each.* Teut. *elck.* Sax. *elc,* unuſquiſque, omnis.
Eik, Eke, *alſo.* Sax. *eac.* Goth. *auk,* etiam.
Eik, *to add to* or *increaſe.* Goth. *aukan,* augere.
Eild, *age.* Sax. *eald,* ſenex, vetus. It is alſo uſed in the ſenſe of *barren*; Eild cow, *one that yieldeth no milk.*
Eildeins, *of the ſame age;* from Eild.
Eiry, Eirie, *fearful through ſolitude, in dread of ſpectres.* Iſl. *eggur.* Goth. *agis,* metus, timor, formido.
Eith, Eyth, Eth, *eaſy.* Either, Eirar, *eaſier.* Eithly, *eaſily.* Sax. *eath.* facilis.
Elbok, *elbow.* Teut. *elle boge.*
Eldaris, *anceſtors.* Sax. *eldran,* progenitores.
Eldering, Eilderyn, *old, growing old, elderly.*
Eldfather, *grand-father;* alſo *father-in-law.* Eldmoder, *mother-in-law.*
Eldyng, *materials for fire, as coal, peat, turf,* &c. Dan. *ild.* Swed. *eld,* ignis, pabulum ignis.
Elf-ſhot, *bewitched*; from Sax. Elf, *dæmon ruſticus,* or *Fairy*; uſed by Chaucer for *witch.*
Elke, expl. *a kind of yew.* See 33. Henr. 8. c. 9.
Ellis, Ellys, *already, heretofore, otherwiſe.* Sax. *ellis,* alioquin.

Elriſche,

Elriſche, Elrick, Erliſche, Eorliſch, *hideous, wild, ghoſtly;* alſo expl. *loneſome, un-inhabited* except by Elves; perhaps quaſi *elfriſh* or *elfiſh*, from *elf*; or from Sax. *galdrygea*, incantator; q. *yaldryſch.*

Elſyn, *ſhoemaker's awl.* Teut. *elſſene*, ſubula.

Elwand, Our Ladies Elwand, the conſtellation called *Orion's girdle.*

Elyte, *elect.* O. Fr. *elité*, electus.

Emaille, Amaille, *an enamelling.*

Embrowed, *embroidered.*

Eme, Eyme, *uncle;* but ſeems applied chiefly to *relatives by the mother's ſide*; to her father as well as to her brother. Sax. *eam*, avunculus, avus, pater matris. Teut. *oom*, patruus, frater patris; avunculus, pater matris; conſanguineus.

Emerant, *green, verdant*; from the colour of the *Emerald.*

Emmerodes, *the piles, hæmorrhoides.* Gr.

Empeſche, *to hinder, to obſtruct.* Fr. *empeſcher.*

Emprys, Empryis, *enterpriſe.* Fr.

Enach, (Reg. Maj.) expl. by Skene, *ane mendis or ſatisfaction for ane fault, crime or treſpaſs*; as, gif the maiſter lyis with the wife of his bondman, the ſervant therefore ſall be put to liberty, and ſall receave na uther *enach.* The word may have ſome affinity with Gael. *eiric*, ranſom money.

Enbuſchment, *ambuſh;* from O. Fr. *embuiſer, emboſquer*, to be ſheltered in a wood; alſo explained *a kind of warlike machine*, ſimilar to the Roman *teſtudo.*

Encheſon, *cauſe, occaſion*; from Fr. *cheoir*, cadere; alſo expl. *fault, crime.*

End, Eynding. See Aynd, *a breathing place.*

Enday, *end day, day of death.*

Endfundeyng, Ane fundying, *a be-numbing.* See Fundyng.

Endlang, Endlangis, *along.* Goth. *and*, per; & *lang*, longus.

Endored, expl. *heaped.*

Ene, Ein, *eyes.* Belg. *oogen*, oculi.

Engaigne, expl. *ſpite.*

Engyne,

Engyne, *ingenuity, craft, wit.* Lat.
Enherd, *adhered, to adhere, to approve.* Lat. *hærere.*
Enkerly. See Inkerly, *egerly, mercifully.*
Enlacit, (erronouſly) Enlakit, *entangled.* Fr.
Enſeinyie, *badge, ſign, word of war.* Fr. *enſeigne,* ſignum.
Entailyé, *to cut out, to form;* from Fr. *tailler,* ſecare, talliare.
Entendement, *underſtanding, intention, true meaning.*
Entone, Intone, *to tune, to inſpire.*
Entres. *entry.* Fr. *entrè.*
Erd. See Eard, *to interr.*
Ere. See Are, *to plow, to till.*
Ergh, Erch. See Airgh, *tardy.*
Ermeſyne, Armeſine, expl. *taffety.*
Er-nut, *earth-nut,* root of the bulbocaſtanum.
Erlis, Erles, Erle-penny, *earneſt money.* Lat. *arrha, arrhabo.*
Erne, *eagle, oſprey.* Sax. *earn,* aquila.
Erſt, *heretofore.*
Ertand, perhaps *prompt in action.* [Sax. *aerthon,* antea, priuſquam. Gael. *aird inntin,* high ſpirit.]
Ery. See Eiry, *fearful.*
Eſcamb, Excamb, *to exchange.* Ital. *cambiare,* permutare.
Eſcambion, *the act of excambing* or *exchanging.*
Eſchele (Eſchel-trym) *a particular manner in which the diviſions of an army or regiment were diſpoſed.* It is alſo uſed to denote one of theſe diviſions, and plurally the whole army. Fr. *eſchielle.*
Eſches, Aſſis, *aſhes.*
Eſcheve, Eſchew, *to atchieve.*
Eſe, *to make eaſy,* or *accommodate.*
Eſementis, *accommodations.* Fr. *aiſements.*
Eſſning, *conception, the principal mean of conception.* [Sax. *eſne,* maſculus.]
Eſſonyie, Eſſoinye, *to excuſe.* O. Fr. *exoine.*
Eſtait, *condition, ſituation, rank;* alſo *chair of ſtate.*
Eſter, *oyſter.* Teut. *oeſter.*
Eſtler, *aſhlar, free ſtone;* but whether it ſignified originally *hewn* or *unhewn,* ſeems uncertain. Fr *aſſile.*

Ethils,

Ethils, Athils, Haithils, *nobles, noblemen.* Sax. *ethel.* Teut. *edel,* nobilis, nobili genere ortus; which by Wachter is derived from *atta,* pater. Verelius, however, tranſlates *adalman,* maritus legitimus; *adalkona,* uxor legitima; and *adalkonu barn,* liberi legitimi; from which it would appear that the word *edel* may be compounded of *æ,* or *ee,* lex; *eid,* jus; and *deelen,* diſtribuere, judicare; q. *lawgivers.*

Etion, expl. *kindred, genealogy.* [Iſl. *ætt,* genus. Wel. *eddyl,* cognatio, gens.]

Etling, *aim, intention;* from Ettil.

Ettil, *to intend, propoſe,* or *aim at.* Scand. *at ætla,* deſtinare, deſignare.

Ettir-cop. See Attyrcope, *ſpiteful wretch.*

Euar, Ewer, *pot, flaggon.* Fr. *ayguiere,* a laver.

Euder, expl. *ſcorching heat.* Fr. *ardeur,* ardor.

Eul-cruik, (Bur. Laws,) perhaps *the largeſt crook,* or that which was uſed at Chriſtmaſs or Yule.

Eweſt, expl. *neareſt, moſt contiguous, towards.* [Sax. *nyhſta,* proximus.]

Eveyr, Evir, Evour, Evoure-bane, *ivory.* Fr.

Evil-payit, perhaps for Evil-thayit (or thewit) *ill-diſpoſed.*

Exem, Exame, *to examine.*

Exercitioun, *exerciſe, practice, exertion.*

Expres, *altogether, wholly.*

Extré, *axle-tree.* Belg. *axe,* axis.

Eyme. See Eme, *uncle.*

Eyndil, *to ſuſpect, to be jealous of.* Eyndling, *jealouſy, ſuſpicion;* perhaps q. *in-telling;* nearly a-kin to Inkling, *an obſcure private hint.* Teut. *een-kallinge,* foliloquium.

Eyne, Eene, Eychen, *eyes.*

F.

Fa, *foe, enemy.* Sax. *fah,* inimicus.

Fa, *trap for mice* or *rats.* Sax. *feall,* decipulus.

Fade, *to taint, to corrupt, to deform.* Fr.

Fadge, *a large flat loaf* or *bannock*; commonly of barley meal, and baked among aſhes. In a Lancaſhire Gloſſary, Fadge is explained a *burden.* Fr. *faix,* onus. [Dan. *ſkolde-kage,* panis ſubcineritius; q. *fæd-eſhen.*]

Fadir, *father.* Teut. *faeder,* vader. Sax. Dan. & Swed. *fader.* Lat. *pater.* Goth. *atta.* Gael. *aacher.*

Fagald, Faggelt, *faggot, bundle, parcel.* Fr. &. Celt.

Faik, Feck, *a conſiderable quantity, the greater part;* probably from Teut. *veeh,* opes, bona.

Faik, *fold* or *corner of a plaid, a plaid nuke,* ſerving the purpoſe of a ſatchell or bag; from Fr. *faque,* ſacculus. [Teut. *voeghe,* junctio, junctura.] It is ſometimes alſo uſed to ſignify *the plaid* itſelf, particularly *a ſmall plaid*; and laſtly, as a verb, *to fold* or *infold,* correſponding, as would ſeem, with Teut. *voeghen,* adaptare, accommodare, componere.

Faik, *to become weary, to fag*; from Lat. *fatigo.*

Faik, Faikit, occur in the ſenſe of Vaik, Vaikit, i. e. *become* or *became vacant.*

Faikles, Feckleſs, *weak, deficient in power.* A probable derivation might be formed from the Teut. *facke,* ala; but the true one may rather be found perhaps in Teut. *feob,* opes, &c. Faikfull, Feckfow is ſometimes uſed in the oppoſite ſenſe, *large, powerful, vigorous.*

Fail for Feil, *many, great, often, very.* Tent. *veel,* multus, numeroſus, frequens, copioſus. Sax. *thearle,* multum, valde, vehementer.

Fail, Feal, *a ſquare piece of ſod.* Fail-dyke, *a wall built of ſod;* from Field. Teut. *veld,* ſolum, ſuperficies.

Failyé,

Failye, *to fail*; neareſt to which are the Swed. *feela*, & Fr. *faillir*.

Fairin, *a preſent in a fair or market*; of the ſame family with Sax. *feohern*, gazophylacium, (*veoh*, bona, opes; & *ern*, locus,) a crame or ſhop; from which are deſcended probably *fair*, and Fr. *foire*, rather than from the Lat. *feriæ*.

Faiture, *feature*; alſo *behaviour*, *dexterity*; from Feat.

Fald, Feld, Fell, *open paſture ground*, *open field*. In the latter form it denotes *barren* mountains.

Fald, Fauld, *ſheep-fold*, or *ſmall incloſed field*; q. *foe-lett*. Sax. *falæd* & *fletta*; from *fah*, inimicus, (wolf or fox,) & *lætan*, impedire, obſtare; originally made of planks. Sax. *lætta*, aſſeres. Or perhaps quaſi *fie-hald*, a place for *holding fie* or *ſheep*. See Fé.

Fald, Fauld, *to fold*, *to ſhut up in a fold*. The Saxon huſ-bondmen were obliged commonly to fold their ſheep upon the fields of the land lord, for the benefit of the dung; which ſervitude was called *faldgang*.

Falſet, *falſhood*. Teut. Scand. &c. nearly the ſame.

Falt. See Faut, *indigence*, *extreme want*.

Fame, *foam*. Sax. *fam*, ſpuma.

Famell, *family*, *race*, *clan*. Fr. *famille*.

Fand, *found*, *did find*. Teut.

Fang, Thwang, Whang, *cord*, *rope*; *the coil or bend of a rope*; hence alſo *nooſe*, *trap*, and *the talons of a bird*. Sax. *fang*, captura, captus; from *thwang*, corrigia, ligamentum. Teut. *vangh*, *vanck*, decipula, tendicula.

Fang *to catch*, in the manner a horſe is caught in the field, by means of an extended rope; *to ſurround* or *gather in*, *to ſeize*, *to ſecure*. Teut. *vanghen*, comprehendere, apprehendere, injicere manus, manicas, catenas. See Infang. Hence, ſays Ruddiman, *new-fangle*, catching at novelties.

Fannoun, *a ſcarf worn on the left arm by an officiating prieſt*. Fr. *fanon*, tranſlated a fannel or maniple.

Fantoun, expl. *fantaſtic*; alſo *fantom*.

Farand, Farrent, *beſeeming*, *becoming*, *behaving*. Swed. *fara*

fara illa, to behave unkindly. Hence *Auld-farrand*, behaving like a grown up perſon.

Farand man, *a ſtranger* or *pilgrim*; from Sax. *faran*, ire.

Fard, Farde, Faird, *force*, *blaſt*, *weight*. Fr. *fardeau*, a burden, load, or weight; or perhaps from Teut. *vaerdigh*, promptus.

Fard, Faurd, *favoured*, *coloured*, *complexioned*. Dan. *farver*. Swed. *ferga*, tingere; *fergad*, coloured, dyed. Teut. *varwe*, color.

Fardel, *bundle*. Fr. *fardeau*, onus.

Fardie, Feardie, *expeditious*, *handy*, *expert*. Teut. *vaerdigh*, promptus, agilis; from Fare.

Fare, Fair, *to go*, *to paſs*. Fure, Farne, *went*, *paſſed*. Teut. *vaeren*, tendere, proficiſci, vehi, petere locum aliquem. Sax. *færan*, ire.

Fare, *journey*, *voyage*, *expedition*, *road*. Sax. *faer*, greſſus, profectio, iter.

Fare, *behaviour*, *to behave*. Swed. *fara*. See Farand.

Farefolkis, *fairies*, *elfs*, or *elves*; probably from Teut. *vieren*, feriare, feriari, feſtos dies agitare, feſtos extruere ignes, otiari, q. *merry-making* or *holiday-folks*. It is not unlikely, however, that the name may have ſome affinity with Teut. *vaerende vrowe*, Dryas, Hamadryas, ſylvarum dea; from Teut. *vaeren*, proficiſci, vehi, quaſi homines vagantes vel peregrinantes.

Farnetickels, Farntickles, *freckles*.

Farrach, expl. *ſtrength*, *ſubſtance*.

Fars, *to farce* or *cram*. Fr. *farcir*.

Fary, Fiery-fary, *confuſion*, *tumult*.

Fas, uſed by Gaw. Douglas for *hair*. Sax. *feax*, capilli.

Faſch, Faſh, *to trouble*, *vex*, *diſturb*. Fr. *faſcher*, alicui moleſtiam creare.

Faſcheus, Faſheys, *troubleſome*, *vexatious*. Fr. *faſcheux*, moleſtus, acerbus, gravis.

Faſchoun, *falchion*, *a kind of ſword*. Fr. *fauchon*.

Faſtens-even, Faſtrins-even, *the eveniug before Lent*. Teut. *vaſten-dagh*, the day before *Vaſtene*, tempus quadrageſimale. Goth. *faſtan*, jejunare.

Faſſoun, Faſſyoun, *faſhion*. Fr. *facon*.

Faſſounit, Fawſont, *faſhioned*.

Fauch, Faw, Fauth, Fallow, *of a light red* or *bay colour*. Fr. *fauve*, flavus.

Faucht, Faught, *did fight*. Ger. *fochte*.

Faut, Falt, *want, extreme indigence*. Teut. *faut*, defectus.

Fax, (Gaw. Doug.) *face*. Ital. *faccia*, facies.

Fay, Fey, *truth, faith, fidelity, confidence*. O. Fr. *fey*.

Faynd, *fond*; alſo for Fond, *to deſire eagerly*.

Fe, Fee, Fey, Fie, *ſheep*. Teut. *vee, veech*. Sax. *feoh*. Swed. *fae*. Goth. *fachus*, pecus, pecuaria, armentum, divitiæ, opes, & univerſa ſubſtantia. Hence, according to Ruddiman, *Fee*, merces, præmium, wages.

Feator, Faytor, *deceiver*. Fr.

Fechtaris, *fighters, ſoldiers*. Teut. *vechter*, pugnator, præliator. Some have conjectured, with no ſmall degree of probability, that the Peyhts, if a Teutonic people, might have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by this appellation, which the Saxons afterwards pronounced and wrote *Peohtar*, and the Welch *Fitchid*. See Peyhts.

Feck & Feckleſs. See Faik & Faikles.

Fedderum, Fedderome, Fedderoun, quaſi *feathering, wings*; the plural of Teut. *feder*, pluma, penna.

Fee, Fey, Fie, *on the verge of death, under a fatality*. Fr. *fee*. Teut. *veygh*, moribundus, morti propinquus, qui præſentem mortem evadere non poteſt. Swed. *feg*, fato imminens.

Feidom, *the ſtate of being fee*.

Feid, Feyde, Fede, *feud, enmity*. Teut. *veyde, veede, vied*, odium, inimicitiæ, bellum.

Feil, Fele, *many, often, ſeveral*. Teut. *vele, veel*. Sax. *feala*, multi, multum, plures.

Feil, Feill, *knowledge, conſciouſneſs, ſenſe*; from Teut. *voelen*, ſentire, ſapere.

Feir, Fere, Effere, Effeir, *dreſs, accoutrements, appearance*. Feir of Were, *ſhew of war*. Swed. *ferg*. Teut. *verwe*, color.

Feirs of the year, *average price of the different kinds of corn*, for a year; from Fr. *feur*, æſtimatio venalium, pretii conſtitutio; *affeurer*, annonæ venali pretium

tium edicere ; *foy*, fides, becauſe the *aſſeurers* were ſworn to give a juſt judgment.

Feird, Ferd. *fourth*. Swed. *fierde*. Teut. *vierde*, quartus.

Feits, Feets. See Theets, *traces*.

Fele. See Feil, *many*, *great*, *very*.

Fele-ſyis, *many times*. See Syis.

Fell, *ſkin*, *hide*. Teut. *vel*, "pellis," cutis, exuviæ, tergus.

Fellon, Felloun, expl. *cruel*, from Fell. It may, however, mean only *great* or *exceſſive*, from Feil.

Fellwell, *right well*, *very well*. See Feil, *very*.

Felterit, *felted*, *matted*, *united without weaving*. Fr. *feultre*.

Femynitie, *woman-hood* ; q. *feminality*. Lat.

Fend, *ſhift*, *livelihood* ; *to earn a livelihood*. [O. Fr. *viander*, veſci, paſci.]

Feneſter, Fyniſter, *window*. Lat. Feneſtra.

Ferd. See Feird, *fourth*.

Ferde, *fared*, *went*. See Fare, *to go*.

Fere, *companion*, *comrade*. Sax. *gefera*, ſocius, comes.

Fere. See Feir, *ſhew*, *appearance*, *array*.

Fere, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *entirely*, *wholly* ; rather perhaps *ſecurity*. See Fure.

Feriat, *out of term*, *holiday*. Teut. *vieren*, feriari, otiari ; whence alſo *Fairies*, ſometimes called *Ferters*, quaſi *merry-making* or *holiday folks*. See Farefolkis.

Ferie, Feiry, *cautious*. Ferilie, Feirylie, *cautiouſly*. Teut. *vaerlick*, timendus.

Feris. See Affeiris, Effeiris, *becomes*, *thereto belongs*.

Ferle, Fardle, *the quarter of a thin large oaten cake* ; q. *feird-dale*, fourth ſhare.

Ferlie, *wonder*, *ſtrange object* ; alſo *to wonder* ; perhaps q. *fair-like*, from the gew-gaws expoſed to ſale at *a fair*.

Ferme, *firm*, *to make firm*. Lat.

Fern, Farne, *gone*, *fared*. See Fare, *to go*.

Fern, Fearn, *a prepared gut*, *ſuch as the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument*. Sax. *therm*, inteſtinum.

Fern-yeir,

Fern-yeir, Farne-yer, *the year that is gone, laſt year.* See Fare, *to go.*

Ferray, *forage.* Fr. *fourrage*, pabulum.

Ferrear, *ferry-man, boatman.*

Ferry, *to farrow, to bring forth young.*

Ferter-lyk, *fairy-like.* See Fare-folkis.

Fery, Feirie, *freſh, vigorous*; nearly ſynonimous with Fardie; q. v. alſo *cautious.* See Ferie.

Fet *to fetch, purchaſe, prepare.* Sax. *fetian*, adducere.

Fetous, Fete, *feat, neat, trim.* O. Fr. *faictis.*

Fetouſlie, Fetuſly, *neatly, trimly*; from Fetous.

Fettil, expl. *caſe, condition, energy, power, ſtrength.*

Fetyl, expl. *to join cloſely.* Sax. *fetel, cingulum.*

Feu, *fee.* Fr. *fief, a ſpecies of tenure*, the nature of which is univerſally known. The word, in all theſe three forms, is an abbreviation of the Lat. barb. *feudum* or *fodum*, the original meaning of which was certainly neither more nor leſs than *bondage* or *ſlavery.* But here a queſtion ariſes, which, to this hour, has never received a ſatisfactory ſolution?—Whence comes Feudum? After all the elaborate inquiries of Spelman, Wachter, Stiernhielm, Grotius, Hottoman, &c. it may perhaps be deemed preſumption in me to anſwer,—From the Sax. *theudom* or *theowdom.* The word is tranſlated by Lye, ſervitium, ſervitus, mancipatio. Sax. Chron. *weorulð theudom*, ſæculare ſervitium; *theudom niman*, ſervitium exigere; *ge-freed of ealle theudom*, liberatos ab omni ſervitio. Pſalm 103. v. 15. *wyrta theowdome manna*, herbas ſervituti hominum.—Caedmon. *ne wolde theowdom tholian*, noluit ſervitutem pati.—Exod. 1. v. 14. *mid ælcon theowdome*, cum omnigena ſervitute; Boet. 5. 1. *on heora theowdome beon*, in eorum famulatu eſſe. Thoſe writers who had occaſion to mention the word in Latin, took the liberty to write *feudum* inſtead of *theudum*, there being, in fact, no ſuch ſound as *th* in that language. *Theudom* is from the Sax. *theow*, ſervus, manceps; or the verb *thewian*, between which and the Scottiſh verb *to feu*, in its original ſignification, there is alſo a very ſtriking correſpondence. Lye tranſlates it 1. ſervire,

vire, in ſervitutis ſtatu miniſtrare; ſervire tanquam miles. 2do. in ſervitutem redigere, mancipare.— In what manner were the contemporary writers in Latin to expreſs this word *theowan*? As they had converted *theudom* into *feudum* or *feodum*, they uſed the ſame liberty with the verb by converting it into *feodare*, from whence were formed, *feodalis*, *feudatorius*, and many more of the ſame kind.

Although, however, the words *thew* and *theudom* came thus to be changed to *feu* and *feudome*, ſome veſtige of the antient form was to be found, until very lately, in charters from the crown. See Theme. It may be proper to mention that Spelman brings *feudum* from Sax. *feoh*, pecus, opes, (by him tranſlated alſo) ſtipendium, quaſi *feo-had*, ordo & ſtatus ſtipendiarius; Wachter and Stiernhielm from Teut. *foden*, nutrire; *foda*, alimentum; Grotius from *feo*, ſtipendium & *od*, ſubſtantia, fundus, poſſeſſio; Obertus from Lat. *fides* or *fidelitas*; Hottoman from *feed* (feud) bellum; Guyet from *fidum*, beneficium; and an anonymous etymologiſt from the firſt letters of the words "Fidelis ero domino vero meo."

Fewlume, ſuppoſed by Ruddiman to mean *a ſparrow hawk*.

Fewter, Futer, (Gaw. Douglas,) "They *fewter* fute to fute," i. e. ſays Ruddiman, their feet are intangled or *feltred* together; from Fr. *feutre*, pannus coactilis. Sax. *felt*.

Feure, *furrow in corn fields*. Sax.

Fewty, *fealty*. O. Fr. *feaultè*; from Lat.

Fey. See Fee, *under a fatality*.

Feyhal, *foal*, of which it ſeems to be a Celt. corruption.

Fidder. See Fudder, *load, large parcel*. Teut.

Fidge. See Fyke, *to fidget about*, like one who has the itch.

Fierdy, expl. *fierce, ſtout*. See Fardie.

Fillok, Filly, *a young mare*; alſo in a deriſory way, *a girl* or *young woman*.

Filybeg,

Filybeg, *a kilt* or *ſhort petticoat*. Gael. *filleadh-beg*, literally *a little plaid*.

Fine, *end*. Celt. *fin*. Lat. *finis*.

Finey, Fainy, *finally*.

Fippil, *to whimper* or *ſob, to utter a plaintive ſound, to behave unmanlike*. Dan. *flipper*, to ſhed tears, to cry. Swed. *ſlcper*, a ſilly fellow; *flipa*, plorare.

Firron, Farren, *of pine tree*. Sax. *furh-vudu*. Teut. *vuyren-hout*, pinus, abies. It is worthy of notice, that the Teut. word is commonly placed among the derivatives of *fuyr*, ignis; ſo that *fir* ſeems to have ſignified orignally *fire-wood*.

Firth, Frith, *an arable farm; extenſive cultivated fields, or perhaps any ſecure place of reſidence or poſſeſſions within a wood*. The word ſeems to be merely a variation of the O. Engl. or Sax. *worth*, prædium, fundus. "O'er firth and fell," *over cultivated and paſture fields*. Skinner tranſlates this expreſſion *ſive per ſylvam, ſive per campum*, but upon what authority I cannot diſcover. For, although the Sax. *frith* and *griþ* tranſlated "*pax*," (and alſo uſed for *ſanctuary*,) are evidently the ſame word, with the ſame derivatives in the ſame ſenſe, it is not thereby aſcertained that either of them ſignified *a wood*; on the contrary, in various inſtances *frith* appears in a ſtate of contra-diſtinction to *wood*; as,

> He had both hallys and bourys,
> *Frythes*, fayr foreſts wyth flourys.
> *Romance of Emarè.*
>
> By foreſt, and by *frythe*. *Ibid.*
>
> When thei ſing loud in *frithe*, or in foreſt.
> *Chaucer.*

It is almoſt needleſs to remind the reader that Engliſh *frith*, æſtuarium, has no connection whatever with the word under conſideration, either in its meaning or derivation. The termination *ford* may, however, in ſome inſtances be a corruption or variation of *firth*, particularly in the name of a place not ſituated near a river.

Fiſſil, Fiſtle, *to ruſtle, to ſtir*; ex ſono.

Fit, Fytt, *ſong, ſhort poem ;* more commonly uſed for *a diviſion* or *portion of a poem.* Sax. *fitte,* cantilena.

Fit, *foot.* Fit-les, *footles.* Fitty, Futty, *expeditious.*

Fittinment, expl. *footing, eſtabliſhment, concern.* Vulg.

Fitſted, *the print of the foot ;* from Stead.

Flaff, *to flap,* as a bird doth its wings.

Flagairies, *gewgaws, vagaries.*

Flaggis, Flauchts, *ſudden blaſts of wind,* or *of wind and rain.* Flaggis of fyre, *flaſhes of fire ;* from Teut. *vlaeghe,* procella, tempeſtas. Gael. *flaiche,* a blaſt of wind.

Flain, Flane, *arrow.* Flanys, *arrows.* Sax. *flan,* ſagitta, jaculum. Goth. *flein,* haſta.

Flain, Flane, *having the ſkin pull'd off.* Sax. *flean,* excoriare.

Flakes, Flates, *hurdles,* ſuch as are uſed in ſheep markets for making ſmall incloſures. Teut. *vlacke,* crates.

Flamit. See Fleme, *to baniſh.*

Flane. See Flain, *arrow.*

Flap, *flap, blow, the ſound thereby produced.*

Flat, *to flatter.*

Flaught, *flaſh.* See Flaggis.

Flaughts, *handfulls ;* corr. of claughts from *claws.*

Flayt, Flate, *did flyte, ſcolded.* See Flyte.

Flatlings, *flatly, lying flatly.*

Flaw. See Flaggis, *blaſts ;* alſo, *did fly.*

Flawe, *yellow.* Lat. *flavus.*

Flauchter, *flaying.* See Flain.

Flauchter-feal, *long turf cut with a flaughter ſpade.*

Flauchter-ſpade, *a ſpade for flaying* or *paring off the ſurface of the ground.* See Flain.

Flaughtbred, expl. *briſkly, fiercely ;* rather perhaps the ſame with Belly-flaught, *ſtretched flat on the ground.*

Flawkertis, expl. *gaiters, boots, armour for the legs.*

Flé, Fley, Fleg, *to frighten.* Fleit, *frightened.* Sax. *flion,* fugare ; *flyge,* fuga ; or rather from Fr. *effrayer.*

Fledgear,

Fledgear, Fledgeour, *a maker of arrows;* from Fr. *fleche*, ſagitta.

Fleich, *to flatter, to coax.* Fleichand, *flattery, coaxing.* Teut. *vleyden*, blandiri, adulari, aſſentari.

Fleim. See Fleme, *to baniſh.*

Fleit, *to run from.* Teut. *vlieten*, fluere, abundare.

Flekker, Flikker, *to flutter, to ſhake*, properly, *according to the manner in which a bird moves its wings.* Teut. *flaggheren, vlichelen*, volitare.

Flekkyt, *ſpotted, ſpeckled*; from Teut. *fleck*, macula.

Fleme, Fleim, *to baniſh* or *expell, to drive away.* Sax. *flyman*, in exilium mittere, ex legem reddere.

Flendris, Flenders, *ſplinters, pieces*; quaſi *findulæ*, from Fr. *fendre*, or Lat. *findere*, to ſplit.

Fleoure, Fleure, *ſmell, odour*, commonly in a bad ſenſe. Fr. *flair*, odor, "flavour."

Fleſchour, *butcher.* Teut. *vleeſch-houwer*, carnifex.

Flete. See Fleit, *to flow, to float.* Flet, *floated.*

Flewet, expl. *a ſmart blow.* [Fr. *fleau*, flagellum.]

Fleukes, Flouks, *flounders, ſoles.*

Fley. See Flé, *to terrify.*

Flikker. See Flekker, *to flutter.*

Fling, *to throw, to kick, to ſtrike backward*, like a horſe with his hind-feet. [Swed. *flenga*, percutere; or it may originally have ſignified only to throw darts or javelins; from Sax. *flan*, jaculum.]

Fliſk, *to move about in an idle manner, to friſk.*

Flitcher. See Flekker, *to flutter.*

Flitt, *to remove*, particularly in the ſenſe of from one dwelling place to another. Dan. *flyter*, commigro.

Flocht, *fear, terror, anxiety*; from Fleg, *to terrify.*

Flodder, Flottir, *to overflow, to beſmear*, or *beſpatter.* Dan. *flyder*, demano; *flod*, inundatio.

Floucht, *flight, did fly* or *flutter.*

Fludder, expl. *frolick.*

Flum, (Gaw. Douglas,) *flood*, in the ſenſe of *flumen ingenii, a ſpeat of language.*

Flume or Fleume, *phlegm.*

Flung, *baffled, deceived*; q. *thrown off*; from Fling.

Flureis, Flurys, *to flouriſh* or *bloom.*

Fluſch, *a pool.* Sax. *flewſa*, fluxus, profluvium.

Flynd,

Flyrand, expl. *fleering, flaunting.* Sax. *fleardian,* nugari.
Flyte, Flite, *to ſcold, to chide, to rally.* Sax. *flitan,* diſputare, jurgari, contendere. Teut. *fluyten,* mentiri, mendacio ludos aliqui facere.
Flyter, *one addicted to ſcolding.* Sax. *fliter,* rabula.
Fod, *to generate,* or *to uſe the means.* Scand. *fœda,* gignere, futuere.
Fodge, Fadge, *large bannock.* Sax. *foca,* panis ſub-cinere piſtus.
Fode, Foode, perhaps *leader, chieftain.* Swed. *fogde.* Teut. *voht, vogt,* præfectus ; qui provinciam regis vel magnatis alicujus gubernandam ſuſcepit; prætor, &c. Probably the moſt antient form of the word is the Sax. *theodn,* gubernator, nearly allied to, if not the ſame with, *thegn,* thanus. This word *foode* occurs in the prophetic legend of Thomas the Rhymer, St. 26 and 36. See Vol. III. p. 132, where, however, it has been raſhly and un-neceſſarily altered to *brude.*
Fog, *moſs.* Foggage, *after graſs.*
Fon, Fonner, *to fondle, to embrace.*
Fond, *to deſire earneſtly.* Sax. *fundian,* avidè expetere.
Fond, Found, *went* ; from Sax. *fundan,* adire.
Fonding, Fanding, *effort, endeavouring.*
Fone, *foes ;* q. *foen,* the plural of foe.
For ſa mekill, *foraſmuch.*
For-heft, expl. *baffled* ; q. *fore-buffed* ; from Fr. *buffe.*
Forbeiraris, Forberis, *anceſtors, forefathers.*
For-bodin, *ill-fated, unhappy, unlucky.* Teut. *veurbode,* præſagium.
For-breiſt, *fore part of a coat or veſt.* Teut. *veur-borſt,* thorax.
For-by, *beſides, beyond, over and above ;* Teut. *veurbii,* trans, præter, ultra.
Forbye, *along in front, along before.*
For-byſning, *prototype, exemplar.* Sax. *omen.*
Forceats, *ſlaves, galley ſlaves.* Fr. *forceat.*
Forcy, Forſy, Forty, *violent.* Teut. *fortſigh,* audax.
Fordel, *the firſt place ; the foremoſt* or *beſt ſhare ;* from Dele.

For-dele, *to waſte*; as if, *to diſtribute or part with too many ſhares*. See Dele.

For-doverit, Fordowerit, (Gaw. Douglas,) *overtoiled, exhauſted with fatigue*. See Dover.

Fordwartis, *pactions, agreements, conditions*. Sax. *forward*. Teut. *feur-waerde*, q. d. *feur-woord, fore-word*, pactum, fœdus, conventum.

For-dull, *to make dull*, or *ſad*.

For-dynn, *to make a great noiſe, to echo, to reſound*. See Dynn.

Fore-ſpeaker, *advocate*. Sax. *fore-ſpæca*, prolocutor.

Fore-ſtam, *the ſtem* or *prow of a ſhip*, prora; hence it alſo ſignifies *fore-head*.

For-fairn, *decayed, waſted, exhauſted*. Sax. *for-farcn*. Teut. *vervaeren*, perire, evanere, evaneſcere.

Forfalt, Forfault, *to forfeit*; from Fr. *forfaire*, foriſfacere. The ſame word is alſo explained, *loſt, exhauſted*.

Forfet, expl. *ruin*; may rather mean perhaps *offence, tranſgreſſion*. Fr. *forfaict*, miſdeed. See Forfalt.

For-flitten, *ſeverely ſcolded*. See Flyte.

For-fochin, *fatigued* or *exhauſted with fighting, or with any violent exerciſe*.

For-gadder, *to meet, to encounter*. Teut. *ver-gaderen*, congregare.

For-gane, Forgenſt, *over againſt, oppoſite to*.

Forge, *went towards, met*; corr. from *fured*, went.

For-headie, *cenſorious*. Scand. *foerhæda*, ludibrio habere.

For how, *to forſake, to abandon*; from Scand. *for-hæfua*, ſuperhabere, contemnere.

For-howar, *deſerter*. See For-how.

For-lane, *to give* or *grant*. Scand. *forlæna*, concedere.

For-lane, *all alone, quite alone*.

For-lay, *to lie in ambuſh*. Teut. *verlaeghen*, inſidiari.

For-leit, Forlete, *to abandon, to quit, to forſake, to give over, to relinquiſh*. Teut. *verlaeten*, relinquere, defolare. Goth. *fraletan*, dimittere.

For-leith, *to loath, to abhor*. Sax. *lathian*, deteſtari.

For-loppin,

For-loppin, *fugitive, vagabond, renegadoe.* Teut. *ver-loopen,* transfugere, vagari. See Lowp.

For-lore, *forlorn.* Teut. *ver-loren,* perditus ; from *loor,* melancholicus, triſtis.

For-lyne, *lay ſinfully with.* Scand. *foerligga,* vitioſe cubare.

For-mekil, *very great.* See Mekil.

Forne, Forrow, To-forne, *before, formerly, heretofore.* Scand. *forn,* præteritus, antiquus.

Foroutin, Forowtyn, *without.* Sax. *for-utan,* ſine.

Forpit, *fourth part of a peck.*

Forray, *forage, plunder.* Fr. *fourrage.*

Forray, *to forage, to over-run.* Fr. *forer.*

Forret, corrup. of *fore-head, front.*

For-rew, *to repent exceedingly.* For-rwyd, *repented exceedingly.* See Rew, *to repent.*

Forrow, *before.*

Forrow, Farrow, *barren, that yields no milk* ; perhaps q. *fallow.*

For-ſpeak, *to injure by immoderate praiſe.* For-ſpoken, *bewitched,* &c. See Foreſpeaker.

For-ſtaw, *to underſtand.* Swed. *forſtae.* Dan. *forſtaar.* Teut. *verſtaen,* intelligere.

Forſy. See Forty, *violent.*

Forthi, For-thy, by corruption For-quhy, *becauſe, for this reaſon that.* Sax. *fortha,* quia, propterea. In moſt caſes the point of interrogation after "for quhy" is erroneous. Not for-thy, *not for all that.*

For til, For to, *to.*

Fortilles, *fortreſs, fortalice.*

For-thynk, *to diſturb, to fill with perplexing thoughts.* Sax. *for-thencan,* diffidere.

Forty, Forſy, *violent, fierce.* Teut. *fortſigh,* audax.

For-wakyt, *exhauſted by lying long awake.* It might alſo ſignify *awakened ;* from Teut. *ver-wecken,* ſuſcitare.

For-way, expl. *to wander, to go aſtray, to err.* It may alſo ſignify *to get before upon a road,* or *to way-lay.* Scand. *faerwaeg,* præcurrere, ut alteri inſidias ſtruat.

For-worthin,

For-worthin, *unworthy, ugly, hateful.*

For-yet, For-yhet, *to forget.* Foryettin, For-yhottyn, *forgotten.*

For-yeild, *repay, reward,* and by conſeq. *to furniſh ;* from Sax. *gildan,* ſolvere.

Foſs, " *ane pit* or *fowſie,* quhairin wemen condemnit for theft ſuld be drownit." *Skene.*

Foſter, *progeny.* Scand. *foſter,* partus, progenies.

Foſtel, Voſtell, *veſſel, ſhip.*

Fotch, *to ſhift* or *change the cattle in a plough.* [Swed. *forka,* urgere ; *fortgang,* ſucceſſus.]

Fouchtyn, *fought.* Teut. *fohten.*

Found, Fond, *to go ;* alſo *went, marched.* Sax. *fundan,* adire.

Foune, *belonging to fawns.*

Fouſome, *clumſy, hoyden-wife* ; q. *foulſome.*

Fouſy, Fowſie, ditch. Fr. *foſſe.*

Fow, Vol. II. p. 236. perhaps *knap-ſack.* [Fr. *fouilloufe,* a bag or ſcrip.] According to Mr Pinkerton, *a club.*

Fow, *full, drunk.*

Fowth, Fouth, *fullneſs, plenty, abundance ;* from Fow, *full* ; quaſi *fulth,* as *wealth* from *weal,* to chooſe.

Foy, *a treat given to friends by one who is going abroad.* Teut. *de foy geven.*

Foyn, Foynzee, *the wood martin* or *beech martin* ; *a kind of pole-cat* ; muſtela ſeu viverra quædam ſeptentrionalis, muſtela fœnaria. Fr. *fouine,* martes.

Foyſoun, Feyſun, *ſubſtance, ſap, ſtrength.*

Fozy, *ſpungy, ſoft.* Teut. *voos, vooſig,* ſpongioſus.

Fra, Fray (*mod*) Frae, *from.*

Frak, Frack, *freight, cargo.* Teut. *vracht.* Swed. *frakt,* vectio, vectura ; naulum, portorium.

Frak, *nimble, ſwift.* Frakar, *nimbler, ſwifter.* Fracklie, *nimbly, ſwiftly. ſpeedily.*

Frak, *to move ſwiftly, to glide, to flaſh.* Ruddiman brings *frak* from Sax. *fraec,* profugus ; or from Teut. *vracht,* vectio. See Flaggis.

Frais, Fraſe, *to uſe more words or " phraſes" than are neceſſary, to provoke with idle palaver.* [Goth. *frai-ſan,* tentare.] Frais is alſo uſed by Gaw. Douglas

in

in the ſenſe of *to craſh* or *to make a craſhing noiſe*; from Swed. *fraſa*, crepitare.

Fraiſt, expl. *ſtrive, try.* [Goth. *fraiſan*, tentare.]

Frait, Frayit, *afraid, frightened.*

Frane, Frayn, *to enquire, to aſk, to deſire.* Franand, *aſking, deſiring.* Teut. *vraeghen*, Goth. *fraihnan*, interrogare, quærere. The word alſo occurs as an abbreviation of *refrain.*

Franchis. *ſanctuary, aſylum.* Fr. *franchiſe*; alſo *liberality, generoſity.*

Frate, (Gaw. Douglas,) *noiſe, cracking*, ſuch as the noiſe made by two cables rubbing againſt one another with violence.

Fratit, expl. *wrought.*

Frature, Fraterie, *Frater-houſe, dining apartment in a monaſtery.* Lat.

Fraucht. See Frack, *cargo.*

Frawart, Frawfull, *froward, croſs, untoward*; q. *fromward.* Sax. *framveard.*

Frayit, *afraid*; alſo, *engaged in tumult.* Fr.

Frè, *excellent, bountiful.* Freidom, *generoſity, liberality.* Frély, *liberally.*

Fré, expl. *lady.* [Swed. *fru*, matrona.]

Freik, Freke, *fellow*; but more commonly *petulant* or *forward young man.* Scand. *fraeck*, tumidus, inſolens; alacer, ſtrenuus; from whence, according to Jhre, the name of Franks. Scand. *reke*, athleta.

Freinyie, *fringe.*

Freith, *to protect, to help*; from the ſame origin with Firth, viz. Sax. *frithian*, protegere; *frith*, pax.

Freits, *ſuperſtitious ſayings* or *proverbs*; perhaps from Scand. *fraegd*, fama, rumor; or quaſi *frights*, as hath been conjectured.

Frelege, *freedom, power, privilege.* Sax. *freoleta*, libertus.

Frelye, expl. *powerful.* Sax. *freolic*, liberalis.

Fremmyt, Fremit, Frem'd, *ſtrange, foreign.* Teut. *vremd.* Sax. *fremd*, peregrinus, alienus, extraneus, q. d. *ver-keymd*, longe a patria ſive demo; vel a Scand. *fram*, ab, ex. Ulph, *frámathiaza*, peregrinus.

Frenchly,

Frenchly, *generously*, *frankly*; from Fr. *franc*, ingenuus.

Frenſum, q. d. Freindſome, *friendly*. Scand. *frændſæmi*, conſanguinitas.

Fret, *a band*. Fr. *fret*, a virrol; alſo expl. *decked*. In all theſe ſenſes, the derivation may be from Sax. *thred*, filum, as *fearn* (inteſtinum) from *thearm*.

Freth, *to liberate*. See Firth or Frith.

Frewch, Fruſh, *brittle*. Scand. *frækn*, friabilis.

Friſt, Freſt, *credit*, *reſpite*, *truſt*. Teut. *friſt*, mora, tempus.

Frith. See Firth, *an arable farm*, &c.

Fritte, perhaps for Frith, *refuge*, *protection*.

Frody, expl. *cunning*; q. *fraudy*.

Frog, *upper coat*, *frock*. Fr. *froc*, ſcapulare.

Frugge, Rug, *a coarſe woolen counterpane* or *bed-cover*. See Frog.

Fruſch. See Freuch, *brittle*.

Fruſched, expl. *hurtled*; alſo *broke*.

Fruſtir, *unavailing*; alſo *to render uſeleſs*. Lat.

Fryme, perhaps *valour*, *proweſs*; from Teut. *vromc*, ſtrenuus, fortis, animoſus.

Fu, *firlot*, or *four pecks*; quaſi, *a firlot full*.

Fud, Fude, *the tail*, (commonly of hares or rabbits.) Sicamb. *fut*, *futte*. Cimb. *fud*, pudenda. Iſl. *fud*, matrix.

Fudder. See Futhir, *a cart load*. Teut. *voeder*, vehes.

Fugé, Fugie, *fugitive*. Lat.

Fuiſh, *fetched*, *brought*; pret. of *fetch*.

Fulyé, *manure*, *dung*. Teut. *vuyligheyd*, fordes.

Fulyeit, *defiled*; alſo *found guilty*. See Fulyé.

Fumart, *pole-cat*, *fulimart*; q. *foul-martin*, with which animal Walton couples *the frichat*, probably the *weaſel*. Teut. *fret*.

Fume, *flavour*, *reliſh*. Fr. *fumer*.

Fumler, Caik-fumler, expl. *a turn-cake* or *paraſite*; or perhaps *a niggardly fellow*; one who hides, whelms, or fumles his cake, that nobody may partake of it.

Fumy, *foamy*; from Teut. *faum*, froth.

Fund. See Found, *went*. Fundun, *marching*.

Fundyn, *eſtabliſhed*, *ſettled*, *founded*.

Fundyng,

Fundyng, Fundying, *benumbing, numbneſs;* nearly the ſame with *foundering.* Teut. *ghe-wondt,* faucius.

Furk, Furche, *gallows.* Lat. barb. *Furca.*

Fure, Fuir, *fared, went.* See Fare, *to go.*

Fure, *firm, freſh, ſound, in good plight.* Swed. *foer,* ſanus, bene habens; *unfoer,* infirmus. On fute fure, *ſound in the feet.*

Fure, *fur, furrow.* Teut. *vorne,* ſulcus.

Fure-dayis, Foor dais, *late in the afternoon.* Sax. *forthdages,* die declinante. The ſame word might, however, ſignify *before day light*; from Teut. *veur-dagh,* tempus antelucanum.

Furlot, *firlot;* according to Skinner, q. *feird,* or *fourth lot* of ſome larger meaſure.

Furm, Form, *long ſeat* or *bench.* Sax. *fyrmtha.*

Furthy, *ready,* or *forward of ſpeech, frank.*

Fuſt, expl. by Lord Hailes *roaſted*; q. *fuzzed.*

Fute-band, *foot-guards*; ſo called in the time of James the Fifth.

Fute-hett, Fut-hait, *warm purſuit, hard at the heels, with a hot-foot.*

Fute-pack, *a pack which can be carried by a man on foot.*

Futhir, Fudder, *indefinite large quantity or number;* according to Skene, 128 ſtones;—to Ray, 1600 pounds;—to Blount, about a tun. Teut. *voeder,* vehes, *a cart-load.*

Fyke, *to fidge* or *fidget about.* Teut. *ficken,* fricare.

Fykes, *an itching in the fundament.*

Fyle, *fowl.* Dan. *fuyl.* Goth. *fuglo,* avis.

Fyne, *end, extremity, height.* Lat. Celt.

Fyniſt, *bounded, terminated.*

Fyppil. See Fippil, *to whimper.*

Fyre-fangit, *ſeized by fire.* See Fang.

Fyre-flaucht, *flaſh of lightning.* See Flaggis, *flaſhes.*

Fyve-ſum, *five, about five.*

G.

Ga, *to go.* Gais, *goes.* Gaid, Yeid, *went.*

Gab, *the mouth.* Dan. *kiebe,* maxilla, mandibula.

Gab, Gaff, Gabble, *to talk idly, to prate, to gibe.* Swed. *gabba,* irridere. Teut. *gabberen,* nugari, jocari.

Gabber, *idle talker.* See Gab.

Gabby, Gabband, *loquacious, talkative.*

Gaberlunyie-man, *a begging pedlar who went about the country with a load of trumpery in a baſket or wallet, upon his loin*; quaſi, *a gabert-loined man*; from Fr. *gabarre,* originally *a wicker boat covered with leather.* See Gabert.

Gabert, *a large bark for carrying goods, a lighter.* Fr. *gabarre, garrabot,* from Lat. *carabus,* parva ſcapha, ex vimine facta, contexta corio.

Gad, *goad.* Dan. & Sax. *gad,* ſtimulus, aculeus.

Gaddyr, *to gather.* Gadryd, *gathered.* Teut. *gaderen,* colligere.

Gade, Yeid, *went.* Goth. *iddia,* ivit.

Gad-wand, *a long rod with a ſharp point at the end, for driving yoke oxen.* See Gad.

Gaffer, *garrulous* or *talkative perſon.* See Gab. O. Engl. *gaffer* was, however, a reſpectful appellation, equivalent to *good father,* or perhaps to Sax. *gefere,* ſocius.

Gail, Gale, *to pierce,* as with a loud and ſhrill noiſe. Iſl. *at gala,* aures obtundere.

Gainyng, (O. Engl.) Gainage, *the ſtock upon a farm, a perſon's capital.* Sax. *ge-ahnian,* poſſidere, q. *owning* or *property.* It might alſo ſignify *the utenſils.* See Gane, *to ſerve.*

Gaiſt, *ghoſt.* Sax. Swed. &c. *gaſt,* ſpectrum.

Gait, *road, ſtreet.* Swed. *gata.* Ulph. *gatuo,* platea.

Gait, *goats*; as ſheep denotes the plural as well as the ſingular number. Sax. *get,* capri.

Gair.

Gair. See Gare, *a narrow ſlip of fertile graſs* : Alſo *rapacious*; from Swed. *karrig*, avarus.

Gairtone berryis. See Garten berries, *bramble berries.*

Gaizlings, q. Goſlings, *young geeſe.*

Gale, Gail, *to ſing, to call in the manner of a bird.* Swed. *gala.* Dan. *galer.* Iſl. *gallar*, cantare.

Gallaſches, *wooden ſhoes, pair of clogs, ſtrong ſhoes having part of the upper leather double.* Fr. *galoches.*

Galnes, Galmen, *aſſythment*, a fine paid in goods or money to the relations of a perſon who had been ſlain by culpable homicide, or in a ſudden fit of madneſs; may perhaps have ſome affinity with Iſl. *gall, galin, galning*, inſanus, furens; *galnas*, inſanire; *galenſkap*, inſania; q. *payment for one's madneſs.* Or not improbably may be a corruption of Ganyeild, *recompence.* [Iſl. *gillde*, æſtimium hominis; *algillde*, æqualis talio; *gillding*, æſtimatio.]

Galore, Gilore, *plenty, great plenty.* Gael. *guloir*, enough.

Galy, expl. *reel*; abbrev. of *galliard*, a quick dance.

Galyeard, Gaillard, *briſk, ſprightly, lively, chearful.* Fr. *gaillard*, alacer, vividus, hilaris; from Sax. *gal.* Teut. *geil*, libidinoſus, luxurians, ſalax, petulans.

Galyeardlie, *gallantly.*

Gam, *game.* Gammys, *games.*

Gammys, Gams, *gums.* Teut. *gaum*, palatum.

Gambettis, *gambols, the ſhuffling and ſtinging of an agile dancer.* Fr. *gambade*, crurum jactatio; from *jambe*, crus.

Gameſons, Gamyſouns, *armour for the breaſt and belly*; Mr Pinkerton ſays *for the legs.* Fr. *gamboiſon*, anciently *wambaſia*, a horſeman's quilted coat.

Gamountis, *limbs, all below the waiſt.* It is alſo uſed in the ſame ſenſe with Gambettis.

Gan, *began*; ſometimes written Can.

Gane, *gone.* See Gang, *to go.*

Gane, *mouth, throat*; ſlightly varied from Teut. *gaum*, palatum. Ruddiman here adduces Sax. *gin*, rictus.

Gaut, *to yawn*; perhaps from Gane, *mouth*.

Gane, Gain, *to ſerve, to ſuffice*, or *be ſufficient for*. Ganand, *ſerving, ſufficient for*; alſo, *ſeaſonable, ſuitable to*. Swed. *gagna*, *gena*, prodeſſe; *gen*, utilis.

Ganeſt, *fitteſt, moſt ſuitable*; quaſi, *moſt gainand*. Swed. *gagnelig*, commodus, utilis.

Gang, *to go, to walk*. Gaid, *went*. Teut. *gaen*. Goth. *gaggan*, ire.

Gangaris, *feet*.

Gangarel, *allit. gr.* for Hangrail; alſo *a child beginning to walk*. Swed.

Ganſald, Ganſell, expl. *a ſevere rebuke*.

Gantreis, *ſtands for ale barrels*; q. *garn-trees*, from Dan. *gaerende*, fermenting. See Goan, *a wooden veſſel*.

Ganyé, Gainye, Genyie, Gaynyhé, *arrow, dart, javelin*. Iſl. *gana*, præceps ruo, pernix volare. [Teut. *ganſe*, anſer, "goose wing."] Mr Macpherſon refers it to Ir. *gaine*, reed, cane.

Ganyeild, *requital, recompence, due reward*; perhaps from *gan*, i. e. again, & *gildan*, ſolvere. Engl. *yield*. The Scots Law term *galnes*, is probably a corruption of this word.

Gappoks, Gappoks of ſkate, *gabbets, morſels, pieces of ſkate*; from Gab, *mouth*.

Gar, *to cauſe, to force*. Garrand, *cauſing, forcing*. Gart, *cauſed, forced*. Dan. *gior*. Swed. *giora*, facere.

Gardevyance, *cabinet, buttery*. Fr. *gard de viandes*.

Gardy, *the arm*. Gardeis, Gardis, *the arms*; "becauſe they ſerve as guards to the body." Hence Gardebrace, *armour for the arm*. Fr.

Gare, Gair, *a ſpot* or *ſlip of tender fertile graſs on a barren mountain* or *heath*. Teut. *gaer*, maturus, percoctus.

Gare, (Gaw. Douglas, prol. 8.) *coarſe*. Gare woll, *wool of inferior quality*. See 31. Edw. III. cap. 8. & expl. *lana vilior*. It may have been wool laid aſide to be given to "beggars," according to the common cuſtom. [Teut. *gueren*, aggregare, colligere.]

Gare,

Gare, Gair, *ſolicitous, rapacious ;* from Swed. *karrig, girig*, avarus.

Garniſon, *garriſon, a party or body of men*, in which ſenſe the Lat. *præſidium* is alſo often taken. Dan. Fr.

Garniſh, *to garriſon, or fill a fort with men.*

Garrite, *top of a hill, a watch tower.* Fr. *garite*, propugnaculi turris, perfugium.

Garritour, *watchman*, whether he be placed on the top of a houſe or a hill.

Garſon, *attendant.* Fr. *garcon*, boy, ſtripling.

Gart, *cauſed, forced.* See Gar, *to cauſe.*

Gartens, *garters.* Fr. from Swed. *giorda*, cingere.

Garten-berries, Lady garten berries, *bramble berries*, rubus fruticoſus ; perhaps from Sax. *ge-werdan*, nocere, lædere.

Garth, *garden, yard*, or *incloſure.* Sax. *geard.* Swed. *gaord*, ſepimentum ; *giorda*, cingere.

Gaſh, *ſedate, ſagacious.* Fr. *ſagace*, from Lat.

Gaſſie, Gaucie, *plump.* [O. Fr. *gauſſée*, jucunda.]

Gaſtrel, Caſtrel, *a kind of hawke.* Fr. *cercerelle.*

Gate. See Gait, *ſtreet, road, manner, method.*

Gatt, *got, begot.* Sax.

Gaude, (Gaw. Douglas,) *a cunning trick, a ridiculous prank* ; from Fr. *gaudir*, jocari.

Gaukie, *idle wanton girl, fooliſh perſon.* See Gowk.

Gayler, *jailer ;* from Fr. & Celt. *geol*, carcer.

Gayſened, Gyſened, *become leaky from want of moiſture.* Swed. *giſtna, giſna*, to ſhrink. Wel. *gwyſten*, aridus ; *giſta*, ſiccare, arefacere.

Gearking, *vain.* See Geck, *to deride.*

Geck, *to aſſume ſcornful airs, to deride, to mock, to jilt.* Teut. *gecken, be-ghecken*, deridere.

Gecks, Gekks, *ſigns of deriſion.* See Geck.

Ged, the fiſh called *a pike.*

Ged-ſtaff, (Gaw. Douglas,) *a Jed*, (river,) or *Jedburgh ſtaff*, thus mentioned by Major : "Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robuſti ligni extremo Jeduardienſes artifices ponunt, &c. The phraſe "Jethart ſtaffs and Kelſo rungs" is ſtill common.

Gee,

Gee, *fit of ſickneſs*; alſo *ſulky fit*. Teut. *ghichte*, nervorum reſolutio.

Geig, Jeig, Jirg, *to make a noiſe like that of a cart wheel in want of greaſing*; ex ſono.

Geil-pokkis, expl. *jelly bags*. Fr.

Geir, Gear, *goods, effects, money, wealth*; anciently *apparel, accoutrements*. Sax. *geara*, bona, veſtitus, facultates, artium inſtrumenta, & alia quævis utenſilia. According to Ruddiman, from Sax. *gearſian*, (meaning *gearcian*) parare, præparare.

Geiſtis, Geſtes, *exploits, actions, adventures*; but more commonly *the hiſtories of them*. Lat. *res-geſtæ*, or *geſta*.

Geiſtis, Geſtes, *joiſts of a floor*.

Geit for Cheit, *cheat*.

Gemmel, *twin, twins*, Lat. *gemelli*.

Gent, Gend, *gentile, neat, elegant, vain, ſaucy, nice*; alſo *a perſon of honourable birth*, or *of honourable conduct*.

Gentles, *people of honourable birth*. Fr. *gentil*.

Gentrice, Gentrys, *honourable birth, honourable conduct*. Fr. *gentilleſſe*.

Gers, *graſs*. Gerſy, *graſſy*. Sax. Teut. Scand. &c.

Gerſum. See Graſſum, *entry-money*. Sax.

Geſning, Geſtning, Gueſtning, *hoſpitality, hoſpitable reception*. Sax. *gyſt-ſele*. Iſl. *giſtning*, hoſpitium; from *geſt*, hoſpes.

Geſts. See Geiſts, *exploits, narratives of exploits*.

Get, Jett, *ſudden motion* or *ſpring*; *to walk with a proud gait*. Fr. *jetter*.

Gethornis, Gythornis, Gitternes, *guitars*; alſo written Citerns, Citherns; all from Lat. *cithara*.

Gett. See Gait, *goats*.

Gett, Get, Gete, *child, offſpring*; now uſed only in a contemptuous way; alſo *begot*.

Gettis, *get ye*.

Gettling, *a young child*; dimin. of Gett.

Gie, *give*. Gies, *gives*. Gied, *gave*. Gien, Gene, *given*.

Gif, *if*. Sax. *gif*, ſi; from *gifan*, dare, q. d. *given*.

Giglet,

Giglet, Gillat, *a merry* or *laughing girl*; from Gigle, *to laugh*. Sax.

Gil, *hole, cavern*; perhaps from Scand. vel Iſl. *gia*, hiatus montis.

Gild, *clamour, convivial noiſe*, literally *yelling*. Belg. *ghillen*, ſtridere; whence Lanc. *gill-hooter*, an owl.

Gile-fat, *the vat* or *veſſel in which malt liquor is brewed*; perhaps from Dan. *gaer*, yeaſt.

Gill, Gil, ſuppoſed to mean ſometimes *child* in the ancient ſenſe of *young gentleman*; but more frequently perhaps the ſame with Gael. *gille*, a manſervant.

Gillie, *boy, lad, man-ſervant*; a deriſory diminutive of Gill, quaſi *chieldie*.

Gillie-gapous, *fooliſh young fellow*, one who is always gaping at wonders. See Gill.

Gilt, *money*. Teut. *gelt*. Sax. & Goth. *gild*; whence *gold*.

Gilty, Gilted, *golden, gilded*; from Sax. *gyldan*.

Gim, Jim, Gimp, Jimp, *tight, neat, trim, ſlender, handſome, well dreſſed*.

Gimmer, *a ewe ſheep in its ſecond year, or from the firſt to the ſecond ſhearing*. Swed. *gimmer*. Iſl. *gimbur, gembel*, ovicula; *gumſe*, aries; q. *gome*, vel maritus ovium.

Gimmer-lamb, *the lamb of a gimmer*; alſo *ewe lamb*, i. e. *female lamb*.

Gin. See Gyne, *ingenuity*.

Gin, *if*; q. d. *gien* or *given*. See Gif.

Gird, *a hoop*, commonly made of a hazel rod. Sax. *gerd*, virga. Dan. *gyrde*, cyngulum. Goth. *gairda*, zona.

Gird, *to beat with a rod, to ſtrike, to pierce*, (Gaw. Douglas,) hence alſo, *to contend with ſharp words* in jeſt or in earneſt.

Gird, *a ſtroke, blow*; *a trick, a circumvention*, according to Ruddiman, quaſi, *going about one*.

Girdel, Girdle, Griddel, *a bake-ſtone*, or *thin circular plate of iron upon which cakes are baked*; corr. of *gridiron*, craticula, which is now uſed in a more confined ſenſe; from Fr. *greſiller*, to ſcorch, to broil,

broil, to crumple with heat. Swed. *griffel*, pala, cui imponitur panis, furno inferendus; a *grædda*, panem coquere; dictum fuisse *grædfel*.

Girdyng, Gyrthyn, *girth*, *furcingle*. See Gird.

Girg, Jirg, *to make a creaking noise*.

Girn, *a snare* or *gin*. Swed. *garn*, (yarn,) rete.

Girnell, a corruption of *granary*. Fr. *grenier*.

Girnell, *to hoard up in granaries*.

Girth, Girthol. *sanctuary*, *place of refuge*; from Sax. *grith*, (the same with *frith*,) pax; *grith brec*, (and *frith-brec*,) *a breach of the peace*. Swed. *grid*, pax, vitæ membrorumque incolumitas; whence Engl. *greet*. Grith is also used by Chaucer for *peace*. Skinner derives *girthol* from Sax. *geard*, habitaculum, regio; & *hal*, salvus, vel *halig*. sanctus. The Sax. *geard* is, however, nothing more than *yard* or *inclosure*; from Swed. *giorda*, cingere.

Gise, *guise*, *manner*; in composition *wise*; as in likewise. Fr. *guise*, modus, ratio.

Giffarme, Giffarne, according to Skene, *a hand-ax*, *a halbert*, *a bill*. Span. & Lat. *bisarma*, from its having two faces or edges. Fr. *guisarme*.

Gite, Gide, *attire*, *night gown*. Fr. *giste*, expl. lectus.

Glad, Glaid, (provincially Gleg,) spoken of doors, locks, bolts, &c. which go *smoothly*, *easily*, or *loosely*. Teut. *glat*, lævis, glaber; *glatten*, polire.

Glade, Glaid, *glided*, *passed swiftly*.

Gladsum, Gledsum, *chearful*, *happy*, *gladdening*.

Glaiks, *cheat*, *deceit*, *trick*.

Glaiks, a kind of *puzzle* or *idle pastime for one person*. Gleek was formerly the name of a game at cards; hence perhaps *glaiks* came to signify any kind of amusement. Sax. *glig*, ludibrium, gaudium, musica. Goth. *laikan*, ludere. Mr Pinkerton explains glaiks *a wandering light reflected from a mirror*; but in this sense it seems to be provincial.

Glaikin, Glaiking, *play*, *idleness*, *wantonness*. See Glaiks.

Glaikyt, *idle*, *thoughtless*, *foolish*, *wanton*. Lord Hailes adds, *capricious*. See Glaiks.

Glaister,

Glaiſter, Glaſter, *to bawl* or *bark*, *to ſcold*. Fr. *glaſſir* or *glatir*, latrare. Teut. *laſteren*, vituperare, improbare, infamare.

Glar, Glare, *mud*, *myre*. Fr. *glaire*, ſlime.

Glaumer, *deception of ſight by means of a ſpell*; probably from the attractive powers of *lamber* or *amber*; or from Fr. *lambeliner*, to deceive or delude. [Iſl. *glamer*, lætitia.]

Glave, Glaive, *ſword*. Fr. *glaive*, gladius.

Glebe, Gleib, *portion of land allotted to the clergy*. Lat.

Gled, *a kite*, or *hawk*. Sax. *glida*, milvus.

Glede, Gleid, *a very ſmall fire*, *a ſpark of fire*. Gledes, Gleids, *hot embers*. Sax. *gled*, pruna.

Glede, Gleid, Gleit, *to ſhine*, *to appear brightly*, *to appear*. Sax.

Gleg, Clegg, *a gad-fly*. Dan. *klaeg*, tabanus.

Gleg, *acute*, *ſharp*, *ready*. See Glad, *readily*.

Gleire, *the white of an egg*. Fr. *glaire*. Sax. *glaere*, pellucidum quidvis.

Glè-men, *minſtrels*, *muſicians*, *fiddlers*, *pipers*. Sax. *glig-man*, muſicus, hiſtrio.

Glen, *a narrow valley between mountains*. Gael. *gleann*. [Teut. *glend*, ſepes. Swed. *lugn*, calm.]

Glengore, Grandgore, perhaps for Gland-gore, *venereal diſeaſe*, lues venerea. See Vol. I. p. 322.

Glent, *to glance*. Glenting, *leering*. Swed. *glatt*, nitidus.

Gleuin, Glevin, *to glow*. Teut. *gloeyen*. Swed. *gloa*, lucere; *gla*, lux.

Glew, *glee*, *mirth*, *ſport*. Chamber-glew, *chambering* or *wantonneſs*. Sax. *gliw*, vel *glig*, gaudium, facetia, &c.

Gleyd, *old* or *worn-out horſe* or *gelding*. Sax. *gylte*, caſtratus.

Glied, Gleed, *ſquint eyed*; perhaps from Teut. *gloeren*, limis oculis aſpicere, quaſi *glo-eyd*.

Gliſk, *a ſlight view*. See Gliſt.

Gliſt, *gliſtened*. Teut. *glinſteren*, candere.

Glitt, *watery humour*. Teut. *glied-waſſer*.

Gloff,

Gloff, expl. *the ſhock felt in plunging into water.* Swed.
Gloffed, *ſhivered.*
Glois, metr. gr. for *glaſs.*
Gloming, Gloaming, Glowming, *twilight.* Sax. *glom-mung*, crepuſculum.
Gloppe, *ſot.* Swed. *glop*, fatuus, ſtultus.
Gloſe, Gloſs, *comment*, *expoſition.* Lat.
Glotnit, Glotnyt, *clotted;* from Teut. *klotteren*, coagulari.
Glotnnyt, Glotynit, *ſhining*, *ſparkling*; from Scand, *glatt*, nitidus; *gloed*, pruna.
Glowr, *ſtaring look*; *to ſtare.* Gouldman has Glow or Glout, patulis oculis aſpicere. Scand. *glo*, attentis oculis videre. Teut. *glueren*, limis oculis aſpicere.
Gloy, *ſtraw.* Teut. *gluye*, ſtramen arundinaceum.
Glum, *gloomy*, *ſulky*, *dark*, *menacing.* [Teut. *glum*, turbidus.]
Glunch, *to hang the brow and grumble;* from Glum.
Gnap, *to make a noiſe like that of a graſs-hopper*; alſo *to eat.* Teut. *knabbelen*, morſitare, frendere.
Gnarre, *a hard knot in wood.* Teut. *knorre*, tuberculum.
Gnarr, Gnurr, Nurr, *to ſnarle*, *to make a ſnarling noiſe.* Teut. *gnorren*, grunnire.
Gnib, Glib, *ready*, *quick.*
Gnidge, Nidge, *to pinch*, *to compreſs*, *to ſqueeze*; from Kned.
Goan, expl. *a wooden diſh*; perhaps a variation of Cann, or Tun.
Gob. See Gab, *mouth.* Friſ. *gob-ſtik*, a ſpoon.
Gods-penny, Arles, Erle penny, *earneſt money.* Teut.
Goif, (Gaw. Douglas,) *to behold*, *look*, *gaze*; q. d. *to ſtare with open mouth.* [Teut. *oog-heffen*, to lift up the eyes.]
Goilk. See Gowk, *cuckoo*, *fooliſh perſon.*
Gome, *man*, *warrior.* Sax. & Goth. *guima*, vir, homo.
Gomrell, Gamfrell, *thoughtleſs* or *fooliſh perſon.* Fr. *goimpre* or *goinfre.*
Gonyell, Goinyel, *fooliſh fellow.*
Good-man, Gude-man, *huſband*, *maſter of the houſe.*
Good-wife, Gude-wyfe, *miſtreſs of the houſe.*

Gorbel,

Gorbel, *to gobble* or *ſwallow greedily like young neſtlings*. O. Fr. *gober*, avide deglutire. Ir. *gob*, roſtrum.

Gorblings, Gorlings, *neſtlings*; q. *gobblers*. See Gorbel.

Gore, *to kill, to devour*; according to Shakeſpear, *to ſtab, to pierce*; from Sax. *gore*, ſanguis.

Gore, *a triangular ſlip of land, or of cloth*. See Gare.

Gorge, Gorgit, *the throat*. Fr. *gorge*, & *grogette*, jugulum.

Gorgoul, ſuppoſed to mean *the griffin*.

Gormand, *gluttonous*. Fr. *gourmand*, guloſus.

Goſſe, abbrev. of *goſſip*. Sax. *god-ſibbe*, cognatus.

Govand, Goiſand, *gazing, ſtaring, looking ſtedfaſtly*. See Goif.

Governale, *government*. Fr. *gouvernail*, governance, *conduct*.

Gowand, Gowan, properly *field daiſy*, but applied to many other wild plants. See Goulis.

Gowd, *gold*. Teut. *goud*, aurum.

Gowd-ſpink, *gold-finch*. Teut. *goud fincke*, aurivittis.

Gowk, Goilk, *cuckoo; a fooliſh fellow*. Goukis, is alſo explained by Ruddiman, *expects fooliſhly*; in confirmation of which, he adduces Fr. *gogues*, jollity, glee, light-heartedneſs.

Gowk, Guk, is alſo uſed to denote *the cry of the cuckoo*.

Gowkyt, *fooliſh*; from Gowk.

Gowl, Goule, *to growl, to ſcold, to howl* or *yell*.

Gowpin, *what can be held by the hands extended in contact*. Iſl. *goupn*, manus concava.

Goule, *the throat* or *jaws*. Fr. *gueule*, gula.

Goulis, in the language of Heraldry, *red*. Fr.

Goulis, Goulans, *gule-weed*, chryſanthemum ſegetum; quaſi *goldins*. See Gule.

Goul-maw, Gormaw, *the gull*, a ſea bird.

Gouſty, *waſte, deſolate, empty, dark and frightful*; may be referred perhaps to the ſame origin with *gaſtly* and *goiſtly*;—becauſe timorous people, ſays Ruddiman, fancy that ghoſts frequent ſuch places as woods, caves, dens, old ruinous buildings, which the Romans therefore called *horrentia*.

Graft, Graif, *grave*; alſo *to bury*.
Graggit, *wrecked, excommunicated, conſigned to perdition*. Sax. *wracan*, exulare.
Grainter, *keeper of a granary*. See Girnell.
Graip. See Grip, *griffin*.
Graith, *harneſs, accoutrements, utenſils, inſtruments*; from Sax. *ge-rædian*, parare, apparare, *to graithe*.
Gram, *trouble, tumult, wrath*; hence alſo explained the *breast* or *boſom*. Teut. & Swed. *gram*, iratus.
Gram, *irefull, warlike*. Grameſt, *most warlike*. Teut. *gram*, ſtomachoſus, aſper.
Grane, Grain, *groan, to groan*.
Grane, Grain, *a branch*. Granes, *branches, the tines* or *prongs of a fork*. Dan. & Iſl. *grein*, ramus. Swed. *gran*, abies. Upl. *græn*, viridis.
Granit, *having grains* or *branches, forked*. See Grane.
Granit, In-grane, *of a ſcarlet* or *crimſon colour*. Ital. & Spa. *grana*.
Grange, *corn farm, the buildings pertaining to a corn farm*, particularly *the granaries*. Fr. *grange*.
Granſter, Grandſhir, *grandfather, great grandfather*.
Grape, *to grope*. Sax. *grapian*, palpare, attrectare.
Grape, *a trident fork for cleaning ſtables*.
Graſſill, Griſſel, Reiſſel, *to ruſtle, to make a ruſtling* or *crackling noiſe*. Fr. *greſiller*.
Grave, *grove, a thick wood*. O. Eng. *greve*, a buſh.
Gray, *gray-headed perſon*; as Fair, for *fair one*; Auld for *old one*, &c.
Gré, Grie, *degree, prize, victory*. Fr. *gre*.
Gréance, *agreement*.
Gredins, Gredines, *ſhabby fellows*. Fr. *gredin*, homme de neant.
Gregioun, Grew, *Greek*, or Grecian.
Greif, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *offence, fault*.
Greis, Greves, *greaves, armour for the legs*. Fr. *greves*, tibialia ferrea.
Greit, *to cry*, or *ſhed tears*. Gret, Grat, *cryed*. Sax. *gretan*. Goth. *greitan*, clamare, plorare, flere.
Greke, Greking, *peep, peeping, break of day*. Swed. *gry*, luceſcere, to dawn.
Grendes, expl. *grandees*.

Grene,

Grene, Grein, *to desire earnestly, to long for.* Greining, *anxious desire;* from Teut. *greyden,* avere, appetere.

Grès, *gray colour.* Fr. *gris.*

Gressum, Gersome, Grassum, *premium paid by a tenant at the commencement of a new lease.* Sax. *gærsuma,* præmium, compensatio; quasi *ready money*; from *gearo,* paratus.

Grete, *grit, sand, gravel.* Teut.

Gretumly, *greatly;* q. d. *greatsomely.*

Greve, Greiff, Greive, Reve, Reif, *overseer, bailiff.* Sax. *ge-refa,* præfectus, decurio, exactor, publicanus. Teut. *graef,* præses, judex; quasi, *grauw,* gray headed man, senior, senator. Hence *shire-greve* or *sheriff.*

Greve. See Grave, *grove, wood.*

Grew, Greek, *Greek language.*

Grewe, *gray hound,* properly *grew-hound.* Isl. *grey,* canis.

Greyse. See Agrise, *to terrify.*

Grills, expl. *cuts.*

Grilse, *a fish,* apparently of the salmon species.

Grip, Graip, *griffin, vulture.* Swed. *grip.* Lat. *gryps.*

Grippil, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. by Ruddiman, *tough, tenacious*; perhaps rather the same as Thrippil or Throple, *to entwine, to interweave, to entangle.*

Grisill. See Grasill, *to rustle,* or *make a crackling* or *rattling noise.* Fr. *greseiller.*

Groat, *four-pence sterling.* Teut.

Grokar, *sharper;* originally perhaps *usurer.* Scand. *ocker, ockrare.*

Grosells, *gooseberries.* Fr. *groiselles.*

Grots, *shell'd oats.* Teut. *grutte,* grana hordei. Swed. *groet,* puls.

Groue, Growe, *a fit of shuddering.* Teut. *grouw,* horror.

Groue, Growe, *to shudder, to be seized with a sudden fright* or *apprehension, to tremble in a slight degree.* Teut. *grouwelen,* horrere, pavere.

Grousome, Growus, *horrible, frightful.* See Groue.

Grounch,

Gylmir. See Gimmer, *a ewe in her ſecond year.*

Gyli-fatt, Keel-vat, (in Brewing,) expl. *the cooling vat* or *tub.*

Gymp, Jimp, Gym, Jim, *neat, pretty handſome.*

Gyn, expl. *the lock or bolt of a door.* Ruddiman thinks it may ſignify the door itſelf, from Sax. *gin.* Wel. *gyn,* rictus.

Gyrd, expl. *quick ſtep.*

Gyrd. See Gird, *to beat, throw* or *pierce.*

Gyre, *circling, turning round.* Fr. *girer,* to *whirl* or *twirle* about.

Gyre carling, expl. *a woman in a maſk;* or *an old woman who has the character of being a ſorcereſs;* ſo called perhaps from her pretending to form magical circles around her. See Gyre. The ſame word is alſo expl. *giant's wife.*

Gyrſe. See Gers, *graſs.*

Gyrth, Gird, *to ſurround.* See Gird, *a hoop.*

Gyrtht. See Girth, *ſanctuary.* "Gif ane mau within "ſanctuarie craves the King's peace, and ane other "man be evil zeale and purpoſe lifts up his neive "to ſtrik him, he ſall pay to the King four kye, "and to him quhom he wald have ſtriken, ane kow: "And gif he gives ane blow, nocht drawing blude, "he ſall pay ſix kye to the King, and twa to the "man: And gif he fells him with his neive, he ſall "give to the King thirty kye, and ſall alſo aſſithe "the freinds of the defunct." *Stat. William.* cap. 5.

Gys, Gyis, Giſe, *maſquerade, maſk;* abbrev. of *diſguiſe.*

Gyſart, *a perſon diſguiſed, a mummer.*

Gyſen. See Gayſen, *to become leaky.*

Gyte, Gide, *attire.*

Gyte, *mad, frolickſome.*

H.

Habil, *able, fit, qualified;* alſo, *to fit* or *qualify.* Fr. & Lat.

Habirgeoun, Habirjhone, *ſhort coat of mail.* Teut. *hals,* collum; & *bergen,* tegere.

Habble, Gabble. See Gab. *to talk idly.*

Habound, *abound.* Haboundance, *abundance.*

Hace, Hais, *hoarſe.* Sax. *has,* raucus.

Hach, Hack. *to cough voluntarily.*

Had, *to hold* or *keep.* Haddin, *holding, the quantity which can be held or contained.* Haldin is alſo uſed for *charter.*

Haddir, *heather, heath.* Sax. Teut. &c.

Haddir bells, *the heath bloſſom.*

Hafand, *heaving, lifting up.* Goth. *hafian, levare,* tollere.

Haffat, Halfett, *ſide of the head.* Haffatys, *temples.* Sax. *heafod.* Dan. *hafvet.* Goth. *haubith,* caput.

Hag, *broken moſſy ground;* alſo, *a wood which has been cut down, and again incloſed for future growth.* Teut. *ghe-hecht,* ligneum ſepibus circumſcriptum.

Hagabag, *refuſe of any kind.*

Haggeis, *minced meat boiled in a bag.* Sax. *ge-hæcca.* Belg. *hackſel,* farcimen.

Hagil, *to uſe a great deal of uſeleſs talk in making a bargain.* Teut. *haken,* implicare; *hakkelen,* balbutire.

Hagil-bargain, *one who ſtands upon trifles in making a bargain.* Teut. *hachelinghe,* difficultates, hæſitatio. See Hagil.

Haif, Hafe, *have.* Haifing, *having.*

Haifings, Havingis, *manners, behaviour;* quaſi, *behavings.* [Teut. *kebbinghe,* habitudo.]

Hail, Hale, Hailſome, Helſome, *whole, healthy.*

Haims. See Hames, *a ſort of collar for horſes* or *oxen.*

Hain,

Hain, Hane, *to ſave, to keep from being uſed* or *conſumed*. Teut. *heynen*, ſepire, obvallare.

Hair. See Har, *hoary, hoar froſt*.

Hais. See Hace, *hoarſe*.

Hait, *hot*. Teut. *heet*, fervidus, acris, catuliens.

Haith, for Faith, *a petty oath*.

Halch. See Hauch, *plain by the ſide of a river*.

Hald, Hauld, *hold, habitation, dwelling, place of ſhelter, fortreſs*.

Hale, *hall*. Sax. *heal*. Teut. *halle*, aula.

Hale-ſkarth, *wholly ſafe, altogether ſound, free* from ſo much as a *ſkart* or *ſcratch*.

Hale-war, Hale-ware, *all without exception, the whole*.

Halflin, Halflingis, Halfindale, *half, half-grown, almoſt*. Teut. *halvelingh*, dimidiatim, ferè.

Hallan-ſhaker, *a beggar in rags, a tatterdemallion*, or *raggamuffin*; from Fr. *haillons*, rags. Allan Ramſay defines the word, *a wretch who ſtands trembling by the hallan wall*, which he erroneouſly deſcribes as being without the houſe, or out of doors.

Hallen, Hallan-wa, *a cottage partition wall of ſod*, which extended from one ſide of the door rather more than half way acroſs the houſe, and ſerved to divide the family apartment from that which was reſerved for the domeſtic animals. Hence probably it was called a *halflin* or *hallan* wall. Againſt the inner ſide of it was placed the fire, which leads to another conjecture that the name originally may have ſignified *the fire-wall* or *oven-wall*, from Teut. *hael*, furnus, clibanus, (tranſlated alſo) ſiccus, aridus, which agrees compleatly with the parched withered appearance of a *hallan-wall*. I obſerve Hallen alſo explained *ſhelter*.

Hallow-e'en, All-hallow-even, *the vigil of All-Saints day*; originally, it would ſeem, a kind of harveſt-home feſtivity, celebrated on, or about, the *laſt day* of October. From a proper attention to ſeed and culture, the harveſt is now ſomewhat more early.

Halok, Halayke, Halokyt, or Hallacht queen, *light, wanton wench*; ſeems nearly the ſame with *glaikit*. [Goth. *laikan*, ludere.]

Hals,

Hals, Hauſe, *the throat, the neck.* Teut. & Iſl. *hals*, collum.

Hals, Hauſe, *to embrace, to ſalute.* Halyſt, *embraced, ſaluted.* Teut. *halſen*, injicere brachia collo.

Halſing, Hauſing, *ſalutation.* See Hals, *to embrace.*

Haltand, Hawtand, *haughty, high-minded.* Haltandlie, Hawtandlie, *haughtily.* Fr. *haultain, hautain*, ſuperbus, arrogans.

Halyé, Haly, (vitiouſly Halyhag,) *holy.* Sax. *halig.*

Haly-how, Sely-how, *holy*, or *fortunate hood;* the film or membrane which envelopes the head of a child in the womb. When found upon the head of a new born infant, it was ſuppoſed to be an infallible preſage of good fortune.

Haly-rude, *holy croſs.* See Rude.

Halyſt, ſeemingly for Halſyt, *ſaluted.*

Hamald, Haimylt, *homely, domeſtic, of home growth* or *manufacture.* Skene writes it *haimbald*, quaſi *held at home.*

Hamely, Hamly, *homely*, in the ſenſe of *friendly, free, familiar.*

Hames, Hammys, Pair of Haims, *a ſort of collar, for draught horſes or oxen, to which the traces are faſtened.* [See Teut. *hamme*, numella, fetters, to which they bear ſome ſlight reſemblance.]

Hamit. See Hamald, *home-bred.*

Ham-ſchakel, Habſhaikel, Hobſhakle, *to faſten the head of a horſe or cow to one of its fore-legs*, to prevent its wandering too far in an open field. [Teut. *hamme*, poples, numella.]

Ham-ſoken, Haim-ſuken, *the crime of entering a man's houſe without his invitation, and of there aſſaulting him.* Teut. *heym-ſoecken*, invadere violenter alicujus domum; from *heym*, domus, habitaculum; and *ſoecken*, perſequi. This ſeems alſo to have been the original ſignification of the Engliſh term *hamſoken*, ſince the word *hamfare* was very commonly uſed in the ſame ſenſe, and doubtleſs was formed from Sax. *faran*, ire, proficiſci; quaſi *home-going.* It may be added, if *hamſoken* be not properly and originally *a crime*, but as Spelman would have it, *the privilege*

or freedom of a man's own houſe, the meaning of an expreſſion, in ancient Engliſh charters "ut quietus ſit de hamſoca," is doubtful.

Hancleth, *anckle*. Sax. *ancleow*, talus. Lanc. *ancliff*.

Hand-faſting, *a ſort of temporary marriage*, formerly not uncommon in ſome of the ſouth-weſtern parts of Scotland. See Pennant. Shakeſpeare uſes the word in the ſenſe of *hold, cuſtody*.

Hand-habend, *in poſſeſſion of ſtolen goods*.

Hand-ſtaff, *the name of a conſtellation*, probably *Orion's ſword*. Alſo, *that part of a flail which is held by the threſher*.

Handwarp, *the city of Antwerp*; thus written by Sir D. Lindſay.

Hand-while, vulg. Hanla-while, *a ſhort time*.

Hangarell, Hangrell, *an implement of the ſtable, upon which bridles, halters*, &c. *are hung*; commonly a ſtout branch of a tree, with a number of remaining ſtumps of ſmaller branches. [Teut. *hangſel*, hamus.]

Hank, *to faſten* or *tye*. Teut. *hencken*, ſuſpendere.

Hank, (of yarn,) *a coil*. Iſl. *haunk*, funiculus in forma circuli colligatus.

Hans in kelder, *Jack in the cellar*; vulgarly uſed for *a child in the womb*. Teut. *hans*, Johannes vel ſocius; & *kelder*, cellarium.

Hanſell, *gift, the firſt money taken, or benefit received, upon any particular occaſion*, ſuch as the commencement of a new year; quaſi *hand-ſell*, from Sax. *ſellan*, dare, tribuere. Wel. *honſel*. Teut. *hanſeel*, ſtrena, new year's gift; or rather perhaps from Teut. *hans*, ſocius, *hanſe*, ſocietas; and *ſeelen*, ligare ſune; vel *ſeghelen*, ſigillare. [Goth. *hunſl*, ſacrificium, the euchariſt or conſecrated bread. See Houſel.]

Hanſell, expl. *earneſt*.

Hantyll, *quantity, number*; q. *hand-full*.

Hanzel-ſlip, expl. *uncouthly dreſt, ugly fellow*.

Hap, *to cover up*. Happit, *covered, ſcreened*; originally the ſame with Heap.

Happer,

Happer, *happer* (of a mill.) Sax. *happer* a baſket.

Haque, Hagg, *harquebuſs*. Teut. *haeck*, minor bombarda, ſclopus uncinatus.

Haquebut, Hackbutt, *a kind of muſquet*.

Har, *hoar froſt, nipping fog*; ſo called from its gray or whitiſh colour. Sax. *har*, canus; alſo expl. *a cold eaſterly wind*.

Har, Hare, Hair, *hoary, ſharp, nipping*; ſometimes in the ſenſe of *harſh*, or *rough to the taſte*. [Gael. *garbh, garg*, aſper.]

Harbry. See Herbry, *harbour*, &c.

Hardiment, *hardyneſs, courage, boldneſs*. Fr.

Hardys, Hards, *the coarſeſt of the flax after dreſſing*. Hardyn, *ſacking* or *ſack cloth*, made of the *hards*.

Hare. See Har, *hoary, hoar froſt, cold eaſterly wind*.

Harle, *to trail* or *drag through the mud*, or *over rough ground*.

Harlots, of old ſignified *ſcoundrels*; or, according to Chaucer, *low male drudges*; in which ſenſe the word had probably ſome connection with Sax. *hyra*, mercenarius; [& *leod*, populus.]

Harlry, *honourable*; quaſi *harlrick*, from Sax. *eorlic*, heroicus; *heor*, dominus.

Harmeſay, (Rhymer's Prophecy, St. 53.) probably may ſignify *ſafe, out of danger*; q. *harm-ſafe*.

Harmis, *ſorrows, troubles, indignation*. Sax. *hearm*, damnum. Friſ. *harm*, triſtis, dolens.

Harnis, *brains*. Teut. *herne*, cerebrum. Goth. Goſp. Marc. 15. 22. *huairneins ſtaths*, place of ſkulls.

Harn-pan, Hardyn-pan, *ſkull, head*. Teut. *herne-panne*, cranium, q. d. patella cerebri.

Harn-ſheet, Harden-ſheet, *coarſe linen cloth* made from the *hards* or refuſe of flax.

Harro, Harrow, *an exclamation of encouragement to purſuit*, much the ſame with *halloo*. Fr. *haro*.

Harro, expl. *a furrow*; alſo expl. *to harry*.

Harſk, Hars, *harſh, bitter, ſour, rough*.

Harſt, Herſt, *harveſt*. Teut. *herfſt*, autumnus.

Hart, *to hearten* or *encourage*. Teut. *herten*, animare.

Hart,

Hart, *to ſtun by a ſtroke on the breaſt.* Teut. *herten*, transfigere pectora.

Hartly, *heartily, hearty.*

Hart-ſare, *ſick at heart.* Teut. *hert-ſeer*, cordolium.

Haryage, Hairyche, *herd* (of cattle), a collective word; as of ſheep we ſay a hirſell or flock, of dogs a pack. Sax. *herige*, turma. O. Fr. *haraz* or *harelle*, a troop or herd.

Haſart, Haſard, Haſert, expl. *old gray-pate, dotard*; alſo *of a gray colour.* [Iſl. *haera*, cani.]

Haſartour, *gameſter.* Fr. *hazarder*, teſſerarius.

Haſſock, *a great beſom*, or any ſuch thing made of ruſhes, hair, &c.

Hate, Hat, Hett, Hatyne, *named, was called;* preter. of Sax. *hatan* or *hætan.* Teut. *heeten*, vocare, appellare.

Haterent, Heytrent, corr. of *hatred.*

Hathil. See Ethil, *noble.*

Hatter, *to ſhatter.*

Hattir, Haltir, expl. *mapple*, acer.

Haubrek, Haubrick, *coat of mail.* Fr. *hauberg, haubert.*

Hauch, Haugh, *valley* or *level ground on the ſide of a running water.* Teut. *auwe*, ager, pratum; or, according to Ruddiman, from *hallow, hollow*, as *faugh* from *fallow.*

Hauch, Heigh, *an interjection equivalent to ha.*

Hauſe. See Hals, *neck, throat.*

Haver, *oats.* Haver-meal, *oat-meal.* Teut. *haver*, avena, bromos.

Haverel, *chattering half-witted perſon*; quaſi, *babbler* or *gabbler*, q. v.

Haves, *have*; alſo expl. *goods* or *effects.*

Haw, *ſea-coloured, of a pale colour between blue and green*; from Swed. *haf*, mare. Ruddiman ſuggeſts a derivation from *haws*, the fruit of the hawthorn.

Hawk, *a kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart.* [Swed. *hake*, uncus.]

Hawkyt, *having one or more white ſpots, white faced, ſtreaked.*

Hawkyt, *chopt, broken into chinks.*

Hawtane,

Hawtane, Haltane, *haughty*. Fr. *hautaine*.
Hayrſchip. See Heirſchip, *plunder*.
Hé, Hie, *high*. Heiar, *higher*; alſo, *to ſet on high, to exalt*.
He and He, *every one*.
Heal, *whole*; alſo, *to conceal*. See Heild.
Hearkening, quaſi Heartening, *encouragement*. See Hart.
Heary, a conjugal appellation equivalent to *my dear*.
Hecht. See Hate, *named*.
Hecht. See Heycht, *promiſe, command*; *promiſed, threatened*.
Heck, *hay-rack*. Swed. *heck*, præſepe.
Heckle, *to teaze*, alluding to the manner of operation of a *heckle*.
Hedeles, Headles, *a part of a weaver's loom*.
Hede-ſtikkis, expl. *a ſpecies of artillery*.
Hede-werk, *head-ach*. Sax. *wærc*, dolor.
Hedy-pere, *of equal ſtature* or *age*; from *head* and Fr. *pair*, par.
Heeze, *to raiſe* or *lift up with difficulty*.
Heezy, *hoiſing* or *hoiſting*.
Heft, *to accuſtom to live in a place*. Teut. *haften*, morari, figere, aptando connectere; *ge-hecht*, pratum ſepibus circumſcriptum.
Heftit, *accumulated*, as milk that has not been drawn from the animal in due time.
Heich, *high*. Heicht, *hight*.
Heicht, *to raiſe, to extoll*. Heichtyt, *raiſed*.
Heicht, Height, *promiſed, engaged, threatened*; alſo, *named*.
Heid-geir, *head dreſs*. See Geir.
Heidyt, *be-headed*, Heidyn, *be-heading*.
Heild, Heill, Hele, *to cover up, to conceal, to protect, to ſave, to defend*. Sax. *helan*, tegere.
Heill, *to heal* or *cure*. Sax.
Heilly, Helie, *highly*. Sax.
Heily, expl. *filly*; probably a corruption.
Heir, Here, *lord, maſter*. Sax. *hera*, major. Dan. *herr*, dominus.

Heirſchip,

Heirſchip, *plunder* or *devaſtation by an army;* equivalent to Sax. *here-reaf*, militaria ſpolia, *here*, exercitus.

Heiryald, Heriald, Herezeld, Hereceild, *fine* or *premium paid to a ſuperior on the death of a vaſſal;* commonly, among the lower ranks, *the beſt aught, aver*, or *article of moveable goods*, as a horſe, cow, blanket, or ſheet. Sax. & Teut. *her-ge-waede*, vel *here-geat*, hominii introductorium, mortamentum. The moſt natural derivation of the word ſeems to be from Teut. *heer*, dominus; & *gildan*, ſolvere. But Spelman and others bring it from Teut. *heer*, exercitus, quaſi *proviſion for war*, or a tribute rendered to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war. By the laws of Canute, it appears that, at the death of a landholder, "ſo many horſes and arms were to be paid as in his life-time he was obliged to keep for the king's ſervice." Sax. *here-gyld*, militare tributum.

Heis, Heys, *a lifting up;* alſo, *to lift up, to hoiſe*. Sax. *healſian*. Fr. *hauſſer*, elevare, attollere.

Heiſt, *promiſe, threatening, command*. See Heycht.

Hekkil, *heckle, an inſtrument uſed in the dreſſing of flax*.

Hele, *health, healthy*. Sax. *hael*, ſalus.

Helmſtok, *the helm of a ſhip*, gubernaculum.

Helter-ſkelter, *in rapid confuſion*.

Hempy, "*one for whom the hemp grows*."

Hend. See Heynd, *trained up, educated, taught*.

Hender, *hinder, by-paſt*. Hendermar, *hindermoſt*. Teut. *hinden, hinder*, poſt.

Hen-wyfe, *woman who takes care of the hens*. Hen-wyfis of Venus, *bawds*.

Henſe-man, Heinſman, *domeſtic ſervant*; from Sax. *hine*, domeſticus, famulus; or Teut. *hende*, vicinus, prope; q. d. a ſervant who attends cloſely upon his maſter; either of which ſeems preferable to another explanation (by Dr. Percy) quaſi *haunch-man*, from Teut. *hencke*, coxa. In the ſame language we find *haens-booſt*, tranſlated delator, quadruplator, qui ut gallus (*haen*) ſuo cantu diem & tempeſtates nuntiat,

tiat, ita ſecreta aliorum prodit; & *henne*, homo imbellis, muliebri animo. See Heynd.

Henſour, Henſure, perhaps *one who had been trained to the uſe of arms*. See Heynd: Or, *one who was expert in making ſtake and ryce fences*; from Teut. *heynen*, ſepire, obvallare. A *haſtie henſour* might thus have an affinity with the expreſſion ſtill commonly uſed to denote extraordinary rapidity, "like a man cutting ryce or bruſhwood."

Hent, Hynt, *caught, ſeized, took, ſnatched*. Sax. *hente*, capuit; *hentan*, capere, rapere. Chauc. *henters*, raptores.

Hep-thorne, *Hipp-thorne*, roſa ſilveſtris.

Herbere, *arbour, grove, ſhrubbery*. Lat. *arboretum*; alſo, *a flower garden*, or *place where many plants and herbs grow naturally*. Lat. *herbarium*.

Herbry, *harbour, lodging, entertainment*. Teut. *herberghe*, diverſorium, caupona, manſio; from herpublicus, communis; & *berghen*, ſervare, ſalvare, tueri. This word is given by Ruddiman as the origin of Herbere, arboretum vel herbarium, q. d. domicilium arboreum.

Herd, *one who tends ſheep* or *cattle*; alſo, *to tend ſheep or cattle*. Sax. *heord*, paſtor, cuſtos.

Herds. See Hards, *coarſe flax*.

Here, *Lord, chief, leader, maſter*. Teut. *herr, heer*, dominus.

Hereſchip, Heiriſchip, Hairſhip, *plunder, waſte, expenditure*. See Heirſhip.

Here-yeſtreen, *the night before laſt*, or *before yeſternight*. Fr. *hier*.

Herezeld, Heryeld. See Heiryald, *fine paid to a ſuperior on the death of a vaſſal*.

Herle, ſome kind of bird, perhaps *a heron*.

Hers. See Hais, *hoarſe*.

Herie, Harry, *to plunder, rob*, or *ruin*. Sax. *herian*, vaſtare, prædari; from *herge* or *here*, exercitus.

Heroner, expl. by Skinner *that kind of hawk which makes herons his quarry*.

Herſt, *harveſt*. Belg. *herfſt*.

Heſe.

Hefe. See Hecze, *to lift with difficulty.*

Hefp, *that which catches the bolt of a door.*

Hefp, *a certain quantity of yarn.*

Heft, expl. *command, injunction.*

Hething, Haithing, q. *oathing, fwearing, curfing, banning.* The fame word (in Dougl. Virgil) "drive to hething" is expl. by Ruddiman *to traverfe the country,* quafi *to go a heathing;* i. e. through unfrequented places. The word *hethen* is elfewhere defined *mockery,* and thus may be the fame with *booting;* but neither of them appears fatisfactory.

Hett, Hait, *hot.*

Heuir, Heure, Hure, *whore.* Teut. *hoere.* Sax. *hor,* meretrix. Goth. *horos,* adulteri.

Heuch, Hew, *fteep bank, commonly underftood to be fomewhat broken or rocky; and covered, at leaft in part, with wood;* feems to have fome affinity with Teut. *hoogh,* altus, profundus, arduus; *heve,* elevatio; or, according to Ruddiman, with Sax. *heafian,* elevare, attollere. See Cleuchis, *cliffs.*

Hevid, Hevyd, Heuffid, *head;* alfo *beheaded.*

Hevit, Hewit, *heaved, lifted up, raifed.*

Hew, *hue, colour, appearance.* Hewit, *coloured.* Sax. *heve,* fpecies, color.

Hewmond, *helmet.* Iſl. *hilma,* obtegere; & *mond,* mouth.

Heycht, Hecht, *promifed, threatened.* Sax. *ge-hecht,* promiſſus; *hatan,* promittere. Teut. *heiffen, heten,* jubere.

Heylit, *covered up, concealed;* pret. of *to hele* or *hyll.* Sax. *helan,* celare: hence *hell.*

Heyn. See Hain, *to fave.* Winter-heyning was commonly underſtood to be from 11th November to 23d April. Summer-heyning, *vice verſa.*

Heynd, Hend, *docile, tractable, educated, trained up, exercifed, expert, fkilful;* feems to have fome connection with the Sax. *hynden,* claſſis, tribus, q. one who had attached himſelf to fome military claſs or aſſociation. *Hyndenus,* homo ſcil. qui alicujus ſodalitatis particeps erat; from *ge-innian,* præſtare, inferre; or *ge-hynan,* humiliare. Heynd, according to

to this derivation, appears alſo to ſignify *courteous, affable, polite.*

Hichis, expl. *hatches.*

Hiddilis, Hiddlingis, *in a hidden* or *ſecret manner; hiding places.*

Hiddermare, *hitherward, more this way.*

Hiddirtill, Hiddirtillis, *hitherto.*

Hidduous, Hidwyſs, *hideous, terrible.* Fr. *hideux.*

Hie, Hy, Hé, *haſte, to haſte, to make haſte.* Sax. *higan,* feſtinare.

Hingare, *necklace*; q. *hanger,* pendant.

Hint, *hold* or *grip.* See Hent, *caught.*

Hirn, *a ſecret corner, a place of retreat or retirement, a den.* Sax. *ærn, ern,* locus, frequentius autem locus ſecretior.

Hirple, Cripple, *to go as if lame.* Teut. *hippelen,* ſaltare, ſubſilere.

Hirſell (of ſheep), *a flock*; from Fr. *haraz* or *harelle.* Sax. *herd,* grex.

Hirſell, Hurſle, *to move one's ſelf in a ſitting or lying poſture; to move without the common uſe of the limbs.* According to Ruddiman, *to ſlide forward with a ruſtling noiſe*; from Sax. *hyrſtan,* frigere, murmurare.

Hirſt, explained by Ruddiman *a door-hinge,* or, (more correctly,) perhaps *the threſhold,* it being repreſented in one inſtance by Gaw. Douglas as of "marbill." [Teut. *herd-ſtad,* pavimentum ſub camino; q. d. a flagged pavement to correſpond with the range of the great door.]

Hirſt, *a knoll* or *little hill.* Ruddiman explains it, *a bare and hard part of a hill.*

Hirſt, *a ſmall wood.* Sax. *hyrſt,* ſylva.

Hiſty, expl. *dry, chapt, barren.*

Hite, Hyte. See Gyte, *mad, giddy.*

Ho, the ſingular of Hoſe, *ſtockings.*

Ho, *metr. gr.* Hone, *an interjection commanding to deſist or leave off.* But ho, or But hone, *without ſtopping*; alſo *beyond all bounds.*

Hobelers, *light-horſemen*; alſo expl. *light armed men.*

Hobynis, *light war-horſes.*

Hoble, *to coble* or *mend in a bungling manner.*

Hog, *a ſheep, male or female, in the ſecond half of the first year.*

Hoggers, expl. *coarſe ſtockings without feet.*

Hogmanay, *an exclamation uſed by the poor people who go about begging on the last day of the year;* ſignifying, it would ſeem, *I wiſh you all manner of feſtive happineſs, (or good cheer,) with a keen appetite;* nearly connected with the vulgar Teut. phraſe, "met *heuge ende meughe* eten," cum voluptate & appetitu edere; or "teghen *heuge ende meughe* drincken," invito ſtomacho bibere. Or it may be perhaps a corruption of another well known Teut. or rather Sax. phraſe, viz. *hogen-hyne*, or *houlkenhyne*, ſignifying *own domestic ſervant.* By the ancient laws of England, a ſtranger who lodged only one night in the houſe of a landlord or huſbandman, was called *uncuth man*; twa nighte, *gueste;* thrid nighte, *hogen-hyne*, own domeſtic; after which, the maſter of the houſe became accountable for his miſdeeds. Upon alms-giving days, ſuch as the laſt or firſt of the year, a poor ſupplicant might deem it a perſuaſive to charity to call out at the door of the wealthy, *hogen-hyne*, equivalent to "pray remember your old domeſtic ſervant." The proceſs of the corruption either from this phraſe or from *heuge ende meughe*, to *hogmanay*, is more natural and ſimple than many others which could be adduced.—Or it ſeems, laſtly, not improbable, that *Hogmanay* may have ſome connection with the Scand. *hoeg-tid*, a term applied to Chriſtmas and various other feſtivals of the church. Teut. *hoghe-tijd*, geniale tempus, lætus dies, quaſi *hog-tide-day.* Lamb, in his notes to the poem of Flodden-field, ſuggeſts a derivation from Greek *hagia-mene*, the holy moon, i. e. December, the exclamation being uſed only on the laſt day of that month.

Hol, How, *low, hollow, deep.* Teut. *hol*, cavus, abditus.

Holme,

Holme, Howme, *low ground liable to be overflowed by water;* alſo, *an iſland.* Swed. *holme*, inſula, qualis in fluviis eſſe ſolet. *Item*, a forma inſulæ ita vocatur area, ſepibus a reliquo fundo ſeparata.

Holk, Howk, *to dig, to make hollow.* Swed. *holka*, cavare. See Hol, *cavus.*

Holkis, Howks, *a diſeaſe of the eye.* Teut. *hol-ooghe*, cælophthalmus.

Holt, *wood, forest.* Teut. *hout.* Sax. *holt*, ſylva, lignum. *Wood* is perhaps only a corr. of *Holt.*

Holt, *high ſituation, top of a hill, a height.* Fr. *hault.*

Holyne, commonly explained *the holly tree.* There is, however, ſome reaſon to believe that it ſometimes ſignified *the yew tree.* Teut. *holen-tere* is alſo tranſlated *ſambucus*, elder-tree.

Hoſing, Hoſen, *hoſe, ſtockings.* Swed. *hoſor*, tibialia.

Hom, Hem, *them.* Sax. *heom*, illos.

Hone, *delay.* See Ho.

Honeſt, *honourable, generous, liberal.*

Hool, Heal, expl. *to conceal.* See Heild.

Hope, *ſmall bay.* Iſl. *hop, large pond.*

Hoſt, Hoiſt, *to cough.* Teut. *hoeſten*, tuſſire.

Hoſtay, *to beſiege.* O. Fr. *hoſtoyer.*

Hoſtilleris, *inn-keepers.* See Vol. II. p. 389.

Hotching, *ſhaking, moving the body up and down in an aukward manner.* Fr. *hocher.*

Hotch-potch, *a diſh of mutton or lamb broth, and different ſorts of vegetables, ſerved up with the meat in it, cut into pieces.* Teut. *hutſpot.* Fr. *hochepot.*

Hove, Huf, *to remain, delay*, or *stay*; in the ſame ſenſe as Gaw. Douglas uſes dwell for tarry; and we, *to dwell upon a ſubject.* Hovand, *hovering*; from Sax. *hof*, domus cum ſolo & horto. Teut. *hoven*, to make good cheer.

Hove, *to heave, to ſwell.*

Houk, expl. *to heap.*

Houl, How, *the hull* or *body of a ſhip.*

Houlat, *owl.* Fr. *houlette.*

Houris, *morning prayers, the bell for morning prayers.* Fr.

Houſel,

Houſel, Houzle, *the Euchariſt*, or rather *the conſecrated bread*. Sax. *huſel*, *huſl*, *huſul*, panis euchariſticus. Goth. *hunſl*, ſacrificium. As a verb, the word alſo ſignified either *to adminiſter* or *to receive the ſacrament of the Euchariſt*. According to Skinner, from *hoſtiola*; to Jhre, from Scand. *hunan*, offerre.

Houſſuris, *horſe mantles*. Fr. *houſeaux*.

Hout. See Holt, *a wood*; alſo *a hill*.

How, *hollow*; *the lower part betwixt oppoſite banks*, *the bottom of a dean*.

How, Hoe, *a hood* or *night cap*; *a wreath* or *garland*. Teut. *huiive*, reticulum, capillare, vitta. See Halyhow.

Howd, *to float*; [Dan. *hav*, mare.]

Howdy, *midwife*; the origin of the word unknown; if it be not from Iſl. *iod*, puerperium; *iodſot*, dolores puerperii; *iordgumma*, (rectius,) *iodgumma*, obſtetrix. Theot. *odan*, pariendus.

Howf, *a commodious place for tarrying in*. See Hove.

Howis, Hochs, *boughs*.

Howk. See Holk, *to dig*.

Howmet, *a little cap* or *cowl*. See How.

Howms, *holms*, plains on a river ſide. See Holme.

How-towdie, *young hen* or *chicken*.

Howyn, Hovyn, expl. *baptized*.

Hoy, *to urge* or *incite*.

Hubbil-ſchow, *confuſion*, *confuſed racket*. Teut.

Huddone, Huddum, expl. *a kind of whale*. Biſhop Douglas tranſlates the Lat. *priſtis* of Virgil by this word.

Huddroun, *a perſon in a ſlovenly dreſs*, *hideous* or *ugly*.

Huddry, *ſlovenly*, *diſorderly*, *taudry*.

Hude-pyke, *miſer*.

Hule, *ſhell*.

Huly, Hooly, *ſlow*, *ſlowly*, *leiſurely*. Huly and fair, *ſoft and fair*, paulatim; from *ho*, delay.

Hund, *to incite*, *to encourage*.

Hunder, Hundreth, *hundred*.

Hune, Hone, *ſtop*, *delay*.

Hungin, *hung*, *hanged*.

Hunker, Hounkir. See Hurkill, *to crouch*.

Hurcheoun,

Hurcheoun, *hedge-hog*. Fr. *heriſſon*.

Hurdeis, *hips, buttocks*.

Hurkill, Hurdle, *to crouch, to ſit in a bent contracted poſture*. Swed. *huka*, inclinatis clunibus humi incubare.

Hurly, expl. *laſt*.

Hurlie-hacket, *ſliding down a precipice*, a kind of childiſh ſport.

Hurſts, expl. *woods*. Sax.

Huſband, *huſbandman*; one who, for the privilege of a houſe, and the uſe of a few acres of land, (*a huſband-land*,) was bound to render certain ſervices to the proprietor, ſuch as tilling his ground, reaping his crop, entertaining poor travellers, &c. To this day, a farmer's cottar or cottager who, inſtead of paying rent, engages to be a reaper in harveſt, is ſaid to be *bund* or *bound* for his houſe; and in Old Engliſh, a hous-band was alſo termed a *hous-fasten* or *land-fasten*. The Dan. and Swed. *bonde*, ruſticus, agricola; *bond-folk*, peaſantry, are probably from the ſame ſource, rather than from the Belg. *bowen*, agricolari; alſo expl. ædificare, ſtruere, architectari; in this ſenſe equivalent to Sax. *byan*. Dan. *boe*. Iſl. *bua*. Scot. *bigg*, & Goth. *bauan*, habitare, conſtruere ſedem ubi habites; all of which are from Teut. *boogan*, flectere, to conſtruct dwellings with *boughs* or *branches*; analagous to the expreſſion of Ulphilas. *timrida razn ſein ana staina*, he timbred or built his houſe upon a rock.

Huſband-land, according to Skene, "*ſix acres of ſok and ſyith land*," i. e. about the eighth part of a plough gate, or "an ox in the plough."

Huſſil, (Gaw. Douglas,) *to make a ruſtling or claſhing noiſe*.

Huſsyf-ſkape, *huſwifery*.

Huttock, *a ſmall hood* or *hat*; dimin. of *hude*.

Huve. See Hove, *to hover* or *halt*.

Hyne, Hynd, *domeſtic, ſervant*. Sax. *hine*, domeſticus, ſervus, famulus. [Teut. *hinne*, parum homo, homo imbellis. According to Kilianus, quaſi *hen-man*.]

Hyne, *hence*; alſo expl. *young man*. See Hyne.

Hynk

Hynk, *haste away.*
Hyne, *hind.* Teut. *hinde*, cerva.
Hynt. See Hent, *caught.*
Hypocras, Hippocras, *an aromatick wine.* Fr. *hepocras.*
Hyrſale. See Hirſell, *a flock.*
Hyrſt. See Hirſt.

I.

Jab, Jag, *to prick, to pierce as with a pin or dart.*
Jag, *jack* or *hunter faſhion*, (of boots;) from Teut. *jaghen*, agitare feras.
Jaip, Jape, *to jeer, mock*, or *beguile*; probably a corr. of Teut. *gecken*, deridere; or from Fr. *javioler*, to gabble or prate.
Jaiperie, Japery, *buffoonery.* See Jaip.
Jaipers, Japers, *buffoons, jesters.* See Jaip.
Jakkis, Jacks, *ſhort coats of mail.* Teut. *jacke*, tunica, prætexta toga.
Jak-men, *men in armour, or dreſſed in coats of mail.* See Jakkis, *ſhort coats of mail.*
Jangle and jack, *to tattle and trifle away the time.* See Jauk.
Janglour, *clamorous talker, quarrelſome perſon, juggler.* Fr. *jongleur.* [Teut. *jancken*, gannire, latrare.]
Jarg, Jirg, *to ſound like a door on the hinges.* Swed. *jerga*, ſemper eadem obgannire, ut ſolent aniculæ iratæ.
Jaudie, *a pudding of oat-meal, and hogs lard, with onions and pepper, incloſed in a ſow's ſtomach*, formerly uſed as a ſupper diſh at entertainments given by the country people on Faſtrens Even.
Javel, Jafel, Jefwell, *prating* or *chattering fellow.* Fr. *javioleur.* See Jaip.
Javellour, *jailer.* Fr.
Jauk, *to work in a trifling or idle manner.*
Jaw, Jawe, *a wave* or *billow.* To Jaw, *to daſh, in the manner of waves againſt the ſhore*; or actively, *to throw out*; perhaps from Swed. *hauf*, mare.

Jawpes,

Jawpes, *the ſpray or drops of water that are forced into the air by repercuſſion, tempest, or otherwiſe, however ſmall the quantity may be.* To Jawpe, *to beſpatter with water.* See Jaw.

Ice-ſhogles, *icicles.* Teut. *iis-kekel,* ſtiria, gelicidium.

Ich, *I.* Teut. *ich, ick.* Goth. *ik.* Lat. *ego.*

Ichone, *each one, every one.*

Icker, *ear of corn.* See Echeris.

Ident, Ydent, Eidant, *diligent.* Swed. & Iſl. *idin,* laborioſus; *idner men,* homines induſtrii.

Jee, *to move to a ſide.*

Jelly, Jelly-man, expl. *a man of integrity.*

Jereflouris, Geraflouris, *gilliflowers.* Teut. *gheroffel,* caryophyllea.

Jer-oe, expl. *a great-grandchild.* See Oe.

Jeſt. See Geſt, *action, exploit, adventure*; or *the history of any ſuch.* Lat.

Jett up and down, *to flaunt about, or from place to place.* Fr. *jetter,* jactare.

I-fere, In fere, *in company, together.* Sax. *fere,* ſocius.

Jibe, *taunt, jest, mock.*

Jink, *to eſcape from,* (as by turning a corner.)

Jinker, *a gay ſprightly girl, a wag.*

Jizzen-bed, *child-bed.* To be in jizzen, *to ly in.* See Howdy.

Il-fard, *ill favoured.* Ill fawlie, *ill-favouredly.*

Ilk, Ilka, *each.* Sax. *aelc, eic,* unuſquiſque. Ilk ane, *each one, every one.*

Ilk, *the ſame.* Sax. *ylc,* idem. Of that ilk, *of the ſame,* i. e. when a perſon's ſirname and title are the ſame.

Ill, Ile, Yle, *iſle* Fr.

Ill-willie, *malevolent, envious, ſpiteful.*

I-lore, Elore, *lost*; as an exclamation *wo is me!* from Teut. *loor,* melancholicus.

Imbrew, expl. *to engroſs*; quaſi imbrief.

Immanent, *remaining.* Lat.

Impeſche, *to hinder* or *prevent.* Fr. *empeſcher.*

Importabill, *intolerable, unſupportable.* Lat.

Impryve, *to diſprove.* Impriving, *diſproving.*

Inch,

Inch, *ſmall iſland.* Gael. *innis*, inſula.
Incend, *to kindle.* Incendyt, *kindled.* Lat.
Incluſe, *to incloſe, to include.* Lat.
Incontinent, *inſtantly, without delay.* Lat.
Indil, Inkil. See Eindil, *to ſuſpect.*
Inding, *unworthy.* Lat. *indignus.*
Indole, *indolent, inactive.*
Indure, *to harden.*
Infang, *to catch, to incloſe, to fold in*; from Fang.
Infang thief ſeems to have ſignified originally *a perſon who committed theft, and thereafter was caught, within the juriſdiction of his own proper lord*; latro captus, de hominibus ſuis propriis, ſaiſitus de latrocinio; and Outfang-thefe, *a* "*fora* (foreign) *thefe quha cums fra an uther man's land or juriſdiction.*" Both theſe terms, however, came, in proceſs of time, to denote *the power or privilege of the lord or baron to ſit as judge and to decide upon the reſpective caſes of theft committed within his juriſdiction.*—And latterly, the word *fang* appears in ſome caſes to have been transferred from *the act of catching or apprehending*, (undoubtedly its true meaning,) *to the circumſtance of the ſtolen goods being found in poſſeſſion of the thief*; for which there ſeems to be no good authority.
Infare, *in-road.* Sax. *infaer*, ingreſſus. See Fare, *to go.* Alſo uſed to ſignify *feaſt at in going.* [Teut. *in-voer*, invectio.]
Ingan, *onion.* Fr. *oignon*, cepe.
Ingent, *huge, large.* Lat. *ingens.*
Ingill, Ingle, *fire, fire-place*; the derivation of the word unknown; if it be not from Lat. *ignis*, which ſeems rather improbable. See Taanles.
Ingrave, expl. *to cut out.*
Ingyne, *ability, capacity, genius, ingenuity.*
Ingyre, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *to bring in, to thruſt in, to inſinuate*; from Fr. *ingerer.*
Inherd. See Anherd, *approved, adhered to.*
Inkirlie, expl. *eagerly, fervently, paſſionately*; according to Ruddiman, corrupted from Fr. *en cœur*;

quaſi

quaſi *from the heart*, as *per queer* from *par cœur*, *by heart*. [Dan. *ynkſom*, merciful, compaſſionate.]

Inlak, Inleck, *the quantity deficient*. A peck of in-lak, *a peck deficient*.

Inlake, *to be deficient, to come ſhort of meaſure, weight, or number*; alſo *died*.

Inn, *to bring in*, (particularly corn to the barn-yard.) Teut. *innen*, colligere, recipere.

Innermare, *more inwards*. So alſo hithermare, nethermare, forthirmare, &c.

Innouth, *within*. Teut. *innigh*, interior. [Sax. *innoth*, matrix.]

Innys, *houſe, lodgings*. Sax. *inne*, domus.

Inrin, *to incur*; from Eng. *run*, currere.

Inſight, *houſehold furniture*, vulgarly *pleniſhing*.

Inſolence, *diſſoluteneſs, looſeneſs of manners*; in the ſame ſenſe as *diſſolution* is uſed by Atterbury.

Inſpraich, probably *furniture*. See Spraucherie.

Inſprent, *did ſpring in, did leap in*.

Inſyle, *to encompaſs, ſurround, or infold*.

Intak, expl. *contract*; alſo *contraction*.

Intertrik, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *to cenſure, to criticiſe*.

Intermell, *to intermingle*. See Mell, *to mingle*.

Intromit, *to intermeddle*.

Intruſs, *to intrude*.

Invaird, Inwaird, *to put in ward, to impriſon*; alſo *inwards*.

Inwith, *downwards, declivity, deſcent*; alſo expl. *within*. Teut. *innigh*, interior.

Inyet, Injett, *to pour in*; from Fr. *jetter*.

Jo, *ſweet-heart, friend*; ſeemingly a contraction of *joy*.

Jogill, *to jogg* or *ſhake from ſide to ſide*. Teut. *ſchockelen*, vacillare.

John; St. John to borrough, or to borgh. *St. John be your ſecurity or guardian*. St. John's croſſes, *poſts erected*, (perhaps in croſs form,) *by the road ſide for the direction of travellers*;—in alluſion to John the Baptiſt, "who was the preparer of the way" for the Meſſiah.

Joktaleg, a vulgar word for *a large folding knife.*
Jolie, *pretty, handſome, merry.* Jolely, *prettily.* Fr.
Jonet, Jennet, *Spaniſh horſe.* Teut. *ghenette.*
Jonette, *a ſpecies of lily.* Fr. *jaulnette,* caltha paluſtris. Teut. *jannette, jennette,* narciſſus, lychnis ſilveſtris.
Jone, June, *to join.* Jonyng, *junction.* Jonys, *joins.*
Jorneye, *a days work, an engagement or battle.* Fr. *journèe*; alſo *an expedition,* in the ſame way as the Roman authors uſe *dies.*
Jow, Jew, *juggler.*
Jow, Jowl, *to ring or toll a large bell by the motion of its tongue.* Burns, however, obſerves, that the word "includes both the ſwinging motion and the pealing ſound."
Jowis, *the jaws.* Sax. *ceole,* the jole or jowl.
Jouk, *to bend the body forwards, to incline the head with a view to eſcape ſome injury*; by conſequence *to trick.*
Joukery-paukery, *jugling and pawky tricks.*
Joyſs, Joce, *to enjoy*; Fr. *jouir.*
Irie. See Eiry, *fearful through ſolitude.*
Irous, *ireful, wrathful, angry.* Lat.
Irſche, Erſche, *Iriſh.* Iryſchrie, *people of Ireland.*
Iſchawin, *ſhown*; quaſi *y-ſhown.*
Iſche, *iſſue, paſſage outward.*
Iſillis, Iſels, Iſles, *red hot embers, half conſumed fire.* Iſl. *eyſa,* cinis ignitus ſcintillans.
Iſkiebae, *uſquebaugh,* corruptly *whiſky*; an Iriſh word ſignifying *the water of life.*
Iſtabill, Iſtable, *to eſtabliſh.* Iſtablyt, *fixed, calm, at reſt.*
Ithand. See Eidant, *buſy, unremitting.*
Ithandlie, *buſily, vigorouſly*; from Ithand.
Jundie, Junnie, *to jog* or *ſhake* (a veſſel containing liquid.)
Jupee, Jeup, *wide* or *great coat.* Teut. *juype.*
Jupert, Juperty, *jeopardy.*
Jury, Jewry, *Jewiſh people.*
Juſtyre, Juſtrie, *juſtice ayre, court of juſtice.*

Juxters,

Juxters, Jokeſters, *jokers.*
Jute, *ſour or dead liquor.*
Iwis, I wis, *truly, ſurely.* Teut.
Jymp. See Gimp, *ſlender, tight.* Teut. *jent,* bellus, concinnus.
Jympis, *quirks.*
Izle. See Iſillis, *hot cinders.*

K.

Ka, Kae. Teut. *ka, kae,* graculus.
Kaber, *rafter.* Celt. *ceibr, ceber, cabar,* tignum.
Kaif. See Cafe, *tame.*
Kail. See Cail, *colewort.* Kail-runt, *the ſtem of the colewort.*
Kain. See Kean, *rent.*
Kair, *care.* Ulph. Joh. 10. 13. *ni kar iſt,* non eſt cura.
Kame, Kemb, *comb, to comb.* Teut. *kemmen,* pectere. Kames, *combs, honey-combs.*
Kappercailzie, *cock of the wood;* a ſpecies of grous as large as a turkey, now extinct in Scotland.
Karle. See Carle, *ruſtic.*
Karris, *ſmall carts with tumbrel wheels.* Teut. *karre,* curriculum.
Katherines, Ketheryns, Catherins, Kettrin, explained by Skene *ſornars,* (ſojourners,) or *ſturdy beggars; free-booters.* In the notes to Ware's Hibernia are found theſe words, "*Catherani,* Iriſh; *Keathern,* a company, vulgarly *kerns*; ſignified originally *a band of ſoldiers,* but is now taken in a contemptuous ſenſe." Although the word ſeems thus to be of Iriſh extraction, ſomething like a family reſemblance may be traced between it and the Teut. *ketter,* ſectator, conſectator; *ketten, ketſen,* ſectari, conſectari, multum & continuo ſequi, curſitare, diſcurrere; quaſi, *hunting about for ſubſiſtence,* without following any regular profeſſion; *vagabonds.* Some appearance of the word is to be found in moſt of the Teutonic

tonic dialects; in the Swedish particularly, with a very bad meaning. See Ketrail.

Kavel, Cavil, an opprobrious appellation of doubtful meaning, perhaps *noisy quarrelsome fellow*; from Teut. *kiiver*, rixator, altercator, litigator; or may have some allusion to *Capul*, equus, as a young woman is contemptuously called a filly or fillock.

Kavels, Keivels, Keulis. See Cavillis, *lots*, *shares*.

Kean, Kain, *rent*. Teut. *ken-penninck*, auctoramentum, tributum quod vasallus singulis annis beneficii agnoscendi causa pendit, an acknowledgment of dependence; from Teut. *kennen*, agnoscere. Kean or Kain hens, *hens paid as an additional rent*.

Kebbis or Kebbit ewes, *those which have brought forth immaturely*, or have been prevented accidentally from rearing a lamb. [Teut. *kippen*, parere.]

Kebbuck, *cheese*, *large cheese*.

Kedgie. See Caidgie, *frolicksome*.

Kekle, Gigle, *to laugh*. Teut. *kaeckelen*, garrire.

Keik, *to spy cunningly*, *to peep*. Belg. *kiicken*. Dan. *kiiger*, videre, spectare.

Keiking-glas, *looking glass*, *mirror*.

Keil, *red ochre*, *ruddle stone*, *a sort of red chalk*.

Kelchin, *the name given in the ancient laws of Scotland to a particular species of assythment*; from Theot. *kelten*. Teut. *gelden*, compensare, solvere.

Kele, Kelis, Kelit, *to kill*, *kills*, *killed*. Belg. *kelen*, jugulare, trucidare; *kele*, guttur.

Kell, *a caul*, *hood*, or *veil*; now commonly used for the top or crown of a woman's cap. Teut. *kouel*, cucullus, capitium. Ruddiman makes *reticulum* the primary signification of "kell," the old translators of the Bible having used "kal" in that sense.

Kelpys, Kelpies, expl. *a sort of mischievous spirits*, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms.

Kelt, expl. *cloth with a freeze*, commonly made of native black wool.

Kelty, Keltie, *a large bumper*. Teut. *ghelte*, poculum majus. Vide Stat. Hist. Vol. XVIII. p. 473.

Kemp, *to strive*, *contend*, *fight*. Sax. *kempen*. Teut. *kampen*, dimicare. The word is still used to denote the contending of reapers in harvest.

Kemper,

Kemper, *contender, fighter.* Teut. *kempe.* Belg. & Iſl. *kaemper*, bellator; whence probably, ſays Ruddiman, the ancient Cimbri took their name.

Kemple, *a load or about forty bottles of ſtraw.*

Ken, *to know.* Swed. *kaenna.* Dan. *kiende*, cognoſcere.

Kennetis, *hounds;* perhaps a diminutive from Lat. *canis.*

Kenſie, Kenſour, expl. *alert young man.* Sax. *cene*, acer.

Kenſpeckle, *of an uncommon or ſingular appearance.*

Kent, *a long ſtaff*, ſuch as ſhepherds uſe for leaping over ditches.

Kepp, *to catch, intercept.* Teut. *keppen*, captare.

Ker-caik, *a ſmall cake made of flour with eggs*, &c.

Ker-handit, *left-handed.* Gael. *cearr*, awkward.

Kerf, *to carve.* Kerfyt, *carved.* Teut. *kerfen.*

Kerſs, Carſe, *a tract of low fertile ground.* Iſl. *kior. ker*, lacus, palus; *kiorr*, lacunæ, paludes, loca depreſſa & paluſtria. In a tract of this kind, a piece of riſing ground is called *an inch* or *iſland.*

Ketch-pillaris, *ſharpers*; probably, ſays Lord Hailes, a corruption of Fr. *gaſpilleurs*, ſpendthrifts.

Kethat, expl. *caſſock, robe.*

Ketrail, *heretick.* Teut. *ketter, ketſer.* Swed. *kættare*, hæreticus, ſchiſmaticus, ſectator, conſectator. The Swed. word is alſo defined *qui contra naturam peccat;* uti apud Gallos *bougres;* i. e. "Bulgari appellabantur olim communi nomine omnes hæretici, atque etiam qui infami libidine ſe polluebant."

Kett, *carrion, carcaſes of ſheep that have died from diſeaſe or accident.* Alſo expl. *a matted hairy fleece of wool.*

Kevie, *hen-coop.* Teut. *kevie*, aviarium.

Kewis, expl. *fit ſeaſon of addreſs.*

Keuls. See Cavillis, *lots.*

Keyſer, *Emperor.* Belg. *keyſer.* Goth. *kaiſar.* Lat. *Cæſar.*

Kilt, *filibeg, a ſhort pettycoat, part of the Highland dreſs;* ſometimes the plaid is worn tucked round the body like a petticoat; this is called *breacan an felimh*, or a belted plaid.

Kilt, *to tuck up.* Dan. *op-kilter*, ſuccingere; *kilter*, cingere. [Goth. *ſai ganimis in kilthein*, L. 1. 31. concipies in utero.]

Kimmer,

Kimmer. See Cummer, *comrade, goſſip.* Fr.

Kin, *kindred, of the ſame nature.*

Kink, *immoderate fit of laughter; to laugh immoderately.* Sax. *cinean,* hiare. Goth. *kinnus,* maxilla.

Kinning, *coney, rabbit.* Teut. *koniin,* cuniculus; *kibnen,* gignere. Goth. *keinan,* germinare.

Kinrent, Kinret, *kindred.* Teut. *kinderen,* proles. Iſl. *kiinſt.* Goth. *kun,* generatio.

Kinryk, Kynrike, *kingdom.* Teut. *koning-riick,* regnum; *koningh,* rex, a *konnen,* ſcire; quod rex vera magica ſcientia imbutus eſſe debeat.

Kip, *top, ſharp top of a hill.* Sax. *cuep.*

Kipper, *dried ſalmon, particularly thoſe which have been killed late in the ſeaſon.* The word may poſſibly have ſome connection with Teut. *kippen,* ova excludere.

Kirk, *church.* Sax. *cyrc,* templum; from being ſhut up as in a priſon. Goth. *karkar.* Lat. *carcer.*

Kirn, *churn, to churn.* Sax. *cernan,* agitare butyrum. Kirnſtaff, *churnſtaff.* Kirnen, *familiarity.*

Kirnell, *battlement.* Fr. *creneaux,* muri pinnæ.

Kirtil, Kirtyl, Kirtle, originally *a girdle* or *ſhort petticoat*; but more commonly *a jacket, ſhort gown,* or *waiſt-coat.* Fr. *courtibaut,* curtum tibiale, a ſort of ſhort petticoat, reaching only a few inches below the knees, ſtill known in ſome parts of France. Sax. *cyrtel,* tunica. Goth. *gaird,* zona.

Kiſt, *cheſt.* Teut. *kiſte,* ciſta. Iſl. *kiſta.*

Kitchyn, *ſomewhat to eat with bread, as butter or cheeſe.*

Kith, *acquaintance, circle of acquaintance.* Teut. *kit, (kond)* notus.

Kitrale. See Ketrail, *heretic.* Teut. *ketter.*

Kittie, Kitty, *looſe wench, frolickſome girl.* Swed. *katig,* ſly, cunning. Goth. *kalkie,* meretrices.

Kittil, Kittle, *to tickle; tickliſh, difficult.* Teut. *kittelen,* titillare.

Kleck. See Clekk, *to breed or hatch.*

Klippert, *a ſhorn* or *clipped ſheep.*

Knaggim, *offenſive taſte.* Mod. vulg.

Knakkie, *facetious, ready in thought and expreſſion.*

Knap, Knaip, Knaif, *ſervant.* Belg. *knape.* Sax. *cnapa,* puer, ſervus.

Knappare,

Knappare, *boor, country fellow.* See Knap.

Knap-ſekk, *bag for holding victuals.* Teut. *knap-ſack,* viatoria pera; from *knappen,* edere.

Knap-ſcha, Knap-ſcull, expl. *ſteel bonnet, head piece.*

Knarry-bald, Cary-bauld, *niggardly bald-pate*; from Swed. *knarrog,* peeviſh, ſurly. Teut. *knarren,* ſtridere. See alſo Knarry.

Kneef, *keen.* Kneefeſt, *keeneſt.* Iſl.

Knitch, *bundle, truſs, nitch.*

Knitchell, dimin of Knitch, *a ſmall bundle.*

Knoit, Noyt, *ſlight ſharp ſtroke*; *to ſtrike ſharply, but ſlightly, to ſmite.*

Knooſd, Nooſyt, *bruiſed with the knees,* or perhaps *nieves.*

Knorry, Knarry, *knotty, full of knobs,* or *gnarres.*

Know, Knolle, Now, *little hill.*

Knycht, Knecht, *commander, captain*; originally *boy, ſervant.* Teut. *knecht,* ſervus, famulus, miniſter, puer, cliens, miles.

Kow, expl. *goblin.* See Cow, *to intimidate.*

Kryle, Croyl. See Cryle, *dwarf.*

Kryne. See Cryne, *to ſhrink.*

Ky, *cows.* Belg. *koe, koeye,* vacca.

Kyldès, Culdeis, *a kind of clergy*; ſo called probably from Teut. *gilde, gulde,* collegium, contubernium; quaſi *guldighs, gyld-brothers,* or *a fraternity of religious men.* Theot. *kelten, gelten,* dare, ſolvere; & colere, ſacrificare, q. d. in pretio habere; *gulden,* or *(kulden) gildonia,* conventus, collegia in quibus arca communis, in quam ſymbola ſeu collectæ, *(gelda)* colliguntur.

Kyle, expl. *a chance.* See Cavils, *lots.*

Kyle, *ſmall rick of hay*; to put up hay in ſmall ricks.

Kyſle-ſtane, Keiſyl-ſtane, *a flint-ſtone.* Teut. *keſel-ſteen,* ſilex.

Kyſtleſs, *taſteleſs.* Teut. *koſt,* cibus. Goth. *kauſeith,* guſtabit.

Kyn-bote, *compenſation for the ſlaughter of a kinſman.*

Kyte, *the belly.*

Kythe, Kyith, *to appear.*

L

Lach. See Lag and Laych, *to delay.*

Lachter, Latchter, *letcher, libidinous fellow.*

Lachter, Lawchter, *brood, the eggs laid at one breeding; bairn-teem.* [Teut. *legh-tiid*, the time of laying.]

Ladesterne. See Leid-sterne, *leading-star.*

Ladroun, Lathroun, *lazy knave;* probably a variation of Lurdane, if not from Teut. *ledig*, otiosus, deses, supinus; and the common termination *roun.* See Ladry. [Fr. *ladre*, literally *elephantiacus*, but a common term of reproach.]

Ladry, *mob, idle multitude.* See Ladroun. Or perhaps from Sax. *leod*, populus.

Lag, *to delay, to stay* or *linger behind.* Sax. *slawian*, piger esse.

Lagger, Laigger. See Dragle, from which it seems to be corrupted, *to be-spatter* or *be-mire.* Ruddiman has various conjectures about this word; from Sax. *lago*, aqua; or from *lam*, lutum, and *gara*, gurges; or from Ir. *lathach, kladach*, cænum, limus.

Laggert, *encumbered, retarded*; from Lag.

Laich, Laigh, Leuch, *low.*

Laif, Lave, *the remainder, the remaining people or things.* Sax. *laf, lafe*, reliquum, reliquiæ.

Laif, *loaf.* Teut. *leaf.* Sax. *hlæf.* Goth. *hlaifs*, panis.

Laig, *to wade;* qu. *to leg;* or may have perhaps some connection with Sax. *lago, lagu*, aqua.

Laigynes, *the projecting part of the staves at the end of a cask;* elsewhere expl. *the angle between the side and bottom of a wooden vessel.* Swed.

Laiglin, *milking pail.* [Lat. *lagena.*]

Laik, Lake, Lak, *want.* Teut. *laeke*, defectus.

Lain, *alone.* Nane but hir lain, *none but herself.*

Lair, Lare, *bog, mire.* To lair, *to stick in the mire.* Lairie, *a little mire.* [Sax. *leger*, locus decubitus, locus sepulturæ.]

Lair,

Lair, Lare, Lere, *learning, education.* Teut. *leer.*

Lairbar, expl. *dirty fellow.*

Laird, Lard, anciently *Lord, feudal Superior, Prince;* now *landed gentleman* under the degree of knight; *proprietor* of land, or of a houſe, as ſuch. The Scottiſh word, as in moſt caſes, is nearer than the Engliſh to the original Sax. *hlaford,* or Iſl. *lavardur,* dominus; which Jhre derives from Iſl. *lad,* terra, ſolum, & *warda,* cuſtodire; Stiernhielm from *hlaf,* panis & *waerd,* hoſpes, tutor, patronus; Junius from *hlaf,* & Sax. *ord,* initium, origo.

Laith, *loth, reluctant;* alſo, *to loath or abhor.* Laithful, *baſhful, ſheepiſh.* Sax. *laethe,* tardus.

Laithlie, Laithful, *loathſome, ſqualid.* Sax. *lathlice.* Teut. *leedelick,* fædus, turpis, deformis.

Laithles, Laitleſs, *unmannerly, unpoliſhed, rude.* See Laits.

Laits, *manners, geſtures, behaviour.* Teut. *laet,* geſtus, habitus, vultus, oſtenſio, ſtatus; *laeten,* apparere. Iſl. *lat.* Swed. *later,* mores, geſtus.

Laittandlie, *latently, in ſecret.*

Lak, Lack, *to depretiate, to vilify, to traduce.* Teut. *laecken,* vituperare, detrahere alicui; *lack,* vituperium, detractio. Hence it is alſo uſed to ſignify *reproach, diſgrace;* and by Gaw. Douglas as an adjective for *bad, baſe.* Lakker, *worſe.* Lakkeſt, *worſt.* This, however, may be a corruption of *law,* low.

Lak, expl. *lamentation.*

Lake-wake, *the watching of a dead body,* a ſort of convivial entertainment which commonly was given to the friends of the deceaſed a night or two before the burial; from Teut. *liick,* funus, cadaver hominis. Sax. *lic,* corpus; and Teut. *waecken,* vigilare.

Lallandis, Lawlandis, *low-lands, the ſouth and eaſt parts of Scotland,* where a dialect of the Gothic or Teutonic language has prevailed probably for theſe two thouſand years, in contra-diſtinction to the

Hèlands or Highlands; that is, the weſtern parts of the country, inhabited by the deſcendants of the ancient Gael.

Lampit, *a kind of ſhell fiſh.*

Lance, *to dart, to ſpring, to move with agility.* Fr. *lancer*, ſe immittere.

Land, expl. *a clear level place in a wood*; perhaps the ſame with Lownd or Lownd place, *a ſheltered place.* [Fr. *lande.* Wel. *lawnt*, planities inter arbores.]

Landbirſt, (Gaw. Douglas,) explained *the noiſe and roaring of the ſea towards the ſhore, as t'e billows break or burſt on the ground.* Ruddiman thinks he has heard *Land-birth* uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

Land-lowper, *a ſtranger, a perſon who cannot ſettle in any one country or ſituation.* Teut. *land-looper*, multivagus, vagabundus, circuitor.

Lands of leal, expl. *death.*

Landwart, *the country; of or belonging to the inland part of a country.* To landwart, ſynonimous with *Up-a-land.*

Lang, *long, to long or deſire earneſtly.* Teut. *langhen*, deſiderare.

Làngel, *to entangle.* See Lingel, *ſhoemaker's twine.*

Lang-ere, Lang-gere, Langyre, *long ere now, long ago*; from Teut. *eer*, prius; being a compleat inverſion of the Engl. erelong.

Langorious, *affected with langour.*

Langſum, *tedious.* Teut. *lang-ſaem*, lentus, tardus.

Lang-ſyne, *long ſince, long ago.*

Lang-kail, *winter cole-worts.* Lang-kail broth, *colewort ſoup.*

Lankie, *tall, ſlender perſon.* [Teut. *langh-lenter*, longurio.]

Lap, *did lowp* or *leaped.* See Lowp.

Lape, Laip, *to lap as a dog.* Teut. *lappen*, lingere.

Lappert-milk, *milk become clotted by long keeping or other cauſes*; ſlightly corrupted from Teut. *klotter-melck*, or *klobber-ſaen*, lac coagulatum.

Lapron, *a young rabbit.* Fr. *lapreau.*

Lapwing, *the green plover* or *tè-whit.*

Lardun, Lardner, *larder.* Fland. *lardiere.*

Lare,

Lare, Lair, *place of reſt.* Sax. *leger*, decubitus.

Lareit, Lawryt, *Loretto*, the name of a manſion-houſe at the eaſt end of Muſſelburgh, where there was formerly a chapel belonging to the abbey of Dunfermline. See Vol. III. p. 74.

Large, (Gaw. Douglas,) *free.* Go large, *go at large*, or *with a free courſe*; alſo, *liberal in giving.*

Larges, Lerges, *liberality, generoſity.* Fr.

Laſche, (Gaw. Douglas,) *weary, lazy, ſlack, lingering.* Fr. *laſche*, languidus, enervatus.

Lat, *to permit*; alſo, *to hinder, to retard.*

Latch, *dub, mire.* Teut. *lache*, collectio aquarum.

Late, (ſpoken of iron,) *to deprive it of elaſticity and temper*, ſo that it may eaſily be bent, like *lead.*

Lattoun, Latten, *a mixt kind of metal*, Mr Tyrrwhit ſays, of the colour of braſs. Iſl. *laatun*, braſs. Gaw. Douglas uſes the word *lattoun* for *electrum*, a metal compoſed of ſilver and gold. Fr. *laiton.*

Lauch, *law, privilege.* Sax. *lah*, lex. To lauch, *to poſſeſs in a legal manner.*

Lauchful, *lawful.* See Lauch.

Laucht for Claucht, *ſeized, caught hold of, took* or *taken.*

Lauchtane, *pale*; perhaps from Sax. *læden*, plumbeus.

Laud, Lawit, Laid, *lay-men*, in contra-diſtinction to the clergy; *unlearned* or *common people.* Sax. *leod*, populus, vulgus.

Lave, *remainder.* Sax. *lafe.* Goth. *laiba*, reſiduum, reliquiæ.

Laverock, now contracted to *lark*; as *lafard* or *laford*, dominus, to *lord* or *larde.* Sax.

Lavyrd. See Laird, *lord.*

Law, *to low* or *bellow.*

Law, *humble, low*; *to humble* or *abaſe.*

Law, *a hill with rather an eaſy aſcent.* Sax. *lawe*, colliculus.

Lawing, *tavern bill, the reckoning.* Lawing free, *ſcot-free.* Goth. *laun*, remuneratio.

Lawté, Lawtie, Lawtith, Laughtie, *loyalty, fidelity, lawfulneſs, juſtice, honour.* O. Fr. *leauté.*

Laurere, *the laurel or bay-tree.* Fr. *laurier.*

Lay, *to allay* or *alleviate.*

Lay, (Gaw. Douglas,) *law.* But lay, *without law.* Chaucer has the word in the ſame ſenſe.

Laych, *to delay*; of which it may be an abbreviated corruption, if not from Teut. *ligghen*, manere; or Fr. *lacher*, laxare.

Layke, Laik, *lake, a paint of a deep red colour*; expl. alſo *paint* or *colour of any kind.*

Layke, *to ſport* or *make game.* Goth. *laikan*, exultare.

Laynder, expl. *laundreſs.* Fr. *lavandiere.*

Layne, Leyne, *to recline*; by conſequence *to tarry* or *remain.* Swed. *læna*, reclinare.

Layne, (Stat. 113. A. D. 1581,) probably *linen.*

Laynere, *ſtrap, thong.* Fr. *laniere.* Swed. *lengior*, ſlings.

Layr. See Lare, *place of reſt.*

Laytis. See Laits, *behaviour, carriage.*

Lé, *law.* O. Fr. *ley*, lex. Leful, *lawful.*

Lé, *ſhelter, tranquillity.* Swed. *lae, ly.* Iſl. *hle, hlie*, locus tempeſtati ſubductus.

Leche, Leich, *ſurgeon, phyſician.* Sax. *læc, læce.* Goth. *lek*, medicus.

Leche, Leich, *to cure.* Sax. *læcnian*, ſanare, mederi.

Lede. See Leid, *man, perſon.* Ledis, *folk, people.* Sax. *leod*, populus, vulgus; popularis, civis.

Lede-ſtern, *the north pole.* Teut. *leyd-ſterre*, cynoſura, urſa minor, ſtella polaris.

Ledeſman, Ladiſman, Leidſman, *pilot.* Teut. *lootſman*; quaſi, *the heaver of the lead.* Teut. *loot*, plumbum.

Leepit, expl. *meagre, thin.*

Lees me on, Luse me on, *pleaſed am I with.* See Leif, *gratus.* In Kilianus we find *Leuer*, amabo, ſodes, obſecro, *blandientis particula*; and in the old play of Damon and Pithias, "Aloyſe, aloyſe! expl. *how pretty it is!*"

Leet, *liſt, a choſen number from which an election of one or more is to be made.* Fr.

Leet, expl. *enrol, fix, faſten*; alſo, *to give ones ſuffrage or vote.*

Lege, Liege, Liege-man, *ſubject bound in allegiance*; alſo, *liege lord, ſuperior*; quaſi, *lord of the liege-men*, or *leod-men*, from Sax. *leod*, gens, civis, popularis.

Leid,

Leid, *man, perſon.* Sax. *leode,* popularis, civis; apparently the ſame with Liegeman.

Leid, *language;* more generally *the latin language.* Sax. *læden,* Latinus.

Leif, *leave, permiſſion; to leave, to live, to believe.*

Leif, Lief, *dear, willing, pleaſed, agreeable.* Liefer, Lever, Leuer, *more willingly, with greater pleaſure, rather, in preference.* Teut. *lief,* carus, gratus, pretioſus.

Leiful, Leveful, Leful, *lawful;* alſo *friendly.*

Leil, Lele, *loyal, true, faithful, juſt, right.* Unlele lawis, *unjuſt laws;* contr. from Fr. *loyal,* fidus.

Leim. See Leme, *to gleam, to ſhine.*

Leind, Leynd, Lane, *to ſtop, ſtay, dwell,* or *remain.* Swed. *linna, linda,* ceſſare. Goth. *aflinna,* diſcedere.

Leipit, expl. *meagre, thin, loving the fire.* See Lepe.

Leis, *to arrange, to lay in order.* Goth. *liſan,* congregare.

Leiſche, *to laſh, to ſcourge.*

Leiſt, expl. *appeaſed;* q. d. *leaſed;* from Teut. *leſſchen,* extinguere; (ſitim) levare.

Leiſter, *a kind of harpoon or three pronged dart for ſtriking fiſh.* Teut. *el-ſcheere,* eel-ſpear.

Leiſyng, *lie, lying, malicious falſhood.* Sax. *leaſung.*

Leit, expl. *to ſuppoſe, to think.* Sax. *lætan,* arbitrari, exiſtimare.

Leit, *did let, permitted;* alſo *hindered.* Teut. Scand. &c.

Leit. See Leet, *liſt.*

Leithry, Leothrie. See Ladry, *mob, crowd.*

Lekk, Leik, *to leak, to ſpring a leak.* Teut. *lecken,* perfluere.

Lemane, Lemman, *ſweetheart, miſtreſs, darling,* male or female. Gael. *leannan.* [Teut. *lief,* dilectus, carus; & *man,* pro *homine,* fœminam æque notante ac virum.] According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *l'aimant,* & *l'aimante,* amaſius, amaſia.

Lemanry, Lemmanrie, Lamenrie, *illicit love.* See Lemane, *ſweet-heart.*

Leme, *to gleam* or *ſhine.* Sax. *leoman,* lucere; *leoma,* lux.

Lend, *loin.* Swed. *laend,* lumbus.

Lene. See Leind, *to ſtop, to reſt*, or *tarry*.

Lenno, *child*. Gael. *leanabh*, infans.

Lenth, *to lengthen, to protract*.

Lentroun, Lentyre, Lenten, *time of Lent, the ſpring*. Sax. *lengten*.

Lenyé, (Gaw. Douglas) expl. *fine, thin, ſlender*. Sax. *lænig*, tenuis; or *hlaene*, macer.

Leomen, expl. *leg*; rather perhaps *ſhaft*.

Lepe, Leip, *to warm, to parboil*.

Lepyr, *leproſy; perſon afflicted with leproſy*.

Lere, *to learn, to teach*. Lerand, *learning*. Teut. *leeren*.

Lergnes. See Larges, *bounty*.

Les, Les than, *unleſs, leſt*.

Leſt, *laſting, duration, delay*.

Leſouris, Leſuris (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *paſtures*; from Sax. *læſwe*, paſcuum; or *the empty ſpaces between rows of trees*, from Fr. *lais* or *layes*, of nearly the ſame ſignification.

Leſum, *lawful*. See Lè, *law*.

Leſum, Leiſome, *agreeable, acceptable, pleaſing*; q. d. *leifsome*, or *loveſome*.

Leſyng. See Leiſyng, *lying*.

Leth, *hatred, diſgust*. Sax. *lætthe*.

Let les, *without hindrance*.

Letteis, (Stat. 71. A. D. 1457.) ſeemingly *ſcarlet cloth*.

Letteron, Letryne, Latron, *writing deſk, writing table*. Fr. *lutrin*.

Leuch, Leugh, *laughed*.

Leuer, Lever, *rather*. See Leif, *willing*.

Leveful. See Leſum, *lawful*, &c.

Leveré, *delivery, distribution*; probably alſo *donation, bounty*. [Fr. *livrer*, to confer on, to yield over.]

Leveraire, probably *donation, or privilege granted in reward for ſervices performed*. Leveraires, alſo expl. *armorial bearings, colours in heraldry*.

Levin, *lightning, flaſh of fire*. Teut. *laeye*, flamma, flammæ, lumen, whence alſo Lowe, *flame*. Ruddiman heſitates between Sax. *leoma*, lux; *glowan*, candere; and *hlifian, hlifigan*, rutilare.

Levingis,

Levingis, expl. *loins;* alſo *lungs.*

Lew, Lewe-warm, *luke-warm.* Teut. *lawe.* Theot. *læwe,* tepidus.

Lewar. See Leuer, *rather;* from Leif, *willing.*

Lewdring, expl. *moving heavily.* See Lidder.

Lewit, *unlearned, ignorant, rude.* Sax. *læwede,* laicus; *leode,* popularis, civis, vulgus. Chaucer frequently uſes the word in the ſenſe of *lay-man.*

Ley, *lea, untilled arable ground.* Sax. *ley.*

Leynde, Leind, Lende, *to lean, reſt, tarry, lodge;* alſo, *to ceaſe.* Swed. *læna,* reclinare; *linda, linna,* ceſſare, morari.

Lib, *to caſtrate.* Libbyt, *caſtrated.* Teut. *lubben,* virilia execare; *lubber,* caſtrator.

Libbert, *leopard;* in heraldry, *a lion,* the original ſignification of the word (*leo-pard.*)

Libel, Lybel, *ſmall book, tract, eſſay, poem, indictment.* Lat. *libellus.*

Liberos, *children.* Lat.

Licam. See Lycame, *human body while in life.*

Licent, *a licentiate.*

Licht, *chearful, merry.* Lychtnis, *chearfulneſs.*

Lichtar, Lychter, *lighter, delivered of a child.*

Lichtis, Lychtnis, *the lungs.* Teut. *lichte.*

Lichtly, Lychtlie. *to undervalue, to ſlight,* or *deſpiſe.*

Lick, *to laſh, whip,* or *beat, to overcome.*

Lidder, Lythir, *ſluggiſh, liſtleſs.* Sax. *lythre, lither,* ſordidus, ignavus, malus; alſo *loathſome,* from O. Fr. *ladres,* lepers.

Lift, Lyft, *the firmament.* Sax. *lyfta.* Teut. *locht,* cælum.

Ligg, *to lye, to linger.* Iſl. *ligg.* Sax. *liggan.* Teut. *liggben.* Goth. *ligan,* jacere, recumbere, manere.

Likand, *grateful, acceptable, pleaſing.*

Lills, *the holes of a wind inſtrument.*

Lilt, *a chearful tune* or *melody.*

Lilt, *to ſing chearfully.*

Lime, *glue.* Teut. *liim,* gluten.

Limitouris, *a kind of begging friars,* whoſe licence o commiſſion confined them to ſell indulgencies, be

&c

&c. within certain prescribed *limits*, called their limitation.

Limmer, Lymmer, *a strumpet, a worthless person*, male or female. [Teut. *lymen*, limis tueri, transversis oculis tueri. Swed. *lymmel*, bardus.]

Lin, *to stop, to cease*. Swed. *linna*, cessare. See Leynde.

Lin. See Lyn, *a cleugh*.

Ling, *a kind of coarse grass*, or rather *a species of rush* which grows on heaths and mountains. In Iceland, and in various parts of Britain, it signifies *heath* or *heather*.

Ling, *line, strait forwards*.

Lingel, *twine, shoemakers thread*. Fr. *ligneul*.

Linget, Linged, *lint-seed*.

Link, *to do a thing quickly*; most commonly spoke of spinning. See Linkome.

Linkie, *a clever girl, one who trips lightly along*.

Linkome, Lynkum, Lincum, *linen*. Linkome twyne, *linen yarn*. Isl. *linkynnur*, lenis, mitis, mollis, flexibilis, "forte a *linea* vel *lineo filo*, quod illo nihil sit sequacius aut tractabilius." Dan. *linklæde*. Swed. *linnetyg*, linen or linen-cloth; *likwara*, vestis interior. Teut. *lintken*, vitta, tænia, a fillet or ribband for binding up the hair; commonly, we may suppose *of linen*. The primary or more common signification also of the Teut. *laecken* seems to be linteum, pannus linteus, rather than pannus laneus; as Kilianus makes it synonimous with *doeck*; and *this* again with *linwaet*, linteum; i. e. *cloth made from flax*. Various annotators, however, contend that *linkome* signifies *cloth (or linen yarn)* manufactured at *Lincoln*. See Vol. II. p. 368.

Lintwhite, corr. of *linnet*. Sax.

Lipperis, Lopperis, (Dougl. Virgil) expl. *the white water of broken waves*, or *on the tops of waves*. Lippering, *floating upon and discolouring the waves*; probably from *Lopper*, as if the sea were curdled.

Lipper fish, (spoken of salmon,) perhaps *leper* or *leprous, unhealthy*.

Lippin, *to trust, to lean to, depend*. Lyppinyt to, *depended upon*.

Lire,

Lire, Lyre, *the fleſhy* or *muſcular parts of the body.* Sax. *lira*, lacerti, ſura, pulpa, viſcum; alſo expl. *complexion, colour.* Fr.

Lirk, *a wrinkle;* alſo *to wrinkle* or *be contracted.* Iſl. *lerka*, contrahere, adſtringere.

Liſk, *the flank, the groin*, or *inner part of the thigh.*

Liſs, *remiſſion* or *abatement, eſpecially of any acute diſeaſe.* Fr. & Sax. *liſſe*, remiſſio, ceſſatio.

Liſtly, Lyſtlie, *willingly.* Sax. *liſtlice*, ſat, ſatis.

Lite, Lyte, *little, ſmall, few.* Sax. *lyt, lyte*, parum, pauci.

Lith, *joint.* Sax. *lith*, artus, articulus.

Lithe, Lyth, *have patience!* Teut. *liiden*, ſufferre.

Lithe, *to thicken* (pulſe or gruel.) Sax. *lithian*, mitigare.

Lithernes, Lythernes, *ſloth.* Sax. *lythre.* Iſl. *latur, ſluggiſh, good for nothing.*

Litt, *to dye* or *tinge.* Littyt, *dyed, coloured.* Swed. *letta.*

Littſter, *dyer*; from Litt. Iſl. *litunar-madur*, tinctor.

Live, *life.* Eterne on live, *eternally in life, immortal.*

Liveray-meal, *a certain quantity of oat-meal allowed for ſubſiſtence to ſervants who are not maintained in their maſter's houſe.* See Lyfferoch.

Loan, Loaning, *a wide vacant piece of ground cloſe by or leading to a farm houſe*, where the cows are commonly milked.

Loaue, *to praiſe.* See Louis, *praiſeth.*

Loch, Lough, *lake.* Celt. *loch.* Sax. *luh*, lacus.

Lock, *a ſmall quantity*, as of meal.

Lodiſman. See Lediſman, *pilot.*

Loft, On loft, *aloft, on high.* Dan. *loffter*, attollere.

Loif, Lofe, *to praiſe.* Teut. & Iſl. *lof, praiſe, honour.* See Louis.

Lokkerand, *curling.* Lokkerit, *curled.* "When your hair is white, you would have it lockering." Prov. ſpoken of *one who is immoderate in his deſires.*

Lokkeris, *curled locks of hair.* See Louk.

Lokker gowan, *globe flower*, trollius. Teut. *loken*, claudere.

Loll, *to howl in the manner of a cat.* Scand.

Lollerdy, Lorrardry, Lowlardy, *hereſy*, the doctrine of the Lollers or Lollards. Teut. *lollaerd*, muſſitator, muſſitabundus; *lollen*, muſſitare, numeros non verba canere. [Teut. *loreriie*, impoſtura, fraus; *lorer*, impoſtor, fraudator; *loren*, fraudare aliquem.] An old explanation of Lollard is a *breaker of faſting days, a runnagate.*

Lome, Loom, properly *veſſel*, as *a tub* or *diſh*; but ſignifies alſo *implement*, *utenſil*, or *inſtrument* in general. Sax. *loma*, utenſilia, ſupellex.

Lompnit, Lonit, *hedge-rowed.*

Lonjeoure, *a lazy or loitering fellow.* Fr. *longard.*

Lopperit, Lopperand. See Lappert, *coagulate.*

Loppin, *did leap.* See Lowp, *to leap*; alſo *burſt.*

Lorel, *cunning deceiver, cheating fellow.* Teut. *lorer*, impoſtor, fraudator. See Lowrie.

Lorimer, formerly *ſaddler*; now *a maker of bits, ſpurs*, &c. Fr *lormier.*

Lorne, *ruined, deſtroyed, undone.* Teut. *loren.* Sax. *leoran*, perditus.

Los, Lous, *praiſe.* See Louis, *praiſeth.*

Loſin. Teut. *luyſen*, pediculos capere, venari.

Loſingere, *a flatterer.* Fr. *lozenger*, adulator; alſo uſed by Biſhop Douglas for *a loiterer.*

Loveit, Lovyte, *loving ſubject.* Iſl. *lofdar*, viri, milites.

Loue, *to praiſe* or *commend.* Louit, *praiſed.* Louingis, *praiſes.* Louabill, *laudable, commendable, praiſe-worthy.* Fr. *louer*; from Teut. *louen*, i. e. *lof geven*, laudare, collaudare, commendare, laudibus tollere; *lof*, laus.

Louk, Lukk, *to ſhut up, to incloſe.* Teut. *loken, luycken*, claudere, obſerare.

Loun, *clown, fellow, rogue*, or *cunning raſcal*; alſo *looſe woman.* Teut. *loen*, homo ſtupidus, bardus, inſulſus. Sax. *lun*, egenus.

Loune, Lown, Lownd, *well ſheltered, calm, without wind or wave.* Iſl. *lundr*, ſylva. Swed. *lugn*, calm; *ſtilla lugn*, ſtark calm. Goth. *analaughn*, occultum.

Loundir, *a ſevere blow; to beat with ſevere blows.*

Loundrer, *lazy fellow*; q. *lourdaner.* See Lourdane.

Loupe,

Loupe, *to wreath* or *wind about*, as with a cord.

Loupe, Lowp, *to leap* or *jump*. Teut. *loopen*, salire.

Loupe, Lowp, *to burst open*. Luppin, Loppin, *burst open*.

Lourdane. See Lurdane, *indolent sluggish fellow*.

Lourdnes, *surly temper*. Fr. *lourdise*.

Loure, *to lurk, to bow down*; q. *to lower*.

Lowrie, a nickname which has been commonly given to *the fox*, at least as anciently as the time of James the Third. See the poems of Robert Henrysoun, Vol. I. p. 100; probably from Teut. *lorer*, fraudator; *lorerije*, fraus; *lore*, illecebra.

Lowryd, Louryth, expl. *surly, ungracious*. Teut. *leure*, vinum acinaceum. Fr. *lourd*, prægravis.

Lout, *to bow* or *bend the body forwards, to cringe*; by consequence *to salute* or *do honour to*; perhaps, says Ruddiman, from *low*; q. d. *lowed*.

Low, *a flame, a blaze*; also *to flame*. Swed. & Isl. *loga, laugr*. Fris. *lochene*, flamma. Goth. *liugjan*, lucere.

Lown. See Loune, *calm*.

Lucken, *joined closely to one another*. See Louk, *to shut up*.

Luf, Lufe, *love, to love*. Luffaris, *lovers*.

Lufe, Loof, *the palm* or *hollow of the hand*. Swed. *lofwe*, vola manus. Ulph. *lofam slohun ina*, volis percutiebant eum. Mar. 14. 65.

Lufray, (Leveré,) *bounty*; perhaps from Teut. *liefern*, dare, prebere, offerre. See Lyfferoch.

Lug, *ear, handle*; perhaps from Sax. *locca*, cæsaries, the hair which grows on the cheek.

Luggie, *a vessel with a handle*.

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Lum, *chimney vent*. Sax. *leom*, lux; scarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this hole in the roof. Or, the word may be only a variation of Teut. *leem*, kleye, terra argillacea, a principal material in the formation of a cottage chimney vent.

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Lunt,

Lunt, *flame, blaze;* alſo *match-rope.* Swed. *lunta,* funis igniarius; *luntor,* old books, as if they were good for nothing but lighting the fire.

Lunyie, *loin.*

Lurdane, Lourdane, Lourdant, *idle, indolent, good-for-nothing fellow.* Fr. *lourdin,* from Teut. *luyaerd,* piger, deſidioſus, vappa, murcidus, ignavus homo, male feriatus; *ley,* fugitans laborem.

Lurdanry, *lazineſs, idleneſs, ſloth.* Teut. *luyerdiie,* pigritia, ignavia, ſegnities, deſidia. Fr. *lourderie.*

Luſking, Leuſking, *abſconding.* Teut. *luyſchen,* latitare.

Luſtie, *delightful, genial.* Teut. *luſtigh,* delectabilis, luculentus, vegetus.

Luſtheid, *amiableneſs, lovelineſs.* Teut. *luſtigheyd,* amœnitas.

Lute, Leut, *ſluggard;* probably from *Lurdane.*

Lute, Leut, *permitted;* from Let.

Lut-cock, *the name of a dance.*

Luthe, *remained.* See Lythe, *ſhelter.*

Lutherie, Luferie, *luſt.* See Luf.

Lyame, *a ſtring, cord,* or *thong.* Fr. *lien,* vinculum.

Lyart, *grey haired, hoary,* or *having a mixture of grey hairs.* Fr.

Lycame, Lykkam, Licum, Licham, *body.* Teut. *lichaem.* Sax. *lichama, lichoma,* corpus animatum, vivum; à Goth. *leik,* corpus; & *ahma,* ſpiritus. This word is alſo found in the Swed. Dan. and Iſl. dialects.

Lyfferoch, Vol. III. p. 232. or according to the MS. Laverock, *victuals, dinner, meſs;* probably adopted from Teut. *lifwara,* vel *liifwara,* cibaria; *liifvoeren,* cibus, alimentum; if it does not rather ſignify *liverings,* (O. Eng.) *ſkin-puddings, ſauſages.* Teut. *leverlincks,* tomacula. The term *Livery-meal,* i. e. oat-meal allowed for ſubſiſtence, is probably from the ſame Teut. *liifwara* or *liifvoeren,* rather than from the Fr. *livrer,* to deliver.

Lykand, *grateful, acceptable; if it pleaſes.* To your lykand, *at your pleaſure,*

Lyk-waik, Lich-wayk. See Lake-wake.

Lymouris,

Lymouris, Lymmouris, *limmers or ſhafts of a cart or carriage.* Fr. *limon.*

Lymmar. See Limmer, *ſtrumpet,* &c.

Lymmit, expl. *hired*; perhaps from Sax. *lean,* ſtipendium, merces. [Fr. *lien,* vinculum.]

Lyn, Lynd, explained by Ruddiman *a precipice, den,* or *cataract, into which water falls with a great noiſe*; ab Sax. *hlynn,* ſonus, torrens; *hlynnan,* ſonare: or from the Ir. *lin,* a pool or pond. It alſo ſignifies (I think more commonly) *two oppoſite contiguous cliffs or heughs covered with bruſhwood.* Teut. *lincke,* fiſſura. See Linn.

Lynd, expl. a *teille* or *lime tree.* Teut. *linde,* tilia, philyra. Under the lind, *under the lime-tree,* i. e. *in the woods.* See Teille.

Lynzellis. See Lingels, *ſhoemakers thread.* Fr. *ligneul.*

Lyre. See Lire, *fleſh.*

Lyſt, *the hem* or *ſelvedge of garments.* Teut. *liiſt,* limbus.

Lyte, Elyte, *to elect.*

Lythe, *to thicken* or *render gelatinous.* Sax. *lithe.*

Lythe, *ſhelter, ſhade, ſituation protected from the ſun.* Sax. *liths,* quies.

Lythar. See Lidder, *ſluggiſh, naſty.*

M.

Ma, Mae, *moe, more.*

Mace (Gaw. Douglas), *rod, club, baton.* Fr. *maſſue.*

Mack, q. *make, ſort, kind.*

Macrell, *bawd, pimp.* Teut. *maeckelaer,* proxeneta; *maeckelereſſe,* conciliatrix; from *maecken,* conciliare. With ſlight variations, the word is found in Fr. Daniſh, &c.

Mad, Maud, *plaid, blanket*; perhaps originally the ſame with Teut. *matte,* ſtorea.

Magil *to mangle.* Teut. *maecken,* caſtrare.

Mags, *a ſmall perquiſite paid to carters by their maſters cuſtomers.* O. Fr. *magaut,* a pocket or wallet; quaſi, *pocket-money*

Mahoun, *Mahomet;* alſo uſed for *the Devil.*

Maigh, Mach, *ſon in law.* Teut. *maeghe,* cognatus, agnatus. Angl. Bor. My meaugh, *my wife's brother,* or *ſiſter's huſband.* in the ſame manner as various other names of conſanguinity and affinity are frequently confounded. [Sax. *mæg.* Goth. *magus.* Celt. *mac,* filius.]

Maik, *match, conſort, mate, equal,* Maikles, *matchleſs, that hath not an equal.* Swed. *make.* Teut. *maet, maetken,* collega, æqualis, compar.

Maik, Makk, *to compoſe verſes.* Teut. *maecken,* facere, condere; or perhaps from *maeten,* modulare; *maete van den ſanck,* modi, moduli, menſura cantus; quaſi, *to match* or *meaſure verſes.*

Maikar, Makkar *a poet, compoſer of verſes.*

Mail, Male, *a diſcoloured ſpot;* alſo, *to diſcolour or ſtain.* Teut. *mael,* macula; *maelen,* pingere.

Mail, Male, *tribute, rent.* [illegible], vectigal, ſtipendium, (fragmentum.) Fr. *maille,* obolus.

Mailing, *a farm;* from Mail, *rent.*

Mail-men, Mailleries, *farmers,* perſons who pay rent.

Mailzies,

Mailzies, Mailyies, *the plates* or *links of which a coat of mail is compoſed.* Teut. *maelie*, orbiculus, hamus, fibula, annulus; alſo expl. *eylet holes.*

Main, Maining, *moan, lamentation.* Sax.

Mains, *the farm houſe and offices upon that part of the Barony contiguous to the manſion-houſe.*

Mair, Mare, *mayor, chief magiſtrate of a city.*

Mairattour. See Mare-attour, *moreover.*

Mais, *makes,* as *tais* for *takes.*

Maiſchlech. See Maſſal, *mixed corn.*

Maiſoun, *houſe.* Fr. *maiſon*, domus.

Maiſt, *moſt, greateſt.* Goth. *maiſts*, major, magis, plus. Alſo for *almoſt;* maiſta, *almoſt had.*

Maiſter, *chief, principal.* Maiſter-ſtreet, *chief* or *principal ſtreet.* Maiſter-key, *key that will open all the locks of a cheſt of drawers or ſuch like.*

Maiſter, *to overcome, to execute ſome difficult taſk.*

Maiſterfull, *proud, tyrannical, incontrollable.*

Maiſtery, Maiſtry, *power, victory, pre-eminence, ſuperiority;* from Teut. *meeſter*, magiſter.

Mait, Mate, *confounded, overcome, defeat, wearied.* Teut. & Fr. *mat*, defeſſus, devictus.

Mak, Makdome, *ſhape, manner, faſhion.*

Mak, *to make.* See Mack, *to compoſe verſes.*

Makly, Maikly, *evenly, equally.* See Maik.

Makdome, ſame as Mak, *ſhape.*

Mal-eis, *trouble, uneaſineſs, diſorder.* Fr. *mal-aiſe*, q. d. *malum otium.*

Maling, *malignant.*

Mallhure, Mallewre, *trouble, miſery, misfortune.* Fr. *malheur.*

Mallewrus, *unhappy, miſerable.* Fr. *malheureux.*

Maltalent, *ill will.*

Malyſoun, Maleſone, Maliſon, *malediction, curſe.* O. Fr. *malediſſon*, maledictio.

Malvaſie, Maveſie, (Malmaſie,) *ſome kind of ſmall ſweet wine, in imitation of true Malmſey.* Teut. *malvaſege*, vinum arviſium, Creticum, Chium, Monembaſites. Fr. *malveſie;* from Malvaſia, a city of Candia.

Malveté,

Malvetè, *malice.* O. Fr. *malvetie.*

Mammonrie, expl. *idolatry, worſhip of falſe gods;* rather perhaps *riches* or *avarice;* from Mammon.

Man, *male-ſervant.* Iſl. *man,* ſervus; & ſerva, puella, amica, concubina.

Mandmentis, *commandments, orders.* Fr. *mandement.*

Mandrit, expl. *tamed.* [Theot. *raden,* ſuadere.]

Mane, *main, might* or *force.* Iſl. *magn,* vis, potentia; *magan,* poſſe.

Mane. See Main, *moan, lamentation.*

Mane-breid, Breid of mane, probably *almond biſcuit, cakes mixed with bruiſed almonds or other ſweet kernels;* according to Cotgrave, *pain d'amande,* or as Chaucer writes it, *pain de maine.* Promptuarium Parvulorum explains Payne mayne, panis vigoris; that is, according to Mr Pinkerton, bread made of the fineſt flour, with milk and eggs; *mayne* from Iſl. *magn,* vis, potentia.

Maneir, *manner;* alſo expl. *manour-houſe.*

Mang, Mank, Mangzie, *defect, hurt, mark left by a hurt or ſore.* Teut. *mencke,* mutilatio, læſio.

Mangerie, Manjory, *a feaſt or banquet.* Fr. *mangerie.*

Mangit, Menyeit, *maimed, marred, confounded, weakened by extreme care, ſorrow, ſtripes or toil.* Teut. *mancken,* mutilare, deficere, deeſſe; alſo expl. *become frantic.*

Mangle, *to ſmooth linen cloathes by paſſing through a rolling preſs.* Teut. *manghelen,* levigare, complanare, polire (lintea.)

Manjory. See Mangerie, *a feaſt.*

Mannace, Maneiſs, *to treat, to handle, to uſe in any manner, good or bad.* Fr. *menager*; alſo expl. *to menace* or *threaten.* Fr. *menacer.*

Manred, expl. *followers;* probably connected with Man-rent.

Man-rent, *obligation to ſupport by force of arms, homage;* equivalent to Teut. *man-ſchap,* fides clientelaris.

Manſweir, *to perjure.* Manſwering, *perjury.* Manefworn,

ſworn, *perjured*. Sax. *man*, ſcelus, probrum, & *ſwerian*, jurare.

Manſwete, *calm, meek, polite, well-bred*. Lat. *manſuetus*.

Manſwetude, *mildneſs, politeneſs*. Lat.

Manſys, *manſion houſes, habitations*. Lat. *manere*.

Mant, *to ſtammer in ſpeech*. [Teut. *mancken*, membro aliquo neceſſario diminuere.]

Manteil, Mantyle, *mantle, a mantelet* or *covering*. Teut.

Manys, *a manſe* or *manſion-houſe*; or perhaps the ſame with Mains, *a ſmall arable farm*.

Mapamond, *a map of the world*. Fr.

Marbre, Marbyr, Marvyl, *marble*. Fr. *marbre*.

Marche, *a land mark*. Marchis, *boundaries*; ſometimes, taken for *the lands or territories*, correſponding with Teut. *marſſe*. Fr. *marche*, regio, ora, terra; whence the name of a diſtrict in Scotland called *The Mers*.

Marchett, (Reg. Maj.) *a compoſition or acknowledgment paid by a ſokeman or villain to his feudal ſuperior for permiſſion to give away his daughter in marriage*; originally perhaps in caſes only where the bride was given away to a ſtranger, becauſe a transfer of this kind deprived the Lord of a certain quantity of live ſtock. Marchett alſo ſignified *a fine paid to the Lord by a ſokeman or villain when his unmarried daughter happened to be debauched*. Skene, following an ancient tradition, defines Marchett *a right of the Lord of the ground to have the firſt night of ilk married woman within his barony*; and Van Loon, an antiquary of Holland, upon the ſame kind of authority, mentions "the redemption paid for the *recht des* "*eerſtan nachts*, called by the French *le droit de cul-* "*lage*, jus primæ noctis; a cuſtom which was "known among the Friſons, as alſo in many places "of Germany, England, and Scotland." Van Loon, however, ſuppoſes this fine to have been a redemption of an inconvenient eccleſiaſtical canon, which ordained that all new married perſons, out of reſpect for the ſacerdotal benediction, eadem noctè in virginitate permaneant; that the bride-groom might employ that interval in prayer. The origin of the

word *Marchett, mercheta*, is probably to be found in the Teut. *margh* or *mergh*, medulla, q. d. *mergh-hood ;* or *mære, merch*, puella, virgo, which amounts to nearly the ſame.

Mare-attour, Mair-attour, *moreover.*

Mareſs, Merres, *a moraſs.* Fr. *marais.*

Margareit, *a pearl.* Fr. *margariton.* The ſame word in O. Engl. ſignifies *a daiſy.* Fr. *marguerite*, bellis.

Mark, Merk, *image, picture ; impreſſion*, as of a ſeal.

Marrow, *match, fellow, equal* ; alſo *conſort, aſſociate, accomplice* ; often uſed for things of the ſame kind, and of which there are two, as of ſhoes, gloves, hands, feet, &c. Hence the verb Marrow, *to pair* ; perhaps from Fr. *mariee*, a ſpouſe.

Marrowleſs, *without a fellow ; that cannot be equalled, incomparable.*

Marſchal, *upper ſervant.* Sax. *mære*, ſummus & *ſchalk*, miniſter. See Mor.

Mart, *Mars, the god of war.*

Martlet, more commonly Mertrick, *a kind of large weeſel, which bears a rich fur.* See Mertrick.

Martynmes, *St. Martin's maſs-day*, 11th Nov. O. S.

Marynal, Marynail, *mariner.*

Maſe, Mais, expl. *to doubt, to be confounded* or *bewildered.*

Maſk, *to maſh.* Maſkin-fat, *maſhing vat.*

Maſſal, Maſhlum, Meſſil, Meſlin, *mixed corn*, ſuch as barley and peaſe, wheat and rye. Fr. *meſlange, meſlèe*, a mixture. Teut. *maeſe*, macula.

Maſſalie, *maſſy, bulky ;* alſo *maſſily, hugely.* Teut.

Maſtis, *maſtiff.* Fr. *maſtin*, moloſſus canis.

Mat, Met, Mot, Myt, *may, might.*

Matalent, Maltalent, *malice, rage, fury.* Fr.

Mate, Mait, *overcome, diſcomfited.* Teut. *mat*, defeſſus.

Materis, *matrons.* Lat. *matres*, mothers.

Mattis, Meatis, *mates.* Teut. *maet*, ſocius.

Maught, Macht, *might, power.* Teut. *maght, macht*, poteſtas, potentia, vis ; whence, ſays Kilianus, *maeghd*, virgo, puella ; ſicut *virgo* latiné a *viridiore* ſive *validiore ætate* dicitur.

Maughtleſs,

Maughtleſs, Machtles, *void of ſtrength or energy.*
Maugre, *in ſpite of.* Maw-grè, Maugrof, *ill-will, deſpite*; alſo expl. *diſcountenance.*
Mauk, *maggot.* Swed. *matk*, vermis.
Maukin, Malkin, *a hare, a cat*; or *whatever bears a reſemblance to the fur of ſuch animals.* Gael. *maigheach*, lepus. O. Eng. *merkin*, pubes mulieris.
Maun, Maund, *baſket, bread baſket.* Teut. *mande*, corbis.
Maun, Mon, *muſt.* Maunna, *muſt not.*
Maut, Mawt, *malt.* Theot. *malz*, hordeum madefactum.
Mauvitey, *malice.* O. Fr. *malvetie.*
Mavys, *mavis, thruſh.* Fr. *mauvis*, or *mavaux.*
Maw, *to mow* or *cut with a ſcythe.*
Mawmentis, Mawmettis, *idols. falſe gods*; according to Ruddiman, from *Mahomet*, the Turkiſh prophet, quaſi Mahomets.
Mawmetrie, Mawmentry, *the worſhip of falſe gods.*
May, *a maid, a young woman.* Iſl. & Dan. *mei* Swed. *moe, moi.* Teut. *maeghd.* Goth. *magath, mavi*, virgo.
May, *moe, more in number.* Mayr, *greater.* Mayſt, *moſt, greateſt part.*
Mayn, *main, might, power, ſtrength.* Iſl. *magn*, vis, potentia.
Mays, Mais, *makes*; as Tays, Tais, *takes.*
Maytynes, *matines* or *morning prayers.*
Mazer-diſh, Ezar-diſh, expl *a drinking cup of mapple.* Teut. *maſer*, tuberculum aceris arboris.
Meaſe, *meſs*, " i. e. *to make up the number four.*"
Medwarts, *meadow-ſweets*, or *queen of the meadows.*
Megir, *niggardly.* Megarnes, *parcimony.* Fr. *maigre.*
Meid, Mede, *reward, meed*; alſo *meritorious ſervice.* Teut. *miede*, merces, præmium.
Meidful, Medful, *laudable, worthy of reward.*
Meis. See Meſe, *to mitigate, reduce*, or *ſoften.*
Meiſit, (rather perhaps Meited or Meithèd), *meaſured*; from Meith.
Meith, *limit, mark. ſign.* Fr. *metes.*
Meithneſs, expl. *extreme heat*; alſo *ſoft weather.*
Meit-ryfe, *where there is plenty of meat.* See Ryfe.

Mekill,

Mekill, Mykle, Mukle, *great, much ;* appears with ſlight variations in moſt of the Teut. dialects. Goth. & Iſl. *mikil,* magnus, multum.

Mel, *to ſpeak.* Swed. *maela.* Goth. *mathlian,* loqui.

Melder, *a parcel of corn grinded at one time* ; in Doug. Virgil, *flour ſprinkled with ſalt on the ſacrifice,* mola ſalſa ; from Lat. *molo,* to grind, q. d. *molitura.*

Mell, *a mallet or beetle.*

Mellé, *conteſt, battle.* Mell, *to contend* or *fight.* Fr. *mellée,* certamen, prælium. Hence the law term *chaudmellé,* Lat. barb. *melletum.*

Melle, *to meddle, to interfere.* Fr. *meler.*

Melt, *the milt* or *ſpleen.* Teut.

Meltith, *a meal, a refreſhment.* Teut. *mael-tiid,* convivium.

Membronis, *wings ;* from Lat. *membrana.*

Memmit, ſuppoſed to mean *matched.*

Memorie, *memorandum, memorial.*

Mends, Amends, *revenge, ſatisfaction.* Fr. *amende,* emandatio.

Mene, Mane, *moan, lamentation.*

Mene, Meyne, *to ſhew, to make known, to treat of.*

Mene, Mean, *to indicate pain* or *lameneſs, to walk* or *move as if lame ;* alſo *to moan.* Teut. *mincken, to go lame,* or *to limp.*

Mene, Meyne, *mediate, intermediate :* alſo *common.* Swed. *men,* publicus.

Mene-bread. See Mane-bread, expl. *almond cakes.*

Meng, Menge, *to mix, to mingle.* Teut. *menghen,* miſcere, diluere, variare.

Menivere, *a ſort of white fur.* Fr. *menu ver,* ou *verk,* " the fur called *minever ;* alſo the animal which bears it," ſaid to be a native of Ruſſia.

Mens, Mends, *ſatisfaction.* One to the *mends, one more than was bargained for.* See Mends.

Menſe, Menſk, *urbanity, decency, diſcretion, modeſty, moderation ;* nearly of the ſame ſignification with, if not a contraction from, Teut. *menſchelickheyd,* humanitas ; from *menſch,* homo. Sax. *menniſc,* humanus.

Menſe, Menſk, *to grace, to decorate.*

Mensfull,

Mensfull, Menskful, *modeſt, moderate, diſcreet, delicate;* from Menſe.

Menſleſs, *indiſcreet, immoderate, greedy*; from Menſe.

Menſtral, Minſtrel, *muſician, harper, piper, fiddler*. Fr. *meneſtrier*. [Teut. *minne*, amatio, amor venerius; & *ſtieren*, agere, inſtigare, ducere.]

Menſtralſie, *muſic, inſtrumental muſic*.

Ment, Meint, *mixed, mingled;* from Meng, *to mix*.

Menyé. *force* or *forces, men, a body of men, retinue, adherents, domeſtics*. Teut. *menighte*, multitudo, agmen, caterva, vis; *menigh*, multus. Fr. *meſnie*, family.

Menyé, Menzé, *to maim, to hurt, to render unable to fight*. Teut. *mencken*, mutilare, mancum reddere. See Mank.

Merch, Mergh, *marrow*. Teut. *mergh*, medullà.

Mere, *march, limit, border*. Swed. *maere*, limes.

Mere, Meyre, *the ſea*. Fr. *mer*. Celt. *mor, muir*. Lat. *mare*; whence, ſays Ruddiman, the *Morini* or *Aremorici* have their name, q. d. maris accolæ.

Mere-mayd, *mermaid, a kind of Syren*, or *fabulous ſea monſter*, half woman, half fiſh.

Mere-ſwine, expl. *ſea ſwine*, porcus marinus. Fr. *marſouin*. Swed. *mar-ſwin*, phocæna.

Merk, *mark*, at preſent a nominal coin, value 1s. 1½d. Engliſh.

Merk-ſchot, ſuppoſed *the diſtance between the bow marks*.

Merle, *black-bird*. Fr. *merle*, merula.

Mertrik, Martlet, *martin, a kind of large weeſel, which bears a rich fur, a ſable*. Teut. *marder*, martes.

Merwys, Myris, Merris, *marrs, confounds*.

Mery, expl. *faithful, effectual*. See Mor, *great*.

Mes, maſs, *the Roman Catholic liturgy* or *common prayer;* more particularly, *the communion ſervice*, or *office of the euchariſt*. The word appears, nearly in the ſame form, in all the languages of weſtern Europe, and probably has been adopted from one of the ſentences or phraſes by which the maſs-ſervice is uſually concluded, viz. "Ite, miſſa eſt," i. e. I preſume,

preſume, miſſa eſt *hoſtiola*, (vel oblatio), corrupted by the Anglo-Saxons into *houſel*. This valediction is tranſlated by Becon, in his Reliques of Rome, "You may now go home; for the wholeſome ſacrifice for mankind is ſent up or offered unto God." Voſſius and others have laboured to make this word *miſſa* equivalent to *miſſio*, or *dimiſſio*, the ſending away the catechumens before the communion of the Lord's ſupper; but this explication is liable to various objections; and particularly does not ſeem to accord with the reſponſe of the people "Deo gratias." A better way of compleating the valediction would be thus—*miſſa eſt concio*, which might anſwer either for the prayers or the congregation. The ſame word is alſo very commonly explained *feſtum*, which has ſuggeſted another meaning of *miſſa*, viz. in miſſio eiborum.

Mes John, *the parſon of the pariſh.*

Meſe, Meis, *to mitigate, appeaſe*, or *ſoften*. Meſyt, *ſoftened*; probably from Fr. *amuſer*.

Meſel, *leprous perſon*. Fr. *meſel* & *meſeau*; from Teut.

Meſlin, Maſlin. See Maſſal, *mixed corn.*

Meſſin, *a ſmall dog, a lady's dog*; from Teut. *meyſſen*, puella.

Meſurabill, *moderate, within meaſure.*

Methis, Meythis, *marks, land-marks, boundaries, limits.* Lat. *meta.*

Metis (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *meet*, animis obſervantur; or rather *dream, repreſent, fancy*, in which ſenſe Chaucer uſes the word; from Sax. *metan*, pingere.

Mett, *a meaſure*, either of length or capacity; alſo to *meaſure*. Teut. *meten*, metiri.

Mey. See May, *a maid* or *young woman.*

Mid-eard, *the earth.* Sax. *middan-eard.* Goth. *midjungard*, mundus, orbis terrarum.

Midding, *dung-hill*; Dan. Sax. *midding*, ſterquilinium; perhaps from Sax. *mucg*, acervus; & *dincg*, ſtercus, quaſi, *a mow of dung.*

Midges, *gnats, ſmall flies.* Theot. *mucca*, culex.

Midle, Medle, *to mix.* Fr. *meſler*, miſcere.

Midwart,

Midwart, Amidwart, *towards the middle.*
Migarnes, *meagerneſs*, or *niggardlyneſs*. See Megir.
Mikle. See Mekill, *great, bulky.*
Milſie, Milk-ſyth, *a milk-ſtrainer*, q. *a milk-ſieve.*
Mill, Mull, *a ſnuff-box*, or *ſnuff-horn.*
Mim, *prim, affectedly coy.*
Minny, *mother, mammy.* Teut. *minne*, nutrix.
Minnyng daies, *minding* or *commemoration days.* Swed. *minnas.* Sax. *gemynan*, meminiſſe.
Minſing mate, perhaps *meſs-mate ;* from *menſa.*
Mint, *attempt ; to attempt, to try, to aim at.* Sax. *gemynted*, ſtatutus, depoſitus, præmeditatus.
Mirk, Merk, Mark, *dark.* Iſl. *myrkr.* Scand. *moerk, morck*, obſcurus. Sax. *mirce*, tenebræ, carcer. [Lat. *murcus.*]
Mirkneſs, *darkneſs.*
Mirky, *ſmirking, ſmiling, merry.* See Smirky.
Mis, Miſs, Mys, *failure in duty, faults, what is amiſs, offences.* Teut. *mis, miſſe*, erratum, malum ; deliquium, defectus.
Mis-aventure, *misfortune, mis-adventure.* See Miſhanter
Mis-doubt, *to doubt, ſuſpect*, or *diſbelieve.*
Mis-farne, Misfairn, expl. *miſmanaged ;* may alſo mean *behaved improperly*, or *unlawfully, offended.* Sax. *mis-faran*, offendere, errare. To which may perhaps be added *mis-carried.* Teut. *mis-vaeren*, male evenire, perire. See Mis-fur.
Mis-fur, Mys-fure, *miſcarried ;* from Teut. *mis-vaeren*, male evenire, deviare, q. d. *mis-fared* ; alſo *un-ſound, un healthy, infirm*, q. *un-fure* ; from Swed. *fure*, ſanus, firmus ; *wan-fure*, infirmus.
Mis-grugled, expl. *rumpled, roughly handled.*
Miſhanter, Miſchanter, *diſaſter, miſchance.* Fr. *miſaventure ;* quaſi, *mis-aunter*, infortunium.
Miſharrit, perhaps Mis-ſcheirit, *hollow and ſhattered*, like the trunk of a large old tree. See Schere.
Mis-ken, *to let alone, to paſs without obſerving, to neglect ;* alſo *to mis-know*, or *be ignorant of.*
Mis-leirit, *miſchievous, unmannerly.* Sax. *mis-lar.*

Mis-maight,

Mis-maight, *put out of ſorts, mis-marrowed, mis-matched;* from Scand. *make,* ſocius.

Mis-ſetting, *unbecoming.* Teut. *mis-ſetten,* male diſponere.

Miſſive, *a letter* or *epiſtle.* Fr. from Lat.

Miſslie, *ſolitary,* from ſome perſon or thing being amiſſing or abſent.

Miſter, *need, ſtrait, neceſſity, occaſion;* alſo *to need, to require.* O. Fr. *meſtier.*

Mis-trow, Mis-tryſt, *to miſtruſt, to ſuſpect, to diſbelieve.* Teut. *mis trouwen.* Iſl. *miſtrua,* diffidere, malé fidere.

Miſtryſt, *to break an engagement with.* See Tryſt.

Mittans, Myttens, *woollen* or *worſted gloves.* Fr.

Moblys, Meubles, *moveable* or *houſhold goods.* Fr. *meubles.*

Moch, Mowe, *a heap.* Sax. *mucg,* acervus.

Mochre, *to heap up*; from the ſubſtantive Moch.

Mochrand, *avaricious;* from Moch, *a heap.*

Mochrer, Mukerar, *a covetous perſon,* or *one who carefully hoards up money.* See Okyr & Okyrer.

Mocht. See Macht, *might.*

Modyr, *mother.* Teut. *moeder, mutter* & *modder.* Dan. & Swed. *moder.* Ital. & Span. *madre.* Sax. *mothor.* Goth *mader.* Lat. *mater.*

Modywart, Mowdywart, *a mole.* Dan. *muld-warp.* Teut. *maulwerf,* talpa.

Mold, *the ground* or *earth.* Sax. *molde,* pulvis, humus, fabulum. See Mule.

Mollettis, *the boſſes* or *ornaments of bridles.* Fr. *molette,* the rowel of a ſpur; *mullet,* a term in heraldry for *a ſtar of five points.*

Mon, Mun. See Maun, *muſt.* Goth. *muna.*

Mone, *the moon.* Sax. *mona, mena.* Swed. *maane.* Goth. *mana,* luna.

Mone's or Monys cruke, uſed by Bp. Douglas for *full moon; cruke* for *circle.*

Moneth, *month.* Sax. & Goth. *monath,* menſis.

Monteil, *mount.* Ital. *monticello,* parvus mons.

Montur, *a ſaddle horſe.* Fr. *monture,* jumentum.

Mony,

Mony, *many*; as ony for *any*. Goth. *moneg*.
Monyplies, *a part of the inteſtines of cattle*.
Monyſs, *to admoniſh*. Monyſſingis, *admonitions*.
Mools, Meuls, *the earth of the grave*. Teut. *mul*. Goth. *mulda*, pulvis.
Mools, Meuls. See Mules, *ſlippers*.
Mooter. See Multure, *griſt*, *mill-toll*.
Mor, *great*. Gael. *mor*. O. Engl. *more*, magnus. Swed. *moor*, celebris, famoſus. Sax. *mære*, magnus, excelſus, ſummus, illuſtris, clarus, inſignis.
Moreis, Morys, Moris, *Mooriſh dance*. Span. *moriſco*, chironomia.
Moriane, expl. *dingy*. Scand. *morck*, obſcurus, q. *morchian*.
Morn, *the next day*, *to-morrow*. Teut. *morghen*. Goth. *maurgin*, cras, craſtino.
Mort-fundyit, *extremely cold*, *as cold as death*. See Fundyt, *benumbed*; from Fr. *fondre*, q. d. ſays Ruddiman, *ready to fall* or *ſink down for cold*.
Mort-mumblingis, *prayers muttered for the dead*.
Moſe, Moſs, *a marſh* or *boggy place*; alſo *a heath where peats can be digged*. Teut. *moſe*, *muſſa*, palus.
Moſs-troopers, *banditti who inhabited the marſhy country of Liddiſdale*, *and ſubſiſted chiefly by rapine*. People of this deſcription in Ireland were called *Bog-trotters*, apparently for a ſimilar reaſon.
Mot, Myt, Mat, *may*, *might*, *muſt*.
Mot, Mote, Moat, *a little hill with a flat top*; for the moſt part artificial; ſo called from Swed. & Sax. *mot*, conventus, concilium, *an aſſembly* or *meeting*, *a court of judicature*; or *a place convenient for ſuch purpoſes*.
Mote. See Mute, *to ſpeak*, *to harangue*, *to argue*.
Mottie, *full of motes* or *atoms*. Sax. *mot*.
Mou-band, *to articulate* (cramp or difficult words.)
Mouir, (Mure), ſuppoſed to mean *gentle*, *mild*, *gracious*. Swed. *moer*, mollis.
Moule, *to become mouldy*. Moulyt, Mouldit, *mouldy*.
Mounth, *hill*, *mountain*. Lat. *mons*.
Moup, *to nibble*, or *eat with a quick motion of the jaws*.

Moutit, *ſcanty, bare*, like a bird in *mouting time.*

Mow, *a heap, a pile* or *bing*, as of unthreſhed corn. Sax. *mowe*, acervus.

Mowdiwart. See Moldiart, *mole.* Dan.

Mowence, expl. *motion, progreſs*; q. *movence.*

Mowis, *mouths, mocks, ſport, jeſt.* Mowar, *mocker.*

Moy, Moye, *gentle, mild, ſoft, eaſy.* Teut. *moy*, comptus, ornatus, elegans. Fr. *mol* or *mou.* Swed. *moer*, mollis.

Moyen, Mowen, *means, contrivances, influence, intereſt, power.* Fr. *moyen*, ratio, facultas.

Moyle, Muill, *mule.* Teut. *muyl, muyl-eſel, muyl-dier*, mulus.

Moyne. See Mone, *moon.*

Muck, Mullock, *dung.* Sax. *meox*, ſtercus. Teut. *moock-ſack*, venter animalium; alſo *to dung*; and *to remove dung, to clean.* Swed. *mocka*, ſtabula, purgare.

Muck-midding, *dung-hill.* See Midding.

Muckle. See Mekill, *great.*

Muddle, *to drive, beat*, or *throw.* Teut. *mutſen*, mutilare.

Mudy, expl. *penſive, ſad, melancholy.* Teut. *moede, muede*, laſſus, defeſſus; *moedigh*, lenis, lentus, mitis. It may alſo ſignify *courageous, bold, hardy*; from Teut. *moedigh*, animoſus, acer, alacer.

Muis, *heaps, parcels.* See Moch & Mow.

Mukerar. See Mochrer, *miſer, uſurer.*

Mulde-mete, *the laſt meat that a perſon eats before death.* To give one his *mulde meat*, i. e. *to kill him*; Swed. *multen*, putridus; *multna*, to moulder.

Mules, Moolie (heels,) *chilblains.* Fr. *mules.*

Mulettis, expl. *ornaments on bridles.*

Mull, *a promontory.* Iſl. *muli*, a ſteep bold cape.

Mullis, Mulis, Muilis, *chamber* or *night ſlippers*; commonly made of fine cloth or velvet, and ornamented according to the rank or quality of the perſon who wore them. Teut. *muyl.* Fr. *mule*; from Lat. *mulleus*, ſandalium, calceamenti genus alta ſolo.

Multiplication, *alchemy, tranſmutation of baſe metal into gold.*

Multure, *the griſt* or *millers fee for grinding corn.* Fr. *mouture*, q. d. *molitura.*

Mumping,

Mumping, *uſing ſignificant geſtures, mumming.* Teut. *mummen,* mommium ſive larvam agere; to frolic in diſguiſe; *momme,* larva, perſona.

Mundie, expl. *pitiful ſon of the earth;* dimin. of *man.*

Munyeon, *minion.* Fr. *mignon.*

Muralyeis, *walls, fortifications.* Fr. *muraille.*

Murdreſar, *murderer*; alſo *a large cannon.*

Mure, Muir, *a heath,* or *flat piece of ground covered with heather.* Sax. *mor.* ericetum, mons.

Murgeon, *to mock by making mouths.* Teut. *morkelen,* grunnire; *morre,* os cum promentibus labris.

Murle, Muller, *to moulder, to crumble.* Dan. *ſmuller.*

Murling, Morthling, Murt, *the ſkin of a young lamb,* or *of a ſheep ſoon after it has been ſhorn.* See Murth.

Murmour. *to regret, to mourn.*

Murth, Morth, *murder.* Teut. *moord.* Longobard. *morth.* Scand. *mord,* mors violenta, cædes homicidium.

Muſardry, *muſing, dreaming.* Fr. *muſardie*; from *muſer,* or Teut. *muyſen,* abdita magno ſilentio inquirere, (mures tacité quærere.)

Muſe-web, Mous-wob, *cobweb;* from Fr. *mouſche,* q. *fly-net.*

Muſkane, *moſſy, covered with moſs.* Teut. *moſachtigh,* muſcoſus; *mos,* muſcus.

Muſlin kail, expl. *broth made of barley and greens.*

Muſſaling, Muſſal, Myſſal, *a veil or kerchief covering part of the face, and tied under the chin;* from Fr. *emmuſeler, to muffle up; emmuſelé,* a term in Heraldry, *frenatus; mouſſeline,* muſlin.

Muſt, *mouldineſs;* q. *moſſed*; from Teut. *mos,* muſcus.

Mutch, *a coif* or *cap, female head-dreſs.* Teut. *mutſe,* pileus, pileum, mitra, vitta.

Mutckin, *a meaſure equal to an Engliſh pint;* quaſi, *mett-kan;* from Teut. *meten, meten, metiri,* & *cann,* vas; or perhaps corrupted from Teut. *kommeken, (chumkin)* vaſculum.

Mute, Mote, *to plead, to argue.* Sax. *motian,* diſputare, rem agere. See Mot, the primary meaning of which was probably *a place for holding any kind of popular aſſembly.* [Teut. *muyten,* to mutter.]

Muthe,

Muthe, *exhauſted with fatigue.* Swed. *mod.* Teut, *moede, mude, mat,* defeſſus.

Myddil. See Midle, *to mix.* Fr.

Myddil or Middil-eard. See Mid-eard, *the earth;* perhaps ſo called, ſays Ruddiman, becauſe this world has been conſidered as *a middle-ſtate* betwixt non-entity and a future life.

Myddis, *midſt.* Mydlaſt, *middlemost.*

Myis, *mice;* and ſo Myir for *mire,* Myil for *mile,* &c.

Myith, expl. *to mix;* perhaps alſo *to mett.* See Meith.

Mykil, Muckle. See Mekill, *great.*

Mylnare, *miller.* Swed. *mælnare,* molitor.

Myn, *ſmaller, leſs.* Iſl. *minne.* Lat. *minus.*

Mynde, Myne, *to undermine, to overturn.*

Mynge, Menge. See Meng, *to mingle.*

Mynour, *miner.* Fr. *mineur.*

Mynt. See Mint, *attempt.*

Myrit, Merrit, *confounded, ſtupified;* perhaps from Teut. *ſmooren,* ſubmergere, ſuffocare: or, according to Ruddiman, from Sax. *myrran,* (probably the ſame word,) profundere, perdere.

Myrk, *dark.* Myrkneſs, *darkneſs.* See Mirk.

Mys. See Mis, *faults, defects.*

Mys-deming, *falſe judgment, calumny.* See Deme.

Myſel, *lipper* or *leprous (ſalmon.)* See Maſſal.

Myſtar, Myſtir. See Miſter, *want, need.*

Mythe. See Meith, *mark, limit.*

Mythe, *to mett* or *meaſure.* Fr.

N.

Na, Nor, *than.*

Nackettis, Nicketts, *ſmall notches;* alſo *markers* at tennis or other games. Fr. *naquet.*

Nackie, *acute or clever in the minutiæ of buſineſs,* or *in ſmall affairs.*

Naf, *pud. mulieb.* expl. Angl. *a ſort of tufted ſea-bud.*

Naig, *nag, gelding.* Fris. *negghe,* equus pumilus.

Nakynge, *naked.* Iſl. *nakenn,* nudus.

Namekouth, *famous, well known.* Sax. *namkuthe,* q. nomine ſeu fama notiſſimus. See Couth.

Nanys, Nanes, *nonce, purpoſe, occaſion;* probably of eccleſiaſtical origin; with ſome reference to the time of eating the chief meal, and to the prayers which were then recited, viz. the Nonnes, or Miſſa, in the ſenſe of immiſſio ciborum. "Something for the *nones,*" *ſome article of proviſion for the entertainment,* "quod olim celebrari ſoleat ex donis a populo miſſis." *Voſſius.*

Nar, *nigher, nearer.*

Narr, Nearr, Nurr, *to ſnarle as dogs.* Teut. *knarren,* grunnire.

Nas, *na was, was not.*

Nate, Note, *uſe, buſineſs.* Teut. *nutten,* uti, frui. He would note it, i. e. *he would need* or *uſe it.*

Nately, Naithly, *neatly.*

Nathles, *not the leſs, nevertheleſs.*

Naven, Navyne, *navy, ſhipping.*

Ne, *to neigh as a horſe.* See Nikker.

Neaty, expl. *very identical.*

Neb, *ſharp point, beak.* Teut. *nebbe,* roſtrum.

Nece, *niece, grand-daughter, a lineal female deſcendant,* though after many generations.

Nechyr. See Nikker, *to neigh.*

Nedd, *to knedd.* Teut. *kneden.*

Neffful, Neffu' *neive-full, handfull;* from *neif* or *neive,* the fiſt. Iſl. *nefe, knefe.* Dan. *naeve, nefve.*

Neidder,

Neidder, Neddyr, *adder*. Sax. *nedder*, ſerpens. Goth. *nadr*, vipera, hydrus.
Neid-force, *neceſſity. compulſion.*
Neid-fyre, *fire produced by friction.*
Neidlingis, Nedelingis, *neceſſarily, of neceſſity.*
Neif, Neef, expl. *difficulty, doubt.* Teut. *noye*, difficilis, invitus.
Neir, Nere, *to approach;* alſo *to preſs hard upon.* Iſl. *ny*, urgeo.
Neirs, Neres, corruptly Eres, *kidneys, reins.* Teut. *niere*, ren; *nieren*, renes.
Neis, Neez, Nes, *noſe, promontory.* Scand & Sax. *neſe*, naſus, promontorium. Ir. *neas*, a hill; alſo, *to ſneeze.* Teut. *nieſen*, ſternuere.
Neis-thyrle, Neſthrylle, *noſtril.* Sax. *thyrel*, foramen.
Neiſt, Neyſt, Neſt, *nigheſt, next.*
Nether, *lower.* Nethermoſt, *loweſt.* Teut. *neder*, infra; *nederſte*, infimus.
Nethermare, *farther down* or *below.* See Nether.
Nethring, *oppreſſion, injury.* See Nidder.
Neuk, *nook, corner.* [Teut. *nocke*, crena, a notch.]
Neuo, Nevo, *grandſon, nephew.* Fr. *neveu*, nepos; now commonly uſed for the *brother* or *ſiſter's ſon.*
Nevell, *a blow with the nieve* or *fiſt.*
Nevin, Neuin, corr. *of name.*
New'd, Newit, expl. *oppreſſed, kept at under.* See Nidderit.
Newfangil, *fond of novelties;* from Fang, *to catch.*
Newit, expl. *in-wrought.*
Newis, Newys, Newous, *parſimonious.* Sax. *hneaw*, tenax; *hneawneſſe*, tenacitas. Swed. *noga*, parcus; *nyſs*, avarus.
Newlingis, *very lately;* alſo expl. *at firſt.*
Newmoſt, *nethermoſt, loweſt.*
Newth, (New), *beneath.*
Neych, Nygh, Nyh, *to approach.* Nyht, Niht, *approached.* Teut. *naecken*, attingere. Goth. *nequha.*
Nick, *to cheat, to circumvent.* See Nackettis.
Nick, Auld Nick, *the devil.* Swed. *necken*, dæmon aquaticus.

Nickett.

Nickett. See Nackettis, *ſmall notches.*

Nidderit, Nitheryt, *injured, marred* or *ſtunted in growth*; alſo expl. *kept in, plagued. ſtraitened, ſtarved.* Sax. *nidan,* urgere; *nyded,* coactus. Teut. *vernederen,* humiliare, deprimere; *ver nedert,* abjectus. Swed. *nida,* damno afficere. Goth. *neith,* invidia, rancor.

Nidge, Knidge, *to preſs hard, to ſqueeze.* Sax. *nidan.*

Niffer, Neiffer, *to exchange* or *barter, to offer* or *to take one of two concealed in the* "*nieves.*"

Nif-naffing, *trifling.*

Nig-naes, expl. *trifles, trinkets.*

Nikker, Nichar, *to neigh like a horſe, to laugh immoderately.* Fris. *negghe,* equus pumilus. Sax. *hnægan,* hinnire.

Nild, expl. *out-witted.*

Nip, *ſmall piece, a bit, that which is nipped off;* from Teut. *niipen,* interprimere, conſtringere.

Nirles, *a morbid eruption ſimilar to the meaſles.*

Noblay, *nobility.* Fr. *nobleſſe.*

Nocht, *not.*

Nok. See Neuk, *angle, corner.* Teut. *nocke,* crena.

Nokket, *a refreſhment between breakfaſt and dinner*; perhaps *noon-cate,* or *cake.*

Nokkys, *the nocks, notches* or *nicks of bows or arrows.* Teut. *nocke,* inciſura ſagittæ quæ nervum admittit.

Nokkit, *notched, having notches;* alſo *knocked.*

Noll, *head, crown of the head.* Sax. *knol.*

Nold, *would not,* q. *no-would.*

Nonne, *nun, religious woman.* The words *nonnus* for *a monk,* and *nonna,* a nun, are as old as the days of St. Jerome and Arnobius, but the derivation uncertain.

Nonne, *noon, mid-day.* This word, at different periods, ſeems to have been applied to different hours of the day. By the Italian, French, and Anglo-Saxon eccleſiaſtics, who followed the Jewiſh manner of computation, Nona, or Non, was uſed to denote *the ninth hour* both of day and night, correſponding with our three o'clock. At this hour of the day they eat their

their principal meal, and offered up certain prayers called *the Nonnes*, at other times *Miſſa*, or *the Maſs*. Tyrrwhit, however, explains None, (as uſed by Chaucer,) *the ninth hour of the natural day, nine o'clock in the morning*; *the hour of dinner*. Perhaps the prayers called *the nones* were, in Chaucer's time, recited three hours before inſtead of three hours after mid-day. Be this how it may, the Sax. word *Non* appears no where to ſignify any other hour than three o'clock; and therefore, in its preſent acceptation, muſt be comparatively modern. *None*, ſays Cotgrave, is in ſummer about four o'clock in the afternoon, in winter about two. See Pryme.

Nor, *than*.

Norlich, Knurlich, *a lump* or *hard ſwelling occaſioned by a blow, a knurl* or *klour*. Teut. *knor*, nodus.

Normans, Norwayis, *Norwegians* or *Swedes, Scandinavians*, q. *north men*; from whom Normandy in France took its name.

Norſe, *belonging to the Normans* or *Scandinavians*. Norſe tung, *Scandinavian language*.

Not, *know not*; contr. from *no wot*.

Not, ſometimes uſed for *nought* or *nothing*.

Note, Nate, *to uſe, to have occaſion for*. Sax. *notian*. Scand. *nyta*, uti, frui.

Notis, *uſes, purpoſes*. See Note, *to uſe*.

Notour, *notorious*.

Now, Know, *knoll, little hill*. Theot. *nollo*, collis, *nöllen*, collibus.

Nowellis, Novellis, *news, freſh intelligence*.

Nowt, Nolt, *neat-cattle*. Scand. & Fenn. *naut*, boves. Sax. *neat, nyten, niten*, pecus, jumentum; nearly related to Scand. *nyta* vel *nyttia*, uti, frui.

Nowthird, Nolt-heard, *a keeper of neat cattle*.

Nowthyr, Nothir, *neither, nor*. Sax. *nowther*.

Noy, *to annoy, vex*, or *trouble*. Swed. *noga*, lædere.

Noyis, Noys, *annoyances, injuries*.

Noyt, *to ſtrike as with a ſmall ſtick*.

Nuckle, expl. *new-calved cows*.

Numeſt, *neathmoſt, nethermoſt*; in contra-diſtinction to Umeſt, *uppermoſt*,

Nummyn, *to take, to carry away.* Teut. Sax. & Goth. *nemen, niman,* capere. Engl. *to nimm.*

Nuryce, *nurſe.* Fr. *nourriſſe,* nutrix. Swed. *næra,* alere: & ſervare, ſalvare; *Nerigend,* ſalvatoris nomen; correſponding with the Sax. *Hælend,* from *hælan,* ſanare, ſalvare; ſcil. quoniam, "he ſothlice hys folc hal gedeth fram hyra ſynnum."

Nycht. See Neyht, *approached, came nigh.*

Nychted, *drew towards night.* "It is not leſum, (ſay the antient Laws of Scotland), to travel in time of nicht, except for thir cauſes, viz. to bring anē preiſt to ane ſick man, or to carry corns to the myln, or to return therefra; or for gudes laitly ſtoln or tint."

Nygar, *negro.* Fr. *negre.*

Nymphis rage, *furor lymphaticus,* vel *uterinus.*

Nynd, *ninth.* Goth. *niunda.*

Nyte, *to deny.* Nyt. *denied.* Iſl. *neita,* negare.

Nyte, *to noyt* or *ſmite, to ſtrike ſmartly.* Swed. *nudda,* leviter attingere. Iſl. *hnudla,* digitis prenſare.

O.

O, *of, in.*

Obedyentiarie, *ſuffragan under canonical obedience;* alſo expl. *a church officer.* Fr.

Obeyſe, Obeſe, *to obey.* Fr. *obeis.*

Obeyſand, *obedient.* Fr. *obeiſſant.*

Obfuſque, *to darken.* Fr. *offuſquer.*

Oblift, *ſtipulated, promiſed, obliged, ſubjected.* Oblyſyng, *obligation.* Fr.

Oblive, *oblivion, forgetfulneſs.* Fr. *oubli.*

Obſervaunce, *reſpect, duty.* Fr.

Obtemper, *to yield to.* Fr. *obtempere,* obeis.

Ochiern, defined by Skene, "ane name of dignity and of ane freeholder; who appeiris to be of equal honour and preheminence with the ſon or daughter of an Thane, quha baith hes the like *marcheta,* viz. twa kids, or twelve pennies. And the *un-lawe* quhilk the king may take fra ane Thane is ſex kye, and fra ane Ochiern fiftene ſcheip or ſex ſchillings." The title originally might ſignify *lord of an iſland,* from Sax. *aege.* Hib. *oghe,* inſula; & Scand. & Teut. *herre,* vel Sax. *hearra,* dominus.

Ochre, Occour. See Okyr, *uſury.*

Ocht, *ought, any thing.*

Oćtiane, *the ocean, the ſea.*

Odibill, Odible, *odious, hateful.* Lat.

Odour, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *naſtineſs, filth.*

Odyr, Udyr, *other, ſecond;* alſo expl. *each other.* Goth. *anthar,* alter, alius.

Oe, Oy, *grand-child, grand-daughter;* ſeems to have ſome affinity with Teut. *moeme,* neptis; *moeye,* matertera, matris ſoror; & amita, patris ſoror; *moyen dochter,* conſobrina, materteræ filia; *moyen kinderen,* ſobrini; the ſame want of preciſion prevailing here as in other appellations of conſanguinity.

Oethes. See Aithis, *oaths.*

Of,

Of, *through, from, by.* Teut. *of,* ab, de.
Of before, *formerly, in times paſt.*
Offerandis, *oblations.* Fr. *offrande.*
Off-ſtraik, *did ſtrike* or *ſmite off.*
Oft-ſyis, Oft-ſythes, *oft-times, often.* See Syis.
Ogertful, expl. *nice, ſqueamiſh ;* perhaps from Okyr uſed for *wealth,* quaſi, *purſe-proud.* [Sax. *og,* horror, timor.] See Ugſum.
Oiſillis, *blackbirds.* Sax. *oſle,* merula.
Oiſt, Oſt, *hoſt, army.* Fr. *oſt,* exercitus.
Okyr, Ochre, Occour, *uſury.* Teut. *oecker,* uſura, fœnus ; *woeckeren,* uſuram exercere ; *oecken.* Goth. *aukan,* augere, *to eke* or *add.*
Okyrer, Ochrer, *uſurer, miſer.* Teut. *woeckerer,* uſurarius.
Olye. See Oyhlé, *oil.* Ole-doly, ſaid to be the ſame with Ayl-dolly, and to ſignify ſimply *ſweet oil,* in contra-diſtinction to *whale oil.* Fr. *huile douce.*
Olyphant, *elephant.* Teut. *olefant.* Sax. *olfand.*
Omnigatherene, *univerſal collection.*
On, *one, an.*
On, Wone, expl. *wane, ear* or *carriage.* Teut. *wagen.*
On-ane, Onone, *anon, quickly.*
On bread, *abroad, wide open, largely.* On cais, *by chance.* On dreich, *at a diſtance.* On flocht, *in ſuſpence,* q. *fluttering ;* and ſo in various other inſtances.
On-dantyt, *wild, untamed, not trained.* Fr. *indomtè.*
On-eith. See Uneith, *ſcarcely, not eaſily.*
On hie, *ſpeedily, apace.* See Hie.
On loft, *aloft, above, on high, loud.*
On-tray, *to betray.*
On-walowyd, Un-wallowit, *unfaded.* See Walow, *to fade.* In the Scottiſh dialect, the particle *on* correſponds univerſally with the Engl. negative particle *un.*
Ony, *any.* Onykin, *any kind of.*
Onys, *once.*
Optene, *to obtain ;* in old charters *optineo.*
Or, *ere, elſe, before, before that, rather than.*
Oratoir, Oratoure, Oratory, *a place of worſhip,* whether public or private ; *a cloſet.* Fr. *oratoire,* ſacellum ;

lum; alſo, according to Bp. Douglas, *the place from whence oracles or reſponſes were given.*

Ordal, Ordele, *judicial trial by fire, water or combat;* according to Kilianus and others, *final judgment*; from Teut. *oor,* vel *over,* ſupra, ſuperior, omnino; & *deel,* judicium. Theot. *ordelen, urdela,* diſcernere & dijudicare rem quamvis, etiam extra judicium. According to *Regiam Majeſtatem,* in a caſe of treaſon, "where batell is lawfullie declined, on account of age or infirmity, by him quha is accuſed, he is obliſſed to acquite and clenge himſelf be *the judgment of God,* that is, be hote iron, gif he be ane frie man; or, be water, gif he be ane huſbandman." Jhré defines *ordela,* liti finem imponere; *ur* finem rei impoſitum notat; & *dela,* litigare.

Ordinance, *array.* Fr.

Orere, Ourere, expl. *arrear, fall back.* Fr.

Orfeverie, Orphray, Orphany, *gold work, gold embroidery.* Fr. *orfevrerie*; from Lat. *auri faber.*

Orlege, Orlagere, Orliger, *a clock, dial,* or *any machine that ſhews the hours.* Fr. *horloge,* from Lat.

Orpit, expl. *proud, haughty;* alſo *humourſome* (capricious) and *pettiſh.* Sax. *or-mod,* ſine mente, amens.

Orrow, Orra, (*a perſon or thing*), *not in immediate employment.* Orrow man, *a day labourer;* probably a corr. of Swed. *udda,* impar, q. *an odd man* or *thing;* if not from Scand. *oere,* nummi minuti ſpecies, a metallo *æreo,* quo conſtabat, ita dicti; quaſi, *one who accepted of a little money for his work,* inſtead of being fed and cloathed by his maſter. The ſame Scand. word ſignifies alſo, according to Jhré, any kind of moveables, particularly houſhold furniture or utenſils; which agrees with the application of the Scottiſh word *to things* in its ſecondary ſenſe. Orra has an appearance of affinity with *Forra* or *Forrow* (cow,) quaſi *fallow.*

Oſan, *hoſanna.*

Oſzil, *the thruſh* or *black-bird.* Oſillis, *ouſels.* Sax. *oſle,* merula.

Othir, Owthir, *either*; *ſecond.*

Over-by,

Over-by, expl. *to purchaſe pardon.*
Overling, *ſuperior, paramount ;* oppos. to *underling.*
Ouereſt, Overeſt, *firſt, greateſt,* q. *overmoſt.*
Oughtlins, Ochtlins, *in the leaſt ;* from Ought.
Ouk, Owke, Oulke, *week.* Sax. *uca,* hebdomas.
Ouklie, Owkly, *weekly.*
Oup, Oop, *to join by hooping.* See Loup.
Our, Owr, Oure, Ouer, *over, oppoſite, beyond, after.*
Our-come, *ſurplus.* Ouercummyne, *overcome.*
Our-fett, perhaps the ſame with Our fret, expl. *over-ſpread, deck'd over, embelliſhed.* Sax. *fraetwan,* ornare. [Swed. *fittia,* colligare.]
Our-fleit, *to overflow, to over-run.* See Fleit.
Our-gang, *to over-run.* Our-gane, *over-run, paſt* ; alſo expl. *kept under.* See Gang.
Our-hall, *to over-haul, to enquire into,* or *treat of.*
Our-harle, expl. *overcame ;* rather *to overcome.* See Harle.
Our-heild, Ouerhede, *to cover over.* See Heild.
Our-hie, *to overtake.* Our-hude, expl. *over-run, went over.*
Our-hippit, *paſſed* or *leaped over ;* q. d. *over-hopped.*
Our-lard, *over-lord, ſuperior.* See Laird.
Our-lay, *cravat.*
Our-layit, *ſmothered, oppreſſed.*
Our-loftis, *the decks* or *orlops of ſhips ;* q. d. ſuprema navis contabulatio.
Our-lowp, Owr-lop, *an occaſional treſpaſs of cattle on a neighbouring paſture.* Sax. *ofer-leopan,* tranſire.
Our-man, Overs-man, *third arbiter, ſuperior.*
Ourn, *to adorn.* Fr. *orner.* Lat.
Our-raucht, *over-reached, over-took.* See Raucht.
Our-reik, *to reach* or *ſtretch over.* See Reik.
Our-ſet, *tired out, overcome ;* alſo *to hinder* or *reſtrain.*
Our-ſkaile, *to diffuſe* or *over-ſpread.* See Skaile.
Our-ſyle, Our-ſylde, *covered over, to conceal,* or *cover ; to beguile,* or *circumvent ; to ſurround.* See Syle.
Our-thort, Ouerthortore, *athwart, acroſs.*
Our-tyrve, *to turn upſide down.* Iſl. *tyrva.*
Our-volvit, *turned over, revolved.* Lat.
Our-welterand, *overthrowing, weltering over.*

Our-word,

Our-word, *burthen*, (of a ſong,) *words* or *phraſe often repeated.*

Oury, Ourie, Urie, *having the hair on end*, like a horſe overcome with cold. [Fr. *heriſſé.*] By conſequence *ſhivering, drooping.*

Owſſen *oxen* Owſſen-bow, *a yoke.*

Out, Outly, *fully, compleatly, altogether.*

Out-ane, *except*; q. d. *out taken.*

Out-brade, *to ſtart out, to burſt out*; alſo *drew out, unſheathed.* See Brade.

Out-bullerand, *guſhing out, bubling forth.* See Buller.

Out fang theif. See Infang theif.

Out-gatis, *ways to get out.*

Outh, *out, above, over.* Outhmaſt. See Ummeſt, *uppermoſt.*

Out-horne, *horn of a ſentinel or watchman to ſound a larm*; *the ſummoning to arms by the ſound of a horn.*

Out-laik, Out lack, *the ſuperabundant quantity in weight or meaſure.*

Out-lair, Outler, *out-lyer, a horſe, ox, or cow not houſed in winter.*

Out-owre, *over, beyond.*

Out-quent, *ſpent, extinguiſhed.* See Queinth.

Out-rake, *an expedition, an out-ride.* See Raik. Alſo *an extenſive open paſture for ſheep or cattle.*

Out-reid, *to diſentangle, to extricate*; alſo explained *finiſhed.*

Out-ſhinn'd, *deformed in the leg-bones.*

Out-ſight, *out-door furnitu e* or *utenſils.* Out-ſight and In-ſight plenniſhing, *goods within and without doors.*

Out-ſtriking, *cutaneous eruption.*

Out-wayl, *outcast, refuſe.* See Wale, *to ſelect.*

Out-with, *without, out of*, (extra); ſo written to diſtinguiſh it from *without, ſine.*

Ox-ee, *the Tom-tit*, a bird.

Oxtar, *arm-pit.* Sax. *oxtan.* Teut. *oxel*, axilla.

Oye. See Oe, *grand-child, grand daughter.*

Oyhlé, Olie, Ulie *oil.* Teut *olie.* Goth. *alewe*, olium. See Olie.

Oyhnt. *anoint.* Fr. *oindre*, ungere.

Oyen. Ure *oven.* Swed.

Oys, Ois, *uſe, cuſtom, to uſe.*

P.

Pa, *pay.*

Pa, Paw; perhaps contr. from Pavene, *a Spaniſh dance.*

Pace, Pas, *Easter*, or *Paſch.*

Pack, Pact, *stock, fortune, capital.* Teut. *pack.*

Pack, *gang, parcel of people*; nearly the ſame with Batch.

Paddé, Paddow, Paddoick, *frog.* Dan. *padde*, rana.

Paddow-hair, *the first down upon nestlings.* Teut. *padde-hayr.*

Paddow-redd, *frog-ſpawn.* Teut. *padde-reck.*

Paddow-ſtool, *muſhroom.* Teut. *padde-stoel*, boletus.

Padell, Puddil, *a ſmall leathern bag or wallet for containing a pedlra's wares.* Teut. *buydel*, bulga, crumena, facculus, marſupium; hence probably Pedlar. See Pedder.

Padyane, expl. *pageant.*

Page, *a boy.* Fr. *page*, petit garcon.

Paiks, *chaſtiſement, a drubbing.* Iſl. *piacka.* Swed. *picka*, minutis ictibus tundere.

Pairles, Perles, *paralytic affection, palſy.* Gael. *pairlis.* Fr. *paralyſie*, paralyſis.

Paiſt, Paſt, *repast.* O. Fr. *paistre.*

Paitlait, Patelet, Partlait, *a kind of ruff for wearing about the necks either of men or women*; quaſi *paitralette*; from Fr. *poitral*, (pectorale,) antilena, a cover for the neck and breaſt.

Palice, *a palace*; ſometimes uſed for *a city* or *town*, as the Lat. *arx*, by the poets.

Pall, uſed by Bp. Douglas for *any rich* or *fine cloth*, particularly purple. Scand. *pell*, panni ſerici genus. Theot. *phelle*, pannus pretioſus; *pfeller*, purpura. Fr. *palle, poile.*

Pallach, expl. *fat and ſhort*; round as a *ball*

Pallat,

Pallat, Pallet, *the head, the crown of the head or ſcull*; perhaps a dimunitive of *poll*, q. d. *pollet*. Whatever be the derivation, ſays Ruddiman, I much incline to think that the Engl. *pate* and Scot. *pallat* are originally the ſame.

Pallioun, Palione, Pailleoun, *a pavilion* or *tent*. Gael. & Ir. *pailliun*. Fr. *pavillon*. It ſeems alſo to ſignify ſome kind of *large mantle* or *ſheet*. Swed. *pell*, auleum umbraculum.

Pallyour, Pailleour, Pallart, *whoremonger, libidinous fellow*. Fr. *paillard*, ſcortator.

Pallyaidry, *whoredom*. Fr. *paillardiſe*, impudicitia.

Palmer, *a devout pilgrim*. Iſl. *palmare*, from *palm*, contus, fuſtis, correſponding with *bourdon*, q. v.

Pamplette, Pamplerte, Pamphelet, (Vol. I. p. 324. mis-printed Pamprette) *a plump young woman*; a diminutive formed from Teut. *pampoelie*, mulier craſſa.

Pand, *pawn, pledge*; alſo *to pledge*.

Pane, Payne, *to take pains, to exert* (himſelf.) Alſo *endeavour, labour*. Fr.

Pang, *to cram*. Swed. *pung*. Goth. *pugg*, crumena.

Pannel, *culprit* or *malefactor at the bar*.

Panſe, *to think, to meditate*. O. Fr. *panſer*.

Pantand, *breathing, living*.

Pantouffels, *ſandals*. Teut. *pantoffel*, crepida, ſandalium; *pantoffel hout*, ſuber. Fr. & Ital. almoſt the ſame. Swed. *toffel*. Iſl. *tapla*, "proprie notat *tabulam* (inquit Jhrè) pedibus ſuppoſitam, qualibus utebatur antiquitas. Exteri ſyllabam addunt."—*Pant* is probably Theot. *bant*, vincula; whence *binden*, ligare. Another derivation is from the ſame *bant* and Teut. *hoofen, hoefen, hufen*, ungulæ, q. *artificial hoofs faſtened to the feet*.

Pantounis, Pantons, *ſlippers*; probably contr. from Pantouffels.

Pape, Paip, *the Pope*. Fr. *pape*. Lat. *papa*.

Papelarde, *hypocrite*. Fr. *papelard*.

Papingay, Papingo, the bird called *a popinjay* or *parrot*. Teut. Fr. &c. *papegay*, pſittacus, q. *papagallus*.

Parage,

Parage, *parentage, kindred, quality.* Fr. *parage, parraige.* Of hie parage, *of great value, of high quality.*

Parald, Perald, *apparelled, dreſſed.*

Paramour, *a ſweet-heart* or *lover* (of either ſex.)

Pardonar, *a fellow who went about ſelling the Pope's pardons and indulgencies.*

Pare, *to empair, leſſon,* or *diminiſh.*

Paregale, Perigal, Peregall, *equal.* Fr. from Lat. q. *peræqualis*; or from *pair,* par & *egal,* like the Lat. ſacro-ſanctus.

Parify, *to make equal, to compare;* alſo expl. *to protect.*

Park, *to perch, to ſit down.* Fr. *percher,* s'aſſeoir.

Parlour, Parlure, *converſation, debate;* from Fr. *parler.*

Paroche, *pariſh.* Lat. *parochia.*

Parrok, *a very ſmall incloſure.* Sax. *pearroc,* ſaltus, ſeptum.

Parſellit, expl. *ſtriped.*

Parſementis, Perſementis, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *livery coats wrought with divers colours,* or *over-laid with galoons or laces;* from Fr. *paſſemens.* Or Parſementis may ſignify, ſays Ruddiman, *partitions* or *diviſions;* from Fr. *partiment* or *partiſſement.*

Parſenere, Parcener, *partner, portioner, co-heir.*

Partan, the ſhell fiſh called *a crab.* Gael.

Particate, expl. by Skene *ane ruid of land.*

Partiſman, *partaker, ſharer;* q. *partſman.*

Partles, Pairtles, *impartial, taking no part or ſide, free.*

Parure, *trimming, ornament.* Fr.

Pas, Paſche, Pais, Pes, Paſq, Paſk, *time of Eaſter.* Gr. *paſcha.*

Pas, (Winton), expl. *diviſion of a book.*

Paſe, Pais, *to poiſe, to lift with difficulty.* Paſit, Payſit, *weighty, heavy, heaped.* Paſand, Payſand, *heavy, ponderous;* from Fr. *peſer,* ponderoſum eſſe.

Paſementis, *borders of lace.* Fr. *paſſement,* textilis limbus, vitta. See Parſementis.

Paſſingeoure, *paſſage-boat, ferry-boat.*

Paſtance, *paſtime, ſport, play.* Fr. *paſſetemps.*

Pat, the pret. of the verb. *to put.*

Patten, *the cover of the Chalice uſed in the Maſs.* Lat. *patina.*

Patrellis, (Paytrellis), pl. of *poitrell, petrell,* or *breaſt-leather of a draught horſe*; probably alſo ſome *defenſive covering for the neck of a war horſe.* Fr. *poitral*; q. d. Lat. *pectorale.* Hence by corruption Paitlet, *a ruff.*

Patteraris, *repeaters of pater-noſters; thoſe who are occupied in the offices of religion*; formed from the firſt word of the Lord's prayer in Latin. Chaucer uſes the verb *to patter* in the ſame ſenſe.

Pavene, Pavyne, Pavie, Pauvan, *a grave dance,* "wherein the women in turning round form their train into a wheel like the tail of *a peacock.*" Fr. *pavon.*

Pauis, Pais, expl. *weight*; from Fr. *peſer.* The former, however, according to Ruddiman, may ſignify *a paviſe* or *large ſhield.* Fr. *pavois.*

Pauchtie, expl. *proud, haughty*; alſo *naughty.*

Paukie, *ſly, cunning, artful*; but without any unfair intention. [Teut. *bats,* the ſame.]

Paukis, *tricks, wiles.* See Picht.

Pawne, Pavone, Pawine, *peacock.* Fr. *pavon.*

Pax, *a ſmall crucifix*; ordained by Pope Leo II. to be carried about in church and kiſſed by the people; in alluſion to the words, "My peace I give unto you."

Pay, *to hire.* Payit, *hired.* Teut. *payen.*

Pay, *to beat* or *chaſtiſe.* Payis, Paychis, Paiks, *chaſtiſement.* Wel. *pwyo,* to ſtrike. Swed. *pæk,* fuſtis.

Payne, Paynim, *pagan, heathen.* Fr. *payen,* peganus.

Payntit; printed erroneouſly for *paytent,* patent.

Pearlin, *edging* or *border of thread-lace.*

Peaſint, *worthleſs perſon.* See Beſyne, *whore, baud.* [Gael. *peaſan,* diminutive fellow.]

Peax, *peace; piece.*

Pech, Peygh, *to puff* or *breathe thick*; ex ſono.

Peddir, Pether, *a merchant, a pedlar,* "or cremar quha beirs ane pack or creame upon his bak; called *a beirar of the puddil* by the Scottiſmen in the realm of

of Polonia, quhairof I ſaw, ſays Skene, a greate multitude in the town of Cracowia, A. D. 1569."

Pee-wyt, *the green plover* or *lapwing;* ſo called from its note. Teut. *pie-wyt*, vanellus.

Peet-mow, *the droſs* or *duſt of broken peats.*

Peggral, Pygrall, (corrup. from *beggar;* q. Beggral,) *beggarly, pitiful, petty.*

Peil, Peir, *match, equal;* as in the phraſe "ſhew me the *peil* of that." Fr. *pair.*

Peil, Pele, *pile, ſtrong hold, fort,* originally, it would ſeem, of a conical form; from Teut. *piile*, ſedes, meta, pyramis.

Peild, *bald;* q. *peeled;* from Peil, *to rob.* Fr. *piller.*

Peilour, Pellour, Pillour, *one who acquires by pilling* or *plunder;* from Fr. *piller*, diripire.

Peir, *quay, wharf;* corrup. of Peil, *fortification.*

Peirles, *peerleſs, not to be equalled, incomparable.* Fr.

Peirs, *a ſky colour; or a colour between red and blue.* O. Fr. *pers, perſe*, cæſius, glaucus.

Peiſs, Peſs, Peiſe, *to appeaſe, calm,* or *aſſwage.* O. Fr. *paiſer;* and that from Lat. *pacare.*

Pellet, Pellot, *a ſheep ſkin,* particularly after the wool has been taken off. Fr. *pelletier* from Teut. *peltz.*

Pellet, Pellock, *a pellet, bullet,* or *ball.* Fr. *pelote*, pilula.

Pelth, *wealth, riches, goods;* perhaps from Fr. *piller*, to plunder; as *ſtealth* from ſteal, and *wealth* from weal or wail, eligere.

Peltrie, Pelthrie, *traſh, goods of little value;* from Swed. *paltor;* or a diminutive formed from Pelf or Pelth.

Pelure, expl. *coſtly fur.* O. Fr. *pelis*, fine ſhort wool, ſuch as that of lambs.

Pen, *a high mountain.* Gael. *beann;* from Theot. & C. Brit. *pen, ben, ban, fan*, altus, excelſus, ſummitas, caput, dominus; whence perhaps *banner* & *pennon;* alſo Goth. Fan, *deus, dominus.*

Pend, *a dungeon,* or *apartment with a vaulted roof of ſtone.* Fr. *pente.* As the ſituation of a dungeon was originally *on the top* of a caſtle, the name of *Pend* is probably

probably of the same origin with Pen, *a high mountain.* [Lat. *pinna.*]

Pend, Pendle, *pendant*; from Lat. *pendere.*

Pendicles, *dependencies*; from Lat. *pendere.*

Penner, *pencase.* Fr.

Penny-mail, *a trifling acknowledgment paid annually to the Lord of the Manor.*

Penown, *pennant, a small banner, distinguished mark in a battle.* See Pen.

Pens, Pans, Pance, *to meditate, to hesitate.* Fr. *penser.*

Pensell, same with Penown, *penon,* small streamer.

Pensy, *conceited, affected*; also expl. *finical, foppish.*

Penurite, *penury, want.* Lat. *penuria*; q. d. *penuritas.*

Pepe, Peip, *a small voice*; also used as a verb. Fr. *pepier,* pipire, pipilare, *to peip* or *cheipe.*

Perbreik, Perbraik, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *to break* or *shatter*; perhaps from Fr. *pour,* pro; q. d. *profractus,* i. e. quasi fracta vel semifracta, as *par-boild* for half-boild, (or part-boild.)

Percais, Percace, On cace, *by chance.* Lat. *per casum.*

Perconnon, Percunnance, expl. *condition.* If so, it may be connected with Park, *to perch.*

Perdé, *verily, truly, surely.* Fr. *pardieu,* per deum.

Pere, *peer, equal.* Hedy pere, *of equal stature.* Fr. *pair.*

Pere, *to pour in small quantity,* as through a quill.

Peregal. See Paregale, *equal.* Fr.

Perfay, *verily, truly.* Fr. *par foy,* per fidem.

Perfurnist, Perforneist, Perfurmist, *performed, accomplished, compleated.* Fr. *parfournir,* aliquid explere.

Perk, *park, inclosure.* Teut. *perck,* septum, circus.

Perlis. See Pairles, *the palsy.* Theot. *perli.*

Peronal, (in a contemptuous manner,) *young girl.* O. Fr. *perronnelle.*

Perqueir, *accurately, perfectly, regularly*; q. *by heart.* Fr. *par cœur*; or perhaps *per quire,* by book.

Perre, *apparel*; by abbreviation. Lat.

Persowne, Persoune, *parson.* Teut. *persoon,* pastor parochialis.

Pertelote,

Pertelote, Partelote, *proper name given to a hen.* See Paitlet, *a ruff.*

Pertrik, Paitryke, *partridge.* Fr. *perdrix.* Teut. *pertriis.* Lat. *perdix.*

Pertrublance, *extreme trouble, perturbation.* Fr. *partroubler.*

Pes, Peſe, *peace, homage, obedience;* alſo *piece.*

Pete, *peat;* q. *pit-fewel,* from Teut. *put,* lacuna, palus. Pete-pot, *hole out of which peats have been dug.*

Pettle, *to nouriſh or cheriſh* (ſuch as a lamb or any other fondling,) from Pet.

Pettle, (in ſome counties) *the plough ſtaff.*

Pevage, Pevis, Pevich, Peveſs, *peeviſh;* or rather *baſe, malicious, cowardly;* alſo *niggardly, covetous.* Pevagely, *careleſsly, ſlovenly.* The origin of the word ſeems uncertain.

Pewtane, Putane, *whore.* Fr. *putain.*

Philabeg, *the ſhort petticoat worn by Highlanders inſtead of breeches.* See Kilt & Filybeg; in addition to which may be offered, Iſl. *fela, fœla,* tegere.

Phioll, (Dougl. Virgil), expl. *a cupola* or *round vaulted tower;* according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *fiole,* a vial; as cupola is ſaid to come from Lat. *cupa* or *cuppa,* a large cup, which it reſembles.

Pibrochs, *certain marches & martial tunes which are peculiar to the Highlanders, and performed on the bagpipes.* Gael. *piobaireachd,* literally *piping;* piob, *bagpipe.*

Pick, *pitch.* Picky, *pitchy, like pitch.* Teut. *peck.* Lat. *piceus.*

Pick-maw, a bird of the *gull* kind. (Larus *ridibundus,* Linn.)

Picht, Pycht, *attached, fixed, ſettled;* [Teut. *pachten,* to take in leaſe, to farm.] Alſo expl. *having gold, ſilver,* or *precious ſtones ſet into* (any thing), *ſtudded.*

Pieté, *pity, compaſſion, clemency;* from Fr. *pitié,* miſericordia. Lat. *pius,* which Biſhop Douglas commonly renders *pitiful,* i. e. full of pity, and *compacient,* compaſſionate; from which it appears that the Engliſh *pity* and *piety* were originally the ſame.

Pietuous, Pietuus, Pituus, *piteous, lamentable.*

Pig,

Pig, Pyg, *earthen pitcher;* has perhaps some affinity with Sax. *beag*, armilla, quasi, *a broad hoop with a bottom.* Teut. *bauch*, venter; *bugen* vel *pogen*, flectere in concavum vel convexum: whence also Bowie.

Piggeis, (Dougl. Virgil), expl. *flags, streamers;* or perhaps *ropes, cables;* from Fr. *poge*, or *pogge*, "the sheat or cable that fastens the main yard on the right hand of the ship."

Pike, *to pick out* or *choose;* also *to pick* or *peck.*

Pilchis, *gowns made of skins.* Sax. *pylche*, toga pellicea: "whence surplice, quasi *sur-pilch.*"

Pilis, Pylis, *down*, or *soft and tender hairs which first appear on the faces of young men.* Gyrs pylis, *small leaves or tops of grass new sprung.* Teut. *piil*, hair.

Pillowber, *the covering of a pillow.* See Wair.

Pin, *pinnacle, extreme point in height.* Teut. *pinne.* Lat. *pinna; item*, scopus.

Pine, Pyne, *pain, grief, punishment.* Teut. *piine*, crux, dolor, pena, labor, opera. Fr. *peine.*

Pine, Pyne, *to take pains.* He pyned himself, *he used his best endeavours.* Teut. *piinen*, operam dare, elaborare, adniti.

Pingil, *to strive, contend, labour*, or *work hard;* apparently the same with Pine, *to take pains*, from Teut. *piinen.*

Pinners, *formerly a part of a woman's head-dress, a kind of lappets.*

Pinsell, Pynsell, *a flag* or *streamer.* Fr. *penoncel, pennonceau*, from *pennon*, pinnatum scutum, vexillumque.

Pirn, Pyrn, *that part of a spinning wheel upon which the yarn is rolled up;* hence it also signifies *the yarn in that state;* probably from its resembling *a pear* in shape. Swed. *pæron.* Wel. *peren*, pyrum.

Pirnit, Pyrnit, Pyrnie, *striped accidentally*, or *without intention*, from inequality of the yarn.

Piffance, *power.* Piffant, *powerful.* Fr. *puissance* & *puissant.*

Pitail, *rabble, dregs of the people.* [Fr. *putaile.*]

Pith,

Pith, *ſtrength, might, force.* Sax. *pitha*, medulla.
Pithy, *ſtrong, vigorous, energetic.*
Placads, Plakkarts, *advertiſements, proclamations.* Teut. *plackaet*, decretum, inſcriptio, proſcriptio.
Plage, *region, quarter, point.* Lat. *plaga.*
Plaid, Plad, Pled, *a worſted blanket of tartan colour worn as a kind of mantle.* Gael. *plaid.* Swed. *plagg.*
Plaidin, *flannel, woollen blanket.*
Planet, Vol. II. p. 48. erroneouſly for Plat, *model.*
Plat, *flat, flatly, downright, cloſe.* Fr. *plat.*
Plat, Hevynny's plat, expl. *the frame of the heavens;* ætherei orbes, (rather *the expanſe.*)
Plat, *model, perfect model.* Teut. *plat*, exemplar. The word is now converted, with a ſlight variation in the ſenſe, to *plan*, both in Fr. and Engliſh.
Playfere, (erroneouſly perhaps) Playſtere, *playfellow, companion.* See Fere, *companion.*
Pled, Vol. I p. 324. perhaps *private corner.* Gael. *plaid* is expl. *ambuſh.* Swed. & Teut. *plagg*, ſtratum.
Plede, Pleid, *controverſy, diſpute;* q. *pleading.*
Plene, Plenyie, *to complain.* Plent, *complaint.* Fr.
Plennyſs, *to furniſh, to ſtock* (a farm), from Lat. *plenus*, q. d. *plenare.*
Plennyſſing, *furniture.* Outſight and Inſight plennyſſing, *utenſils* (as of huſbandry) *and houſhold furniture.*
Pleſance, *pleaſure, delight.* Fr. *plaiſance.*
Pleugh, Plew, *plough;* alſo the conſtellation called *urſa major.*
Plouk, *pimple*; corr. from Sax. *pocca.*
Plowſter, *to toil in mud or filth;* q. *pool-ſtir.*
Ploy, *a jovial party.*
Pluck, *the lungs, liver, and heart of a ſheep.* Teut. *plugge*, res vilis & nullius valoris.
Plunkit, Blunkit. See Lunkit, *in bad condition.*
Plycht, *evil condition, adverſity, miſchance.* Swed. *plickt*, pæna.
Podemakrell, Pode makrell, *filthy baud*; from Fr. *putte*, meretrix & *maquerelle*, lena.
Podley, *a ſmall fiſh.* (Gadus *virens*, Linn.)
Poiſt, Puiſt, *to urge, to puſh.* Fr. *pouſſer.*
Pok, Poke, Polk, *a bag* or *ſack.*

Pok-puds,

Pok-puds, *bag-puddings, dumplings*; *the lovers of ſuch.*
Pol, Puyl, *to prune, to trim.* Polit, *dreſſed, handled.*
Policie, Politie, *the ornamented ground about a manſion-houſe*; from Fr. *polir*, excolere.
Pomells, *globes*, q. *apples*; from Fr. *pomeau.*
Ponyhé, Poyhné, *fight, ſkirmiſh.* O. Fr. *pongneor*, one who fights with a pike.
Ponnyis, *weight, influence.* Teut. *pondigh*, ponderoſus; *pond-geld*, exactio in ſingulas libras.
Populand, Popling, *bubbling up with ſome degree of noiſe, like boiling water.*
Port, Payntit as a port; erroneouſly tranſcribed for *paytent*, i. e. *patent* as a gate-way.
Port, generic name for *a lively tune*, as the "horſemans port." Gael.
Portage, *baggage, cargo.* Fr. *portage.*
Perteous, Portus, Portuas, *roll of indictments for the Juſtice Ayre*; alſo *a breviary* or *prayer book*; *a portoun* or *manual.* Fr. *portées*; q. d. les liſtes porteés, les heures porteés.
Porturit, *pourtrayed, painted.* Fr. from Lat.
Poſe, Pois, *money in ſtore*; that which is laid up or *poſed*; from Fr. *poſer*, ſeponere.
Poſs, Pouſe, *to puſh*; alſo *to preſs ſuddenly.* Fr. *pouſſer*, from Lat. *pulſare.*
Poſtul, *to elect a perſon for biſhop who is not in all points duly eligible.* Poſtulat, *one who has been ſo elected.*
Pot, Pott, *pit, dungeon*; alſo *a pond, a deep place in a river, a moſs-hole from whence peats have been digged.* [Lat. *puteus.*]
Potent, *a large walking ſtaff with a head in croſs form.* Fr. *potence*, a crutch.
Poteſtatis, *higher powers, rulers, great men.*
Pottingair, *apothecary, one who deals in herbs*, called in Fr. *potagerie.* Or the word may be, not imbrobably, a corruption of *apothecary*; from Gr.
Pottyngrie, *the goods* or *craft of an apothecary*; *his ſtock* or *ſkill in potagerie.*
Poveral, expl. *wretched rabble*; q. *pauvraille.*
Pou, Pu, *to pull.* Pow, *poll, the head.*

Poulaile,

Poulaile, Pulail, expl. *poultry*. The ſame word, however, is alſo written *Fewal*. (*Barb. Bruce.*)

Pounſe, Punſe, Pulch, *to cut, carve,* or *engrave*. Fr. *poinſonner*, from *poinſon*, pugiunculus.

Pourit, *impoveriſhed*. Pourtie, *poverty*. Fr.

Pouſté, Pouſture, *power, ſtrength ;* from O. Fr. *poſtè*, or the infinitive *poſſe* uſed for *poteſtas* or *potentia*. Hence the law term *liege pouſtè*, full ſtrength.

Powne, Poune, Powin, *a peacock*. Fr. *paon*.

Pownie, *a little horſe*. Fr. *poulain*, a colt ; q. *poulnie*.

Pow-ſowdie, *ſheep-head broth ;* q. *poll ſodden*.

Powt, Polt, *a ſlight* or *feeble blow*.

Poynd, Pund, Pind, *to ſeize formally and detain cattle or goods till ranſomed*. Sax. *pennan*, ovili includere.

Poyndar, Pundar, *one who is employed to ſeize cattle in treſpaſs ;* alſo *a foreſter*.

Poyntalis, *ſticks with which muſicians play upon ſuch inſtruments as the dulcimer ;* from Fr. *pointille ;* unde et virili membro nomen eſt, q. d. *punctalus*. Chaucer uſes the word for *a writing pin*, ſtylus ; and Biſhop Douglas for *a dagger*.

Practik, Prattik, Prattique, *practice, execution, art,* (as of war.) Prattikes, by contraction Pretts, *tricks,* (of Law or Leger-de-main.) Fr. & Iſl. from *prettvik*, fallax. Teut. *practiicke*, aſtrologie.

Prang. See Pang, *to cram*. Teut. *prangen*.

Prattis, Pretts, abbrev. of Prattikes, *tricks*. Or rather from Teut. *pratte*, fallacia, argutia. He play'd him a prett, *he ſerved him a trick*. See Practik.

Pray, Spray, expl. *ſhrub ;* alſo perhaps *branch*.

Precell, *to excell* or *ſurpaſs*. Lat.

Precince, *precincts* (of a priſon.) Lat.

Preclair, *celebrated, excellent, illuſtrious*. Lat. *præclarus*.

Preif, Prée, *to taſte, to examine by taſting, to try ;* alſo *to prove*. Teut. *proeven*, labris primoribus attingere.

Preis, Pres, *to make a violent effort, to endeavour* or *eſſay, to preſs*.

Preis, Pres, *croud, army, battle, tumult*.

Prek, Prik, *to gallop, to ride at full ſpeed ;* from *prick*, to ſpur ; cauſa pro effectu.

Prene, *pin;* uſed for a thing of no value.

Prete, Preſt, *ready.* Fr. from Lat. *præſto.*

Prettis, Pretts. See Pratts, *tricks.* Teut. *pratte, perte.*

Price, Preis, Pris, *prize;* being originally the ſame with *price,* from Fr. *prix,* pretium; alſo *high eſtimation, glory, praiſe.*

Prig, *to importune a lower rate or price from the dealer; to haggle for a penny.* Teut. *preken,* orationem habere; q. d. *to preach over the bargain.*

Prik, Perk, *perch, long pole.*

Princes, *princeſs.* Pryncehad, *princely quality.*

Priſar, Pryſer, *appriſer, valuer.* Fr. *priſeur.* Lat. barb. *pretiare, pretiator.*

Privatie, Privaté, *privacy.* Fr. *privauté.*

Proheme, *preface, prologue.* Gr.

Pro-nevew, expl. *great grandſon.*

Propine, *gift, preſent.* Fr. *propine,* drink-money, from Lat. *propino.*

Proporte, *to declare, ſignify, mean.* Lat. barb. *proportare;* whence the Engl. *purport.*

Proppis, (Doug. Virgil), expl. *wedges.*

Propyrtie, corr. of *propriety.*

Prow, *honour, reputation, profit.* Fr. *preux,* faithful, honourable, full of proweſs; *proueſſe,* fortitudo. Teut. *proue,* diarium, ſportula.

Prowit, Prowde, *powerful.* O. Fr. *prud,* equivalent to Lat. *probus.* O. Swed. *prud,* magnificent.

Prunyie, *to deck, trim,* or *adorn;* from Fr. *brunir,* polire.

Pryme, Hour of Pryme, *ſix o'clock in the morning, the firſt hour,* according to the antient mode of computation among eccleſiaſtics. Cotgrave explains Prime, *four o'clock in the morning in ſummer, and eight in winter,* nearly correſponding with *ſun-riſe.* The ſeven canonical hours or ſtated times for prayer, as appointed by the canons of Elfric were, I. *Uht-ſang,* antelucanus cantus, i. e. ad tertiam a media nocte horam. II. *Prim-ſang,* cantus matutinus, prima ſcil. hora diei (Judeorum.) III. *Undern-ſang,* cantus tertianus; *undern-tid,* tertia hora Judeorum; *undern*

undern mete, matutina refectio, jentaculum. IV. *Mid-daeg-ſang*, cantus meridianus, i. e. ad horam diei ſextam Judeorum. V. *Non-ſang*, (ſometimes called *Miſſa*,) cantus nonalis, ad horam diei nonam (Judeorum) i. e. the third hour after mid-day. VI. *Æfen-ſang*, cantus veſpertinus, or veſpers, ſix o'-clock in the evening; called alſo the *Pryme* of night. VII. *Niht-ſang*, cantus nocturnus, afterwards called *complene*; probably *nine o'clock*. Notwithſtanding this explicit arrangement, Tyrrwhyt explains Prime, the firſt quarter of the artificial day, or from ſix to nine in the morning; and the editor of Hoccleve's poems, reſtricts the meaning to the laſt part of that period.

Pryme, (Dougl, Virg.) expl. *fills, ſtuffs full*; perhaps, ſays Ruddiman, from Lat. *premo*.

Puddie, Puddy, expl. *a kind of cloth*.

Puddil, according to Skene, ſeems to ſignify *a pedlar's pack*; or rather perhaps *a bag* or *wallet for containing his wares*. See Padell.

Pulder, *powder*. Fr. *pouldre*. Pulderyt, *ſprinkled, mixed*; tanquam pulvere inſperſus.

Pumice-fret, *poliſhed with pomice ſtone*. Fr. *frotter*.

Pundelane, Podlayne; probably *carl, ruſtick*; q. *putail-ane*; from Fr. *pitault*, of the ſame ſignification.

Puneiſſioun, *puniſhment*; from Puneiſs, *to puniſh*.

Punyé, *ſmall party*. Fr. *poignee* (de gens) handful.

Purches, *to procure, to acquire*. Fr. *pourchas*, emolumentum; alſo expl. *attempt*.

Pure, Peur, *poor; to impoveriſh*.

Purfillit, *embroidered, ornamented (about the edges.)* Fr. *pourfiler*, bombycinum auro intexere.

Purfillit, quaſi Purſillit, *ſhort-breathed and fat*; from Purſy. Fr. *pouſſif*, ſuſpirioſus.

Purtith, Puretyth, *poverty*.

Purvay, *to provide, to prepare*. Fr. *pourvoir*, providere. The Engl. *purvey* is uſed in a more limited ſenſe.

Purviance, *fore-ſight, fore-caſt, proviſion*.

Puſown, Puſoyne, *poiſon*.

Put, *to throw a heavy ſtone above-hand*; formerly a common

common amuſement among country people. Fr. *bouter.*

Putaill, Pitail, *rabble, idle followers of an army.* Fr.

Putain, Pewtane, *looſe woman.* Fr. *putain*, meretrix.

Puteour, Pewteor, *whoremonger ;* from Fr.

Pyat, *mag-pie.* Gael. *pighead.* O. Eng. *payannat.*

Pyfer, *to whine* or *complain without a cauſe.*

Pykit, *having ſharp iron points* or *pikes.*

Pyke-thank, Pick-thank, *a flatterer, one who curries favour with another by ſecret informations.*

Pyle-fat, erroneouſly for Gyle or Kele-fat, *a brewing vat.*

Pylgryne, *pilgrim.* Fr. *pelegrin.*

Pyllioun, *a pack-ſaddle.* Gael. *pillean.* [Lat. *pulvinus.*]

Pyne, *to vex, grieve,* or *torment.* Teut. *piinen.*

Pyſalit, Pyſal-bandyt, *ſecured againſt coition.*

Pyſent, Beſynt, Pyſent limmer, *light woman.* Theot. *piſontiu,* laſciviens.

Pyſtyl, Piſtill, *epiſtle, a ſhort leſſon.* Lat.

Q.

Quaif, *coif*, *head-dreſs*, *cover*, or *covering*. Teut. *koyffe*, capillare.

Quaikis, (Biſhop Douglas), expl. *the inarticulate ſound produced by the breathing of a perſon who is cleaving wood*, or employed in any ſuch labour. [Lat. *quaxare ;* vel ex ſono.]

Quair, *quire*, *book*.

Qualim, *ruin*, *deſtruction*. Sax. *cwealm* mors. See Dualm.

Quandary, *brown ſtudy*.

Quat, Quyte, *to quit*, *rid*, *free*, *pay*, *diſcharge*, *abſolve*.

Quavir, *quiver*. Quaverys, *quivers*.

Queets. See Kutes, *ankles*. Teut.

Queint, *curious*, *neat*, *artful ;* alſo *ſtrange*, *wonderful*. Fr. *coint*, elegans, "comptus."

Queints, *wiles*, *devices*. [O. Fr. *cointes*.] Queintiſſe in Chaucer is explained *exceſſive trimneſs*, *cunning*.

Queinth, *to quench*, in the ſenſe of *to compoſe*, *ſettle*, or *calm*. Quenthing, Quenting, *compoſing*, *pacifying ;* alſo *quenching*, *extinguiſhing*.

Queir, Quair, *choir*.

Quel, Quell, *to kill*. Sax. *cwellan*. Dan. *quaeller*, occidere, ſtrangulare. [Teut. *quellen*, cruciare, exagitare.] Quell is alſo expl. *to yell*.

Queme, *exactly*, *fitly*, *cloſely*. Teut. *be-quæm*, aptus, commodus ; *be-quæmlick*, commodè, aptè ; whence *comely*.

Quent. See Queint, *curious*. Quentiſs, *queintneſs*.

Quentacenſours, *dabblers in Alchemy*.

Quere, *exactly*, *plainly ;* contr. from Perqueir.

Querele, *complaint*. Lat. *querela*.

Quern, *hand-mill*. Teut. *querne*. Dan. *hand-quern*. Sax. *cweorn*. Iſl. *kuern*. Goth. *quairn*, mola manualis.

Querrell,

Querrell, Quarel, *a quarry*. Fr. *quarriere*.

Querrell, Quarrel, *a dart, an arrow*. Fr. *quarreau*. Lat. barb. *quadrellum*, the bolt of a croſs-bow; ſo called from the ſhape of its head.

Quert, (Vol. I. p. 181.) *priſon, any place of confinement;* perhaps alſo *ſanctuary*; abbrev. from Sax. *cwertar*, carcer.

Queſt, (ſpoken of hounds), *to open* or *cry*. Fr. *queſter*. [Teut. *quiſten*, inutiliter effundere.]

Quey, Quy, Queock, *a young cow*. Swed. *quiga*, juvenca; dimin. of Teut. *koeye*, vacca.

Queych, *a wooden drinking-cup*. Ger. *kelch*. Dan. *kalk*. Theot. *kelih*, poculum. Teut. *ghelte*, poculum majus. Lat. *calix*.

Queyne, Quean, *young woman;* but not always, as Junius would have it, with an implication of vice. With ſlight variations, this word is found in all the northern languages; from Goth. *quein, quen, quino*, mulier, uxor.

Queynt, Quynth, *pud. mulieb.* Ch. *queint*. Swed. *quid, qued*. Iſl. *quidur*. Sax. *cwid*; from Goth. *quith*, uterus, matrix. In a few inſtances, this form of the wrod has been adopted, after the example of Chaucer, inſtead of the vox nefanda in the modern form.

Quha, Quho, *who*. The uſe of *Qu* inſtead of *Wh*, or *Hw*, is a curious circumſtance in Scottiſh orthography, and ſeems to be borrowed immediately, or at firſt hand, from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas in the fourth century. In his Gothic Goſpels, commonly called *The Silver Book*, we find about thirty words beginning with a character (O with a point in the center), the power of which has never been exactly aſcertained. Junius, in his Gloſſary to theſe Goſpels, aſſigned to it the power and place of *Qu*; Stiernhielm and others have conſidered it as equivalent to the German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon *Hw*; and laſtly, the learned Jhré, in his Suio-Gothic Gloſſary, conjectures that this character did not agree in ſound with either of theſe, but "ſonum inter *hu*,

hu, & *qu* medium habuiſſe videtur." Unluckily he purſues the ſubject no farther, otherwiſe he could ſcarcely have failed to ſuggeſt the Scottiſh *Quh*; particularly as a great proportion of theſe thirty Gothic words can be tranſlated into Scottiſh by no other words but ſuch as begin with theſe three letters; ex. gr. Goth. *qua* or *hwa*, Scot. *quha*. Goth. *quis* or *hwis*, Scot. *quhais*, (cujus.) Goth. *quazuh* or *hwazuh*, Scot. *quhaſo*, *quhaſoever*. Goth. *quathro* or *hwathro*, (unde), Scot. *quhar-frae* or *quhair-thrae*. Goth. *quan* or *hwan*, Scot. *quhan*. Goth. *quar* or *hwar*, Scot. *quhar* or *quhair*. Goth. *quadre*, *quathar*, or *hwadre*, *hwathar*, Scot. *quhider*, *quhether*. Goth. *queila* or *hweila*, Scot. *quhil* or *quhyle*. Goth. *quileiks* or *hwileiks*, Scot. *quhilk*. Goth. *quhait* or *hwait*, Scot. *quheat*. Goth. *queit* or *hweit*, Scot. *quhite*. When theſe Gothic words, therefore, come to be again mentioned, it will be no great innovation, upon the authority of Jhré, to adopt ſome middle ſound between the *qu* and *hw*. But, notwithſtanding of its ſtriking co-incidence with the Scottiſh *quh*, to avoid any charge of hypothetical partiality, a different element or combination of letters ſhall here be aſſumed, viz. *Gw*, a ſound which appears to furniſh an apology for Ulphila's having coined a letter unknown in the Greek and Roman alphabets; a ſound too which occurs not unfrequently in the antient language of Germany; ex. gr. *gwhire*, verus; *gwallichi*, potentia, gloria, (this word ſerves in ſome degree to direct us to the ſound, it being alſo written *cuolichi*,) *gwallichon*, glorificare; *gwerf*, ſymbolum, conjectio; *gwiurtęro*, ignitorum. When this harſh ſound gave way almoſt every where to the *hw*, (and at leaſt in one inſtance to *qu*,) the character which Ulphilas had invented to expreſs it, fell of courſe to be laid aſide. In Scotland alone the ſound was preſerved, and appears to this day under the form of *Quh*.

A learned friend obſerves, that this Gothic character "appears to be the antient Æolic *Digamma* aſpirated

pirated in pronunciation. The exact ſound of the digamma is not properly aſcertained, but, from the letters into which it would appear to have been afterwards reſolved in the progreſs of the language, it may be conjectured that the original ſound of it was a pretty ſtrong *W*; this, with an aſpirate, would be exactly the old Scotch *quh*, and the Gothic character of Ulphilas. If, as has been ſuppoſed with conſiderable probability, the Gothic tongue was from the ſame ſtem as the antient Pelaſgic, (the root of the Greek,) it is not to be wondered at, that the ſimple Gothic, which had undergone few changes by the progreſs of civiliſation, ſhould retain to a very late period this letter, though it was gradually ſuperſeded in ſome of the more refined dialects that ſprung from the ſame ſource."

"May it not be conjectured alſo, that this letter is derived from the Hebrew *Ain?* The old form of that letter is ſuppoſed to reſemble an eye or fountain, an object well denoted by the Gothic character of Ulphilas. The pronunciation of the Hebrew *Ain* is a matter of great diſpute; but, if we ſuppoſe it to be an aſpirated O, that before an *A* ſounds almoſt the ſame as our *W*, or the Scotch *Quh*."

Quhack, *a ſevere blow;* alſo *to hack* or *cut*.

Quhail, *whale*. Sax. & Scand. *hwale*.

Quhame, *whom*. Goth. Goſp. *du gwamma*, ad quem.

Quhan, *when*. Goth. *gwan*. Lat. *quando*.

Quhaing, Quhing, *thong, cord*. Sax. *thwang*, lorum.

Quhais, *whoſe*. [Goth. *gwais*, cujus.]

Quhang, *a large*, or rather *a long ſlice*. See Quhaing.

Quhaup, Quhaip, *a curlew;* ex ſono.

Quhare, Quhair, *where, whither*. Goth. *gwar*. Lat. *quo*. John II. 34. *gwar* laghidedun in? *quhare layed ye him?*

Quhaſo, *whoever*. Goth. *gwazuh, quiſque*. Mar. vi. 7. *tuans gwazuh*, duos quoſque.

Quhat, *what*. Goth. *gwa, gwathar*, quid.

Quhatkyn, Quhatten, *what kind of?* [Swed. *huadan*. Goth. *gwaihwa*, quomodo.]

Quhawe,

Quhawe, Gaw, *quagmire.*
Quheil, *wheel.* Sax. *hweol,* rota.
Quheiſe, Quheiſle, *to make a noiſe in breathing,* like an aſthmatic perſon. Sax. *hweoſan.*
Quheite, Quhete, *wheat.* Goth. *gwaitei,* triticum, frumenti granum. John x. 24.
Quhelm, *to overwhelm.* Iſl. *hilma,* obtegere.
Quhene, Quhune, Quhoyne, *a ſmall number, a few.* Teut. *weynigh,* pauci.
Quhew, *to whiſtle; the noiſe produced by ſomething paſſing through the air with velocity;* ex ſono.
Quhey, *whey* Sax. *hweg,* ſerum lactis.
Quhid, *to whiſk* or *ſkip about.*
Quhidder, *to move about quickly upon an axis, like the arms of a wind-mill.*
Quhig, *an inferior ſort of whey.* See Quhey.
Quhile, *while, until, a ſpace of time.* Goth. *gweila,* momentum, ſpatium temporis.
Quhilk, *which.* Goth. *gweleiks.* Lat. *qualis;* from *gue,* cui; & *leiks,* ſimilis; which has the appearance of being the origin alſo of the Latin term.
Quhilom, *ſome time ago, heretofore;* commonly alſo written *umquhile.* Sax. *hwilon,* quondam; quaſi, *while-yane or gane;* from Goth. *gweila,* tempus.
Quhine, Quhyne, *to whine, to lament.* Goth. *quainon,* dolere, lugere, plangere. Dan. *quiner,* to ſqueak. Swed. *quida,* ejulare. Iſl. *kuida,* malum metuere. Armor. *queini.* Ir. *cuinum,* nearly of the ſame ſignification.
Quhinge. See Quhine, *to whine* or *lament.*
Quhinger, Quinyear, *hanger, dagger.*
Quhins, *whins, furze.* [Wel. *chwyn,* noxia herba ſua ſponte ſuccreſcens. Gael. *guin,* ſharp pain; *guineach,* prickly ſores.]
Quhinnis, Quhynnis, *ſtones, teſticles.*
Quhip, *to whip, to ſtrike ſuddenly* or *quickly.* Sax. *hweopan,* flagellare.
Quhip, Wipp, Wipe, *to bind about.* Goth. *wippian,* coronare, prætexere.
Quhippis, *crowns, garlands.* Goth. *waips,* coronæ.
Quhippel. See Fippel, *to whimper.* Dan.

Quhir. See Quhidder and Bir, of the ſame ſignification.

Quhow, Whow, *how!* as an interjection.

Quhoyne, Quhune. See Quhene, *a ſmall number.*

Quhraiken, Whirkened, *ſuffocated, querkened;* with ſome relation probably to Sax. *cwerten,* carcer; or Iſl. *kyrkia,* ſuffocare.

Quhryne, *to murmur, to whine.* See Quhine.

Quhyſſel, *to exchange,* as a guinea for its value in ſilver. Teut. *wiſſelen.* Fris. *wixelen.* Swed. *waxla,* permutare, nummo majores pretii accepto minutam pecuniam per partes reddere.

Quhyſſelar, *a changer of money;* alſo *a white bonnet,* i. e. a perſon employed privately to raiſe the price of goods ſold by auction. Teut. *wiſſeler,* qui quæſtum facit fænerandis permutandiſque pecuniis. Both the verb and noun occur in the Scottiſh Acts of Parliament.

Quhyte, *to cut* (wood) *with a knife or whittle.*

Quhyte, *hypocritical, diſſembling under the colour of candour;* as a man is ſaid to be *fair ſpoken;* literally *white,* from Goth. *gweit,* albus.

Quhyt-ſtainis, Quhit-ſtanys, *whetſtones.*

Quhyttrit, *a weaſel;* probably from Teut. *wittern,* odorare, odorari, oderem ſpargere.

Quytterand, Quhitterand, *warbling;* alſo *moving quickly,* as the wings of a bird, or the tongue of a ſerpent. [Teut. *quetteren,* to ſpeak with a glib tongue.]

Quinter, *a ewe in her third year;* quaſi, *twinter,* becauſe her ſecond year is compleated.

Quod, Quoth, *ſaid, ſays.* Theot. *quad,* ait, dicit, dixit. Goth. *quitan,* dicere.

Quok, *did quake, trembled.*

Quy. See Quey, *a young cow.*

Quyte, *to abſolve, to diſcharge,* or *pay.*

Quyte-claim, *to renounce* or *diſown.*

R.

Ra, Rae, *a roe.* Rais, Raes, *roes.* Swed. *rae,* cerva.

Ra, Rea, *the ſail yard.* Teut. *ree.* Iſl. *raa,* antenna.

Rabandis, Raibandis, *the ſmall lines which make the ſail faſt to the yards.* Angl. by corruption *robbins.*

Rabil, *a diſorderly* or *confuſed train.* Swed. *rabbus,* tumultus.

Rachis, Ratchis, *hounds.* Sax. *raecc.* Iſl. *rakke,* canis.

Rad, Radd, *afraid, terrified.* Dan. *raed,* timorous. Swed. *rædas,* timere; *rædda,* terrere, terrefacere.

Rad, Redd, *to adviſe;* alſo ſubſtantively for *advice.* Scand. *rada,* conſilium alicui dare. Goth. *raginan.* Scand. & Sax. *ræd,* conſilium.

Rad, *judged, condemned.* Sax. *arædan,* decernere.

Rad, Rade, *rode, did ride.* Iſl. *reid.*

Rade, Raid, Rode, *expedition, invaſion,* or *inroad.* Sax. *rade,* invaſio, inſultus, irruptio.

Rade, Raid, *road for ſhips.* Teut. *reed,* ſtatio navium.

Rade. See Ray, *violent, harſh, wild.*

Raddour, *violence, wildneſs.* See Reddour.

Raddoure, Radneſs, *fear, timidity.* Dan. *raedhed.*

Raffal, Raffel, *doe* or *buck-ſkin;* q. *rae-fell.* See Fell, *ſkin.*

Raffan, *raving* or *roving, noiſy, jovial.*

Ragmen, Ragment, *a written account, diſcourſe* or *poem, a rhapſody,* a collection full of variety. Ragmans row, defined by Ruddiman, "a collection of all thoſe deeds in which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically conſtrained to ſubſcribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296; and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, conſiſting of thirty-five pieces joined

joined together, kept in the tower of London; and, for the moſt part, extant in Prynne's third vol. of Collections. The word, as uſed by Biſhop Douglas and others, ſeems to correſpond with the Ital. *ragionamento;* a diſcourſe or argument." But, it may be aſked, (with Juſtice Barrington,) What hath a diſcourſe or argument to do with ſuch a liſt of names as the *Ragman's row?* This learned commentator explains the Engl. *ragman*, a blank recogniſance entered into by perſons who were threatened with proſecutions, and who being thus in the King's power, might be looked upon as utterly ruined, and *in rags.* He acknowledges this, however, to be rather a whimſical derivation. Mr. Macpherſon thinks it may be a corr. of Lat. *pergamenum*, parchment. Perhaps rather from Sax. *areccean*, enumerare. Teut. *reke*, collectio, reparatio, inſtructio, ordo, ſeries; & *man*, ſcelus.

Raid, (Raird), *adventure, atchievement, piece of buſineſs*, See Rade.

Raif, *to rave, to ſpeak incoherently.*

Raif. See Refe, *to rob* or *plunder.*

Raik, Rayk, *a walk, range*, or *courſe.* Sheep raik, *a ſheep paſture* or *walk.* A long raik, *a conſiderable length of way.* See next article.

Raik, Rake, Rayk, *to walk, to range*, or *rove about; to travel.* To raik on raw, *to go* or *proceed in order.* Rakand home, *going homeward with a long ſtep.* Swed. *reka*, vagari, expatiari; *racka*, curſitare.

Rail, *a woman's jacket*, or ſome ſuch part of a woman's dreſs; called alſo *a collar-body.*

Rainſe, Rynſe, *to rinſe* or *clean* (a veſſel or bottle.) Goth. *hrainjan*, mundare.

Raip, *rope.* Goth. *raip*, corrigia, vinculum.

Raith, expl. *quarter of a year;* perhaps corr. of *feird* or *feirth*, fourth.

Raith, Raithlie, *quickly, haſtily.* Teut. *rade*, repentinus. Goth. *rather*, facilis. Thus the Engl. ſay "Rath fruit" for *early fruit.* "Rath wine," that which is made of grapes gathered before full maturity: hence *rather*, potius, i. e. citius.

Rak,

Rak, Rack, Rauk, Rawk, Roik, *a fog, thick miſt*, or *drizling rain*. Sax. *racu*. Dan. *raekia*, pluvia, unda, humor. Teut. *roock*, vapor. The word alſo ſignifies *the viſcous humour in ſore eyes*.

Rak, Reck, *care*; *to care for*. Sax. *rec*, cura; *reccan*. Swed. *reka*, & Iſl. *rakia*, curare. Hence Rak is alſo uſed for *account, matter, reckoning*.

Rak, Rakket, *blow, box on the ear*. Iſl. *rek*, pello.

Rakk, Wrack, *wreck*. Swed. *rak*, bona naufragorum in littus ejecta.

Rakket. See Rippet, *noiſe, tumult*; alſo expl. *blow, box on the ear*.

Rakleſs, Reckleſs, *careleſs, raſh*. Sax. *recceleas*, negligens.

Rakle-handet, Hand-rakyl, ſame with Rakleſs, *raſh*.

Rakligence, Rackleſsneſs, *careleſſneſs*.

Ralis, Raylis, expl. *nets*; perhaps from Teut. *ravelen*, intricare.

Ralis, *ſprings, guſhes forth*, or *runs*. [Fr. *rouler*, to roll.]

Rame, *to ſhout, cry aloud, roar*. Sax. *hreaman*, clamare; whence Engl. *rame* or *ream*, loud weeping. Probably this word may have ſome connexion with the recitation of antient metrical legends.

Rammel, *ſhrubs, ſmall boughs* or *branches*. O. Fr. *ramilles*.

Rammaſche, *collected*. Fr. *ramaſſé*, collectus.

Rammel, *a mixture of common bear and barley*.

Rammekins, *a diſh made of eggs, cheeſe, and crums of bread*, mixed in the manner of a pudding.

Ramp, Stramp, *to trample*. Dan. *trampe*, calcare.

Rampage, *to prance about in a fury*; from Ramp.

Rander, *to render*. Fr. *rendre*, ſo pronounced.

Randoun, *the ſwift courſe, flight*, or *motion of any thing*. Fr. *randon*, profluvium; alſo *to gallop* or *run, to move ſwiftly*. O. Fr. *randoner*.

Rands, *ſtreaks of different colours*. Randyt, *ſtreaked* or *ſtriped*. Swed. *rand*, linea; *randyt tyg*, pannus virgatus; whence perhaps *tartan*.

Randy, *low worthleſs noiſy perſon, infamous ſcolder, impudent ſturdy beggar*; in the plural number, commonly

commonly coupled with *tinkers*. [Teut. *randen*, to rave.]

Rane, Rayne, Rain, *to cry the ſame thing over and over*. Prov. "You're like the gowk, you have not a rane but one." Iſl. *bryn*, exclamare. See Rame.

Rang, *reigned*; paſt t. of Ring, *to reign*.

Rangald, Ringald, Rangle, *rabble, mob, crowd, multitude*; q. *thrangle*; from Sax. *thrang*, turba; *thringan*, comprimere. According to Ruddiman, "from Engl. *ran* or *run*, and *gild*, ſodalitium; q. d. *the running together*, or *concourſe of people*: Or from *ring*, becauſe ſuch crowds commonly ſtand in a ring or circle. Teut. *ringelen*, gyrare." The word may have ſome affinity with Iſl. *raun*, injuria; *rangur*, iniquus. In Barbour it ſometimes alſo ſignifies *rank* or *condition*, as "of ſmall rangale," *of low rank*.

Range, (Gaw. Douglas), *a company* (of hunters.)

Ranle-tree, Rantle-trie, Ran-tree, the name of *a particular beam in the roof of a cottage*; probably *the roof-tree*, from which the *cruik* or crook chain is ſuſpended. See Rantrie.

Rantrie, Rown-tree, *the mountain aſh*; eſteemed a preſervative againſt witch-craft; whence the name; Teut. *rune*, & Iſl. *allruna*, magus, maga.

Ranungard, Ranygald, *clamorous quarrelſome perſon*; from Randy; alſo expl. *renegado*.

Ranys, *loud repetitions of the ſame thing*. See Rane.

Raplock, Raplock, Roploch, *coarſe woollen cloth*; made from the worſt kind of wool, home-ſpun, and not dyed. O. Engl. *ray* ſeems to have nearly the ſame ſignification. Swed. *rapp* indicat colorem qui inter flavum & cæſium medius eſt. Lat. *ravus*. Teut. *rouwe laken*, rough cloth.

Rare, Rair, *to roar*. Sax. *raran*, fremere, rugire.

Raſch, *to daſh* or *claſh*. Raſchis, ſubſtantively *the claſhing of arms*; ex ſono.

Raſch, *ruſh*. Sax. *riſe*, ſcirpus. Goth. *raus*, arundo.

Raſe, Race, *to pull* or *pluck* (out.) Fr. *aracher*.

Rat, *a ſcratch, a furrow*; alſo *to make deep ſcratches, tracts*, or *impreſſions*, as by dragging ſome ſharp point along the ground. Fr. *grater*. Teut. *kratzen*, ſcalpo, frico. Swed. *rad*, linea, ordo.

Ratt,

Ratt, Ratt ryme, *a poem*, or *verſes repeated by rote*. Fr. *par routine*.

Rattouns, Rattons, *rats*. Teut. *ratons*.

Rauchtis, Rattis, *gallows*; the plural of Raucht, *raft*, or *frame of wood*. Teut. *racker*, lictor. Dan. *recke*, tendere.

Rauchtyr, *inſtrument of torture*. See Rauchtis.

Raucht, *reached*; as *taught* from *teach*.

Ravellyt, Reulit, *entangled*. Teut. *ravelen*, intricare.

Rauk, *hoarſe*. Fr. *rauque*. Lat. *raucus*.

Rauk, Rax, *to ſtreatch, to draw out in length or breadth*.

Rauking, *eaſily ſtreatched*. Teut. *recken*. Goth. *rakian*, tendere, extendere, expandere.

Raw, *a row* or *rank*. On raw, *in order*.

Raxes, *kitchen implements upon which the ſpit is ſupported; andirons, racks*.

Ray, *ſong, poem*; from *rhyme*, as Grew for *Greek*.

Ray, Ree, *rude, mad, wild*. To go ray, *to go mad*; from Sax. *reth*, ferox, fævus, infeſtus; whence *red-wode*, ſtark-mad.

Rayayt, expl. *terrified*; ſame with Rad. See Ray.

Rayne. See Rane, *to harp on the ſame ſtring*.

Reak, Reik (out) *to rigg* or *equipp, to adorn*.

Real, *royal*. Sp. Realté, Reawte, Ryawte, *royalty*. Fr.

Ream, *cream*; *to ſkim off the cream*. Iſl. *riome*, flos lactis.

Reawis, Royis, *kings, royal perſonages*. Fr. *roy*.

Rebald, Ribauld, *raſcal, ruffian*. Fr. *ribauld*.

Rebaldale, Rybald dale, *raſcally company*.

Rebaldie, Rybaldy, *vulgarity of converſation*.

Rebeck, *a muſical inſtrument*. Fr.

Rebut, Rebute, *to repulſe, refuſe, diſcourage*. Fr. *rebuter*, repellere, rejicere.

Recerſe, *to ſearch carefully*. Fr. *re-chercher*.

Reck. See Rak, *care, to care*.

Recollis, *collections, records*. Fr. *recueil*. Lat. *recolligo*.

Recordar, *a ſmall common flute*.

Récriant, *recreant, cowardly, crying out for mercy*; "a word

word of ſuch infamy, that Glanville avoids the very naming of it." Fr.

Recule, *to recoyl* or *give away*. Fr. *reculer*.

Recure, *to recover*.

Recuvcrance, *recovery*; from Recure, *to recover*.

Red. See Rad, *advice, to adviſe*. Will of rede, conſilii expers.

Red, Redd, Rede, *to unravel, to ſeparate, to clear away*. Swed. *rædæa*, liberare; *rædia*, & Iſl. *rydia*, terram incultam exciſis arboribus demtiſque ſaxis ad cultum redigere; figuratively, *to compoſe quarrels*. Hence Rédding blow or Redders part, viz. *a blow* or *hatred from both parties*.

Reddour, Raddoure, *violence, vehemency, ſtubbornneſs*. Fr. *roideur*, impetus; which has probably ſome affinity with Sax. *rethneſſe*, ferocitas, ſævitia; *rethmod*, aſper animi.

Rede, *to dread, to entertain apprehenſions*. Fr. *redouter*. Dan.

Redomit; expl. *bound, encircled;* and hence *bedeckt*.

Redreſt, *redeemed*.

Red-wod, Reid-wude, *raging mad*. Sax. *reth*. Iſl. *reide*, ferox, aſper; & Sax. *wod*, inſanus.

Ree, *a ſmall riddle larger than the ſieve;* alſo uſed as a *verb*.

Ree, *light headed, crazy*; like a perſon not quite recovered from drunkenneſs; nearly the ſame with Ray. Sax. *hreoh*, ferus animo.

Refe, Reif, *the itch, ſcurvy*. Sax. *hreoſe*, ſcabies, ſcabioſus; whence Rough.

Refe, Reif, Reve, now Greve, or Grieve, *overſeer*, correſponding with Engl. *bailiff*; originally *a collector* or *ſuperintendant of the King's revenue within a particular diſtrict*; according to Spelman, from Sax. *reafian* or *ge-reafian*, rapere. See Greve. This word is alſo expl. by Lord Hailes, *robber*.

Refe, Reif, Reive, *to rob, to pillage, to force away*. Sax. *reafian*. Teut. *raffen*. Goth. *raubian*, rapere, ſpoliare. Swed. *raf*, vulpes. Reſt, *robbed* or *bereaved of*.

Refe,

Refe, Reif, Reifery, *robbery, rapine, plunder, pillage.* Sax. *reaf,* ſpolia.

Refell, *to refute, to repell.*

Refer, Rever, Reiver, *robber, plunderer by ſea or land.* Sax. *reafere,* raptor.

Refer, *to relate, to rehearſe.* Lat. *refero.*

Refrane, Refranyhé, *to reſtrain.* O. Fr. *refraigner.*

Refute, *refuge.* Fr. *fuite,* flight.

Regale, the privilege now called a *regality.*

Regiment, *rule, ſyſtem of rules.* Lat.

Regrattour, *regrater, foreſtaller.* Fr. *re-grateur,* qui iterum ſcalpit.

Regulere, *rule, pattern, archetype.* Lat.

Rehatoure, (Gaw. Dougl.) ſeems to mean *mortal enemy ;* from Fr. *rehair,* to deteſt.

Reik, Reke, Rek, *ſmoke.* Sax. *rec.* Iſl. *reikr,* fumus. Goth. *riquis,* tenebræ. Teut. *riecken,* halare, ſpirare; whence *Auld Reikie,* a nickname of Edinburgh. Alſo uſed as a verb.

Reik, *a blow ;* variation of Rak ; q. v. The ſame word is alſo uſed for *to reach.* Teut. *reiken,* exporrigere.

Reik, Rink, *race, courſe.* Race, *forte* (inquit Skinner) à Belg. *rennen,* q. d. *rence,* eliſo propter euphoniam *n.*

Reikleſs. See Rackleſs, *careleſs, raſh.*

Reile, Rele, *to roll.* To gar one's ene reil, *to make his eyes roll* or *rowl.*

Reile, *a quick dance performed commonly by three or four perſons ;* probably from Teut. *ravelen,* circumcurſare, concurſare, intricare.

Reime, expl. *to ſquall, to roar ;* with an alluſion perhaps to the manner in which metrical legends were recited. See Rame.

Reird, *din ;* alſo *to call out aloud, to ſpeak loudly.* Reirdit, *reſounded.* Sax. *reordian,* loqui, ſermocinari: ſubſtantively *noiſe, uproar, clamour.* Sax. *reord,* ſermo, loquela.

Reiſſel, *to act in a noiſy manner.* Teut. *ryſſelen,* ſtre-

pere, ſtrenitare; like a man hewing down *ryſs* or branches.

Reiſt, *to ſtand reſtive, to ſtop;* originally the ſame with Reſt.

Reiſt, *a prop* or *ſupporter.* Reiſtis, *door hinges.*

Reiſtyt. See Riſert, *dried by the heat of the fire, or of the ſun.*

Rek. See Reik, *ſmoke.* Sax. *rec.*

Rek. See Rak, *to care for,* or *regard*; alſo *to reach.*

Religioun, Religious, *religious orders, religious foundation.*

Releiſch, *to releaſe, to let go, or ſet at large.* Fr. *relacher.*

Releve, *to return with freſh vigour, to renew, to recover in ſtrength;* alſo *to raiſe, to promote.* Fr. *relever.*

Relyie, *to rally.* Relyit, *rallied.* Fr. *rallier.*

Remanand, *laſting, permanent.* Lat.

Reme, *to throw up a cream,* or *white froth, to foam.* Remand tais, (Gaw. Dougl.), *foaming bowl.* Sax. *ream,* cremor.

Remede, *remedy;* alſo *to heal* or *relieve.* Fr.

Remorde, *to recollect, to remember,* (commonly *with regret,*) *to cauſe remorſe.* Fr.

Remyllis, expl. *blows.*

Renegate, *renegado, apoſtate from Chriſtianity.*

Reng, Ring, *reign, to reign.* Lat. *regno.*

Renge, Reyng, *government, rule, reign.*

Rengye, Renye, *the rein of a bridle;* alſo *to bridle.*

Renk, Renc, *man, perſon.* Sax. *rink,* homo; from *recke,* athleta.

Renk, Rink, *a courſe* or *race.* To rink up and down, *to run about.* Swed. *renna,* currere; *renna till rings,* haſtiludium exercere; *reka,* vagari. According to Ruddiman, from Teut. *rencken,* flectere; "as the word properly ſignifies *a tour, a compaſs,* or *winding,* and not *going ſtraight on.*"

Renſe, *Rheniſh.*

Renyé; Apil-renyé, a common name for *ſouthern-wood* in ſeveral of the northern counties of Scotland; the origin

origin of the term unknown, if it be not a corruption of the Fr. name *abrotan*, Lat. *abrotanum*, q. *abro-tainyè*, *apel-trainye*, &c. This may perhaps be the meaning of Apill-renyeis, (Vol. I. p. 377.) where it is explained, as by Lord Hailes, *ſtrings of amber-beads*.

Repair, *reſort, company;* alſo *to return*. [O. Fr. *repairer*.]

Reparrell, *to repair* or *refit*. Fr. *repareiller*.

Repaterit, Repatirrit, *fed, took refreſhment*. Fr. *repaitre*.

Re-plege, in the words of Skene, "quhen ony man, be vertue of his awin juriſdiction, reduces to his awin court, his awin man, fra ony uther mannis court, and leaves ane pledge or cautioner behind him for due adminiſtration of juſtice." See Culreach.

Repudy, quaſi, *repudiative, for the purpoſe of divorcing*. Fr. *repudier*.

Reſewyt, i. e. Reſevyt, *reſerved;* q. *reſaved*.

Reſp, Riſp, *a kind of coarſe graſs*, or *ruſh*. Sax. *riſc*, ſcirpus. Ruddiman miſtakes the meaning entirely.

Reſpirature, Re-ſpiratour, *re-inſpirer*. Fr. *reſpirateur*.

Reſſet, *a place of refuge, reſidence, abode*. To reſett, *to receive, harbour*, or *entertain;* from Fr. *recepte, recette*.

Reſurſe, *to riſe up, to ſpring up*. Lat. *reſurgere*.

Rethor, *rhetorician, orator*. Rethorie, *eloquence*.

Rethnas, expl. *prey?* [Sax. *rethneſſe*, ferocitas.]

Retour, Retowre, *to return, to make a return* (in writing.) Fr. *retour*.

Retreand, expl. *retreating*; by abbr. or corr.

Retreit, *to reſcind, to reverſe*. Fr. *retracter;* alſo *to reſume the conſideration of*.

Reuk, Rauk, *fog, miſt, vapour*. See Rak and Reik. It may alſo ſignify *odour, flavour, ſmell*, good or bad; from Teut. *reuck, rauch*, evaporatio ex materia ſemiuſta, ſive odorifera ſit, necne.

Reunde, Roond, *a ſhred of cloth*. Iſl. & Teut. *rand*, margo, extremitas.

Reunde,

Reunde, Roond, *to grind, to produce a diſagreeable noiſe, as by grinding.*

Rew, *to pity, to have compaſſion.* Sax. *hreowan*, miſereri. The word ſignifies now *to repent.*

Rew, *ſtreet, a line, a row.* Fr. *rue*, via, platea. Teut. *reihe*, ordo ; *row* or Scott. *raw.*

Rewaird, *portion, patrimony.* Reward, in Chaucer, ſignifies *regard*, as in the phraſe, " in regard of."

Rewelynis, Rullions, Rillings, in the days of Biſhop Douglas, ſignified *a kind of brogues* or *ſhoes made of undreſſed hides, with the hair on them.* Originally they might be only broad thongs or ſtripes of raw hide *rolled* about the feet, quaſi, *rollings* ; unleſs we were to ſuppoſe the term to be a corruption of Fr. *poulaines*, i. e. fouliers a poulaine, a kind of rude ſandals made of horſe leather ; from *poulain*, a colt, q. *prulains.* The brogues now commonly in uſe, otherwiſe called *ſingle ſoled ſhoes*, are wholly of the ſame material, imperfectly tanned.

Rewme, *realm, kingdom.* O. Fr. *reaume.*

Rewth, Reuth, Ruth, *pity, compaſſion.* Sax. *hreowe*, pœnitentia.

Rewthfull, Reuthfull, *compaſſionate, full of pity.*

Rewthleſs, Reuthles, *unmerciful, cruel, harſh.*

Rewſcand, expl. *rouzing.*

Reve. See Refe, Reif, *ſteward, overſeer.*

Revele, *revelling, merry making ;* properly, *joining in intricate dances ;* from Teut. *ravelen.* Skinner and Ruddiman derive it from Fr. *reveiller*, becauſe revels are commonly performed in the night. See Reil.

Revengeans, *revenge, vengeance.*

Rever. See Refere, *robber, pirate.* Revery, *robbery.*

Revers, *rovers*, a term uſed in ſhooting with the bow and arrow.

Revery, *noiſe, din ;* the crackling and roving motion of flames ; with alluſion perhaps to *Revelry ;* according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *reſverie*, raving.

Reveſtre, *a chapel* or *cloſet.* Fr. *reveſtier.* Engl. *veſtry*, where

where the ſacred veſtments are kept. Reveſt, *to cloath*; perhaps with a change of dreſs. Fr. *revetir.*

Riach, expl. *dun, ill-coloured.* Swed. *rapp,* ravus.

Rial, Ryal, *royal.* Ryawté, *royalty.* Riolyſe, *princely perſons.*

Rib, *to turn the ſoil with the plough in an imperfect manner*; q. *to ripp.*

Ribbalddale, Rebald-dale, *worthleſs claſs of people, rabble.* Iſl. *ribbalder,* the ſame. See Rebald, *ruffian.*

Rice, Rys, Ryſs, *branches of hazel, or ſuch like; bramble buſhes, twigs of trees.* Teut. *rys,* virga, furculus; virgulta, ſarmenta, ramalia. This word is often confounded with *reſh* or *reſhes,* ruſhes, of quite a different origin.

Richtwis, now perverted to *rightеour.* Sax. *riht-wis,* ſapiens, *right wiſe.*

Richt now, *juſt now.* Richt ſwa, *juſt ſo.*

Rickettis, (rectius Rickellis), *ſmall heaps;* dimin. of Rick or Ruck, cumulus.

Rife, *common, plentiful.* Teut. *riif.* Sax. *ryfe.* Swed. *rif,* frequens, largus, copioſus.

Rife, Ryſſe, *to rive, tear, rend.* Ryſſen, *riven, torn.*

Rift, *to belch.* Lat. *e-ructare.*

Rigging, *the top* or *upper part of the roof.* Sax. *hricg,* faſtigium, dorſum; whence it alſo ſignifies *back* or *back-bone.*

Rigg-widdy, *the rope* or *chain by which a cart is ſupported upon the horſes rigg or back;* originally *a withy.*

Riggling, the male (of any beaſt) that has but one teſticle. Engl. *ridgeling.*

Rike, Ryke. *potent, rich.* Sax. *ryc.* Swed. *rik.* Iſl. *rikur.* Goth. *reiks,* potens, validus, fortis; dives, opulentus. This ſeems to be the natural order of the ſignification, "comme ceux, qui avoient le plus de force, amaſſerent par leur brigandage le plus de richeſſes."

Rikkel, Rickle, Ruckle, *a ſmall heap.* Teut. *richel,* repagulum.

repagulum. Sax. *rica*, acervus; *hreac*, cumulus; alſo *to heap up*, or *gather into heaps*.

Ring, *reign*, *kingdom*, *region*; alſo *to reign*.

Ring-ſangis, probably *the tunes of the ring-dances*; or ſuch as were ſung by a number of people ſtanding in a ring.

Ringle-eyed, expl. *having weak blue eyes*; or rather ſuch as have a greater proportion of white than uſual.

Rink. See Renk, *race*; alſo a circle round the goal in the game of curling. Rink-roume, *place of tourney*.

Riot, *rout*, *feaſting*, *banqueting*, *innocent mirth*.

Rip, Reip, *a handful of unthreſhed corn*.

Ripe, *to ſtir*, *to ſearch*, *to probe*, *to examine*. Teut. *reppen*, movere, agitare.

Rippet, ſame with Rakket, *tumult*, *diſturbance*.

Ripples, *a weakneſs in the back and reins*.

Riſert, Rizer'd, *dried* or *parched in the heat of the ſun*. Fr. *reſſaré*, burnt up with drouth; *reſſorer*, to dry by the heat of the ſun.

Riſp. See Reſp, *a kind of coarſe graſs*.

Roche, *rock*. Fr. *rocher*.

Rockat, *a ſurplice* or *looſe upper garment*. Swed. *rœcklin*, veſtis linea ſacerdotum, quæ propriis ſuperinduitur. Fr. *rochet*. Teut. *rock*, veſtis exterior.

Rocklay, *a coarſe cloak* or *mantle*; q. d. *rough-cleid*. It may alſo ſignify *a mourning cloak* or *garment*. Teut. *rouw-kleed*, veſtimentum funebre, from *rouwe*, funus.

Rode, Rood, Rude, *the croſs*, or, according to Junius, *the image of Chriſt on the croſs*. Sax. *rode*, crux. The word *tree* is frequently added, as *rode-tree*. Rode or Rood-day, *holy-croſs day*; by ſome expl. *the beginning of the ſummer quarter*; but days which bear this name are to be found in different times of the year.

Roik. See Rauk, *a thick miſt* or *fog*.

Roiſe, expl. *ſtream*.

Rok,

Rok, *diſtaff.* Swed. *rok*, colus.

Rokk, *to move alternately from one ſide to the other.* Iſl. *brok*, cum impetu quodam movere. The Engl. *rock* is uſed in a reſtricted ſenſe.

Rolding, perhaps for *rolling*, or *rowting*.

Role, *to row* (a boat.) Rollaris, *rowers*, remiges.

Romanis, Romans, *hiſtory, relation of events*, real or imaginary; now reſtricted to works of invention. Fr. *roman*.

Rome-rakaris, *thoſe who raiked* or *trudged in pilgrimage to Rome, and brought home pretended relicks.*

Rone, *ſkin;* ſaid to mean *ſheep-ſkin dreſſed ſo as to appear like goat-ſkin.* [Gael. *ron*, ſeal, ſea-calf. Swed. *rone*, boar.] The ſame word is alſo expl. *path*.

Rondel, *a ſong* or *poem which ends as it begins.* Teut. *rondeel*, carmen rhythmicum orbiculatum.

Ronk, *rank, thick*, as a plentiful field of corn.

Ronnys, Ronys, *roſe-buſhes, brambles, briars.* Fr. *ronce*, rubus. The word alſo occurs in the ſing. numb. Ronne, *roſe-buſh*.

Roploch. See Raplock, *coarſe cloth*, or perhaps *wool*.

Roſeir, *roſe-buſh, arbour of roſes.* Fr. *roſier*.

Roſet, *roſin.* Fr. *reſine*, from Lat. *reſina*.

Rouk, *to lie cloſe, to crouch.*

Roule, *to roll*, (as balls upon a plain ſurface.) Fr. *rouler*.

Roume, Rowme, *a farm.* Goth. *roms*, ſpatioſus.

Roun, *a common termination in nicknames*, as in waldroun, cuſt-roun, &c.—perhaps from Teut. *rune.* Iſl. *alrune*, magician. Sax. *rune-cræftig*, myſteriorum callidus; from Goth. *runa*, myſterium; or Teut. *ruyn*, cantherius, ſpado; analogous to the manner in which are frequently uſed *colt*, *filly*, &c.

Roun, Round, *to whiſper.* Teut. *ruynen.* Sax. *runian.* Swed. *runa*, ſuſurrare, in aurem muſſitare. Hence it alſo ſignifies *to prepare.*

Round, Reund, *a ſhred* or *remnant.*

Roundal. See Rondel, *a ſong* or *poem* of a particular conſtruction.

Roundel,

Roundel, *a round table.* [Teut. *rondell,* ſcutum minus.]

Rouners, Rounders, *whiſpers.* See Roun.

Rounge, *to gnaw.* Fr. *ronger,* rodere.

Roungs, Rungs, *ſtout cudgels, rude pieces of wood.* Teut. *rancke,* ramus longe ſe extendens.

Roup, Rowp, Roop, *to ſhout, to cry aloud.* Teut. *roepen,* tollere vocem, clamitare.

Roup, Rowp, *auction,* a manner of ſale. Teut. *roep,* clamor.

Roup, Roop, *hoarſeneſs,* as if by clamouring.

Rouplock, *rough* or *coarſe cloth.* See Raplock, *the ſame.*

Rouſt, *ruſt.* Rouſty, *ruſty.* Teut. *roeſt* & *roeſtigh.*

Rouſt, much the ſame with Roup & Rout, *to cry with a rough voice.*

Rout, Rowk, Rouſt & Roup, all nearly the ſame. The Sax. *brutan* ſignifies *to ſnort* or *ſnore in ſleeping.* The Scott. Rout, *to roar* or *bellow in the manner of cattle*; ex ſono.

Rout, Rowt, *crowd, multitude, army.* Teut. *rot,* turma.

Routh, *rowing* (a boat.) Routhis, *ſtrokes* or *pulls of the oar;* from *Row,* as grouth from grow.

Row, *to roll, to wrap, to wind* (up.)

Rowan, Rowing, q. Rolling, *wool as it comes from the cards.* To caſt a rowan, *to bear an illegitimate child.*

Rowan, *a roan horſe;* alſo expl. *a jade.* Fr. *rouen.*

Rowklay. See Rocklay, *long coarſe cloak.*

Rowth, *rough, roughneſs, plenty.* [Teut. *ruyth,* hiſpidus herbis.] In the laſt ſenſe, it may be from Rife, *plentiful.*

Rowy, Rowie, Roy, *King* Fr. *roy.* Gael. *ri.*

Royd, Roid, *rude, coarſe.* Lat.

Royet, *waggiſh, wild, extravagant;* q. *de-royed,* from Fr. *deſroyer,* or *des-arroyer,* perturbare. See Deray.

Rub, *to rob* or *plunder.* Rubbar, *robber.*

Rubeatour, Rubiature, *robber;* from which the word ſeems to be formed in macaroni ſtile. Ital. *rubatore.*

Ruck,

Ruck, *rick, ſtack*, (as of hay or corn.) Sax. *ricg*, acervus.

Rude. See Rode, *the holy croſs.*

Rude, *ſtrong, ſtout, fierce.*

Rude, Rode, *countenance; the bluſh of youth and modeſty, the glow of complexion.* Sax. *rudu*, vultus. Scand. *rode.* rubedo.

Rug, *to tear* or *pull with force, to plunder.* Teut. *rucken*, to ſnatch or pull away.

Ruiſs. See Ruſe, *to commend highly.*

Rullions. See Rewelynys, *thin ſhoes of untanned*, or *half-tanned leather.*

Rumbyl, Rummyl, *to make a roaring noiſe, to bellow furiouſly.*

Rummys, ſame with Rumbyl, *to bellow.*

Rummyſs, Rummage, *to ſearch by turning over*, or *toſſing things about.* [Teut. *ruyſmuyſen*, ſtrepere, perſtrepere.]

Rumpill, *the rump*, or *rump bone.*

Rumpillis, *diſorderly folds* (of a garment.) Teut. *gherimpel, grimple*, ſcruta, damaged cloathes.

Runches, *a common weed among corn*, raphanus raphaniſtrum. *Lin.*

Rung. See Roung, *rude ſtick* or *cudgel.*

Runkill, Runkillis, *wrinkles, to wrinkle, to damage by diſordering.* Teut. *fronckele*, ruga; *fronckelen*, rugare.

Run-rig, *burgh* or *farm lands*, where the property is held in alternate ridges; ſometimes called *Rig and rennet.*

Runt, *trunk of a tree, the ſtem of ſuch a plant as cabbage;* from Root.

Runt, *bullock, an aged draught ox*, of the largeſt Scottiſh or Welſh breed. Teut. *rund*, bos.

Ruſe, *to extoll, praiſe*, or *commend highly.* Iſl. *hroſun*, commendatio. Dan. *roeſglede*, jactantia. Toom ruſe, *empty boaſt.*

Ruther, *noiſe, outcry;* from Roar.

Rutilland, *croaking in the manner of a raven.* Teut. *rotelen*, grunnire, murmurare; *rotel*, murmur raucum.

Ruttery, *lechery;* of the same origin with *Rut.*
Ruve, Roove, *to rivet;* from Engl. *groove.*
Ryal, Rial, *royal.* Ryalté, *royalty.*
Rybbaldy, *vulgarity.* See Rebaldy.
Rybie, *ruby, precious stone.*
Ryder, *a gold coin worth about fifteen shillings.*
Ryd-hand, Red-hand, (spoken of a robber or murderer), *taken in the fact;* q. *with bloody hand.*
Ryff. See Rife, *plentiful, abundant.* Other words that are sometimes spelt with *Ry* are to be found under *Ri.*
Ryffart, Reiffart, *radish.* Fr. *raifart, rifart,* raphanus.

S.

Sa, *to ſhow, expoſe, exhibit, to ſay.*

Sac, Sak, *one of a Baron's privileges.* See Sok.

Sacre, Saker, Sacrify, *to conſecrate.* Fr. *ſacrer.* Lat. *ſacrare.*

Sad, *ſerious, grave, ſteady, juſt*; abbreviation of Teut. *ſatigh*, temperans, modeſtus, placidus.

Saft, *tranquil, quiet, at reſt.* Teut. *ſaft*, ſuavis, mollis.

Saikleſs, Sakles, *guiltleſs, innocent, free.* Sax. *ſacleas*, ſine culpa; *ſac*, & Teut. *ſaecke*, cauſa, lis, controverſia. Iſl. *ſaka*, lædere; from which it would appear that the original meaning of the word was *harmleſs.* Perhaps the latter part of the term Haimſuken may be connected with this Iſl. word rather than with Teut. *soeken, to ſeek.*

Saikyrs (and Half-ſaikyrs) *a ſpecies of cannon*; perhaps figuratively from O. Fr. *ſacre*, a ſpecies of hawk.

Sail, *to aſſail* or *aſſault.* Fr. *aſſailler.*

Saim, Same, *tallow, fat*, particularly that of a hog. Sax. *ſeime*, ſebum. Teut. *seem*, mel.

Saip, *ſoap.* Sax. & Dan. *ſæp.*

Sair, *very, much.* Teut. *ſeer*, valdé, multùm.

Sair, *ſore, ſorely.* Sax. *ſar.* Swed. *ſaer*, dolor.

Sait, *ſeat, bench.* Lords of the ſait, *lords of the bench*, or as formerly written, *bink.*

Sakket, *ſatchel* or *little bag*; dimin. of Sack.

Sakleſs. See Saikleſs, *innocent.*

Sale, Sail, *hall, chamber, parlour.* Teut. *ſale*, aula.

Salt, *exorbitant, grievous, troubleſome.* [Teut. *ſatan*, ſatiare.]

Salt, *aſſault, aſſailed.* Fr. *aſſailler.*

Saluſt, *ſaluted, welcomed.* Lat. *ſalutare.*

Salut, *health, ſafety, proſperity.* Fr. *ſalut.* Lat. *ſalus.*

Sa-mekil, *ſo much.* See Mekill, *great.*

Samin,

Samin, Samyn, *the same, together.* Goth. *saman,* simul.

Sanct Johne to borowe, *may St. John be your protector.* Teut. *borghe,* fidejussor.

Sand blind, *pur-blind, short-sighted.*

Sane, *to say.* Teut. *segghen,* dicere, narrare.

Sane, Seyn, *to bless, to consecrate.* Teut. *seghenen,* benedicere. God sane you, *Godt seghen,* Deus benedicat; also *to heal, to preserve.* Lat. *sanare.*

Sang, *song, did sing.* Teut. Sax. &c. *sang,* cantus.

Sanguane, Sanguyne, *red,* or *having the colour of blood.* Lat. *sanguis.*

Sanorous, expl. *savoury;* perhaps *savorous.*

Sapps, *sops, bread soaked in some nourishing liquid.*

Sare, Sar, *to soar, to mount,* or *advance upwards.* Sarys, *soars, mounts.* Sard, *soared.* Sariand, *mounting.* Sarraly, *loftily.*

Sark. See Serk, *shirt, shift.*

Sary, *sorry, sorrowful, sad.*

Sasyne, Seisin, *investiture.* Fr. *saisir,* arripere.

Sate, *an omission, trespass, miscarriage, slip.* Fr. *saut,* a leap or jump.

Sauch, Saugh, *a willow* or *sallow tree.* O. Fr. *saulx,* & *sabuc.* Lat. *salix.*

Saucht, Saught, *peace, quiet.* Sax. *seht,* amicitia, pax, pactum, fœdus. Teut. *saecht, zaht,* tranquillus, pacificus; *saechten,* mitigare, mollire. The Scottish word is also used as an adjective, and a verb; sometimes written Saghtil.

Sauchtning, Saughning, *agreement, pacification;* from Saucht.

Sauf, Saulf, Salf, *safe, to save; except.*

Saufe, *salve, ointment;* from Lat. *salvus.*

Saule-prow, *benefit of soul.* See Prow.

Saur, *savour, to savour badly.* Isl. *saur,* sordes, stercus.

Saut-fat, *salt cup,* or *salt-holder;* from Vat.

Saw, *a saying, proverb.* Teut. *saeghe.* Sax. & Swed. *saga,* narratio, dictio. Teut. *seghen,* dicere. Lat. *seco,*

ſeco, ſequo; unde reſequor, reſpondeo. Sayar, *ſpeaker, author.*

Saw, *to ſow.* Teut. *ſaeyen,* ſerere.

Saynd, Send, *meſſage.* Sayndis-man, *meſſenger.* See Send.

Scale. See Skail, *to ſcatter, to ſpill,* as by dropping without intention.

Scalkit, *chalked, whitened as with chalk.*

Scarpens, *thin ſoled ſhoes, pumps.* Fr. *eſcarpines.*

Scar, Skard, *that part of a ſteep hill from which the ſoil or ſurface has been waſhed away by torrents.*

Scart, Skarth, *hermophrodite;* according to Skinner, from the appearance of the female part, q. *ſcratch.*

Scarth, *a ſpecies of corvorant,* Pelecanus, *Carbo* Lin.

Scaup, *a ſmall bare knoll.*

Scaythe. See Skaith, *loſs, damage, injury.*

Scellerar, *keeper of the cellar.*

Schaif, *ſheaf, quiver* (of arrows.)

Schaikers, Schakeris, *thin leaves of gold or ſilver hanging looſe.*

Schairn, Scharne, *dung of cattle.* Sax. *ſcearn.* Dan. *ſkarn.* Fris. *ſchern,* ſtercus, ſimetum.

Schald, *ſhallow.* Schaldis, *ſhallow parts.*

Schalk, *knight;* originally *ſervant.* Teut. *ſchalk,* ſervus a ſuprema ad infimam conditionem.

Schamon, (*Peblis at the play*), probably *ſhow man, ſhaw mon,* one who amuſed the country people with muſic and dancing, or ſuch like. Mr Pinkerton explains this word *ſalmon.*

Schangan, Shangie, *a cloven ſtick tied to the tail of a dog.*

Schanks, (in ſome parts of the country,) *ſtockings.* Schankers, *the women who knit them.*

Schape, Schap, *to promiſe,* or *have a promiſing appearance, to ſet about, to prepare, to form a plan.* Teut. *ſchaffen,* agere, negotiari.

Schare, *to cut* or *ſlice down,* as a loaf. See Scheir.

Schathmont, Schaſtment, Shaſmet, a meaſure of *ſix inches in length;* or, as commonly expreſſed, *the fiſt with*

with the thumb turned up. Sax. *ſcaeft-mund*, ſemipes ; *ſcaeft*, cuſpis, & *mund*, extremitas palmæ.

Schaups, Swaups, expl. *empty huſks ;* rather *young pods*, as of peaſe.

Schaw, *a thick wood* or *grove*, (upon a declivity.) Swed. *ſkog*. Hib. *ſheaghas*, ſilva.

Schawaldowris, (according to the editor of Winton's Chron.) "*wanderers in the woods*, ſubſiſting by hunting ;" from *ſchaw*, ſilva ; & Sax. *healdan*, tenere ; q. *people who held* or *kept by the woods*. Teut. *ſchavuyt*, nebulo, furcifer. Mod. Scot. *ſhavyter*. The primary ſenſe of the Teut. word is *an owl*. Knyghton has *ſhavaldres ;* which ſeems the ſame word. Schawald, *to wander about idly*.

Schawmes, Schawms, *muſical horns ; crooked trumpets*, (litui.) Teut. *ſchalmey*, tibia gingriña. Fr. *chalumea*, from Lat. *calamus*.

Schavelingis, expl. *vagabonds*. See Shawaldouris.

Schavy, Skavie, *wode*, i. e. *mad ;* from the ſame ſource.

Shed, *to divide* or *ſeparate ;* alſo *divided* or *ſeparated*. Schede of the croun, *diviſion of the hair on the crown of the head*. Teut. *ſchieden*, ſeparare, diſtinguere.

Scheir, Schere, *to cut, to ſlice into two or more parts*. Teut. *ſchieren*, dividere, partiri ; whence Shears, *ſciſſars*.

Scheir, Schere, *to cut* or *pierce*. Teut. *ſcheuren*, diſrumpere, lacerare ; *ſcheure*, ruptura, hiatus.

Scheld, Scheild, *ſhield*. Teut. *ſchild*, clypeus ; *ſchilderen*, depingere.

Scheltrum, Scheltron, Schelteroun, *a ſquadron, column*, or *part of an army* ; *a compact body of ſoldiers ;* from Fr. *echelle*, turma ; quaſi, *echelltrone ;* as from Lat. Barb. *ſquadro, ſquadrone*. The origin of the Fr. *echelle* is the Lat. Barb. *ſcala*, or (as it is ſometimes written) *ſcara ;* from the Teut. *ſchaar, ſcheel*, or *ſcheydel*, a diviſion. Mr Ritſon explains Scheltron "a body of foot in a compact *circle ;* ſo called, it "would ſeem, from the appearance of their "ſhields."

Schelty,

Schelty, *a ſmall horſe* or *mare.*

Schene, *luſtre, brightneſs.* Teut. *ſchiin,* ſplendor, nitor, candor, jubar.

Schene, *bright, ſhining, clear, beautiful.* Teut. *ſchiinigh,* ſplendens, nitens.

Schene, *to ſhine.* Teut. *ſchiinen,* ſplendere, fulgere, dilucere, rutilare, coruſcare.

Schent, Schendit, Schenkit, *confounded.* Teut. *ſchenden,* vitiare, polluère, violare.

Scherald, expl. *a green turf*; q. *new ſhorn,* or *cut out.* See Scheir, *to ſlice.*

Schere, Sere, (Sare,) *very, great, very many.* Teut. *ſeer,* valde, maxime.

Schere, Scherand, *the cleaving, loin,* or *groin.* Schere bone, *os pubis.*

Scherene, expl. *Syren, mermaid.*

Schewe, (Scheve), *ſhoved, thruſt forward.* "Belg. *ſciiven,* protrudere, propellere."

Schewre, expl. *to diveſt, to ſhuffle off.* See Schire.

Schidis, Schydis, *chips, ſplinters of wood, fire-brands.* Teut. *ſcheyden,* ſeparare, disjungere, derimere. [Lat. *ſcidium.*]

Schidit, *cloven, cut in pieces.* See Schidis.

Schilderne, *a bird* (fit for the table); ſpecies unknown.

Schill, *ſhrill.* Teut. *ſchrey,* clamor; alſo chill.

Schir, Schyr, Schyir, *ſir, lord.* Sax. *ſcir,* clarus, illuſtris: Or, as others will have it, from *ſigora,* victor, triumphans; compounded, according to Verſtegan, of *ſige,* victoria; & *heorra,* dominus. Auguſtine informs us, that in his time the Gothic beggars in Rome uſed the words "armai, Sihor," which he explains *miſerere, domine;* and in Olaus Wormius we find Iſl. *Siar* in the ſame ſenſe. Whatever may be the origin of the Fr. *ſieur,* we can ſcarcely ſuppoſe that theſe Teutonic words have any relation to the Lat. *ſenior.* If none of theſe ſhould prove ſatisfactory, the term may ſtill be accounted for, by the Sax. *ſe,* articulus præpoſitivus, q. *ſe heorra,* dominus;

dominus; as in *ſe hælend*, ſalvator; *ſe fæder*, pater; *ſe brydguma*, ſponſus. The title of *Schir*, as particularly mentioned by Sir David Lindſay, was frequently given to churchmen, even of inferior rank. It is not improbable that the Fr. *ſieur* may be from the ſame origin with the Sax. *ſigora*.

Schire, *to pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid mixture;* alſo expl. *clean, thin*, ſpoken of the part which has been poured off. Gaw. Douglas has Birnand ſchire for *burning brightly*. Sax. *ſcir, ſcyr*, purus, limpidus, lucidus. Swed. *ſkæra*, purgare.

Scho, Sche, *ſhe*. Sax. *ſeo*, hco. Swed. *ſu*. Goth. *ſo*, hæc, illa.

Schog, *to ſhake* (a heavy body.)

Schoir, *to threaten, to make a threatening noiſe, to uſe threatening geſtures, to command ſilence*. Swed. *ſkorra*, reprehendere. Germ. *ſchnarren*, ſonum ſtridulum edere; *ſchnarchen*, minas ſpirare. [Ital. *ſcorare*, conſternare.]

Schone, *ſhoes*. Teut. *ſchoen*; *hand-ſchoen*, gloves.

Schort, *to recreate* or *amuſe, to ſhorten*, or *make time appear ſhort*.

Schott, Schote, *the ſhutter of a window*.

Schottle, *ſmall drawer, bolt of a door*.

Schought; expl. *ſunk, covered up*. See Seu.

Schouris, *ſorrows, afflictions, terrors*. Swed. *ſorg*. Goth. *ſaurg*, ærumna, dolor. Teut. *ſorghe*, cura, ſolicitudo; *ſchouw*, terriculum, terriculamentum; & pavidus, conſternatus.

Schouting, Crying, *in-lying, child bearing*.

Schow, *to drive forward*, or *to drive away by frightening*. Teut. *ſchuwen*, defugere, fugitare.

Schowd; expl. *to waddle in going*.

Schowing; expl. *ſhoving, thruſting up*, or *forward*.

Schrew, *to curſe*. Schrew me, *may evil befall me*. Teut. *be-ſchreyen*, faſcinare, to be-witch.

Schrewis, *villains*.

Schriff, Schryve, *to make confeſſion*. Sax. *ſcrifan*, delictorum confeſſiones exigere.

Schryft,

Schryft, *auricular confeſſion.* Sax. *ſcrift;* from Lat. *ſcribere;* q. d. pæna præſcripta; vel quoniam ſc. eorum qui confeſſi ſunt nomina olim in catalogo ſcribebantur ſeu adnotabantur.

Schudder, Schouder, (Gaw. Douglas), *to reſiſt, to oppoſe* or *withſtand;* q. d. *to ſet one's ſhoulder againſt.*

Schule, Shuffel, *ſhovel.* Teut. *ſcheuffel.*

Schune, Schwne, Soyne, (ſuppoſed, by Mr Macpherſon, to mean,) *be oppreſſed with care or grief;* from Fr. *ſoin.*

Schup, *ſhaped, formed, faſhioned.* See Schape, *to form a plan.* In this manner the pret. tenſe is frequently formed; as Schuke, *did ſhake;* Schure, *ſheared.*

Schurling, Shorling, *the ſkin of a ſheep that has been lately ſhorn* or *clipped.*

Schute, *to puſh.* Teut. *ſchutten,* propellere.

Sclandyr, *ſlander.* O. Fr. *eſclandir.*

Sclave, Sklave, *ſlave.* Fr. *eſclave.*

Sclent, Sklent, *to ſlant* or *turn to a ſide.*

Scoggy, Scokky, *ſhady, full of ſhades.* See Skug, *ſhadow.*

Scoll, *health, proſperity, ſucceſs, protection;* literally *ſhield.* Swed. *ſkold, ſkiol,* clypeus, ſcutum, tegmen; *ſkyla,* tegere. Dan. *ſkiold,* defence, protection; deſigns, intentions. On the memorable day of Gowrie's Conſpiracy, the King, when he was leaving the company to go up ſtairs, deſired them "to drink his *ſcoll*" in his abſence.

Scone, Skone, *a thin bannock of wheat flour.* Swed. *ſkona,* parcere.

Score, *a line made by ſcratching or engraving.* Scorit, *marked by a line.*

Scorp, Skarp, Skropp, Skripp, Skrypp, *to deride, jibe,* or *ſneer.* Scorppit, Skroppit, Skrippit, *derided, ſneered, uſed contemptuous geſtures.* Dan. *ſkrabe, a reproof* or *rebuke.* Swed. *ſkraeppa,* jactare ſe, gloriari; *ſkraepp,* jactatio, oſtentatio; *ſkrafa,* nugari, fermocinari. Lat. *crepare,* gloriari. See Schoir, *to uſe threatening geſtures;* from Swed. *ſkorra,* ſonum ſtridulum

dulum edere; nearly corresponding with the Scott. verb *to boist*.

Scot, Skott, *a certain county or burgh assessment or tax*. Sax. *scot*. Swed. *skatt*, tributum. Goth. *skattans*, pecuniam; whence Shott, *share*.

Scoutard, expl. *sculker*. Swed. *skutta*, cursitare. Isl. *skiotr*, celer, festinus.

Scowp, Scowth, Scouff, *great room* or *space*, "*scope*."

Scowder, *to dry* or *parch by placing in a vehement heat*. Teut. *schoude*, caminus, fumarium; *schouden*, calefacere.

Scowrie, *having an appearance as if dried* or *parched*; also *wasted*; from Scowder.

Scrab, *crab apple*.

Scrimp, Skrimp, *to deal sparingly with*. To skrimp one in his meat, *to hunger him*; also adjectively for *narrow*, *sparing*, *contracted*, *short*. Teut. *krimpen*, diminuere, contrahere, decrescere.

Scripture, Skrewtoir, *escritoir*. Fr. *escriptoire*.

Scrogg, *old stunted bush*, as of thorn. Scroggy, *full of old stunted trees* or *bushes*. Sax. *scrobb*, frutex; whence *shrub*.

Scrufe, Skrufe, *scurf*. Sax. *scurf*, scabies.

Skryke, Skrygh, *shriek*, *to shriek*. Dan. *skriige*. Swed. *skrika*, frequentative of *skria*, to cry.

Scrynoch, Scroinoch, *noise*, *tumult*. Swed. *skræn*, clamor stridulus.

Scrymyn, *skirmish*, *skirmishing*. Teut. *schirmen*, pugilare.

Scuds, *brisk beer*, *a cup of foaming ale*.

Scuff, *to touch slightly by a quick motion*; nearly the same with *scudd*, *to move swiftly*.

Scug, Skug, *shelter*, *to shelter either from sun or wind*; literally *shadow*, and *to shade*. Swed. *skugga*. Dan. *skygge*, umbra. Isl. *skygga*, obumbrare; *skyggd*, tegmen, defensio.

Scull, *shallow basket*, *cradle*; from Swed. *skaol*, lanx, patera.

Scull-duddry, *fornication*. [Swed. *skoraktighet*.]

Scumm,

Scumm, Skumm, *to skim* or *glide along the surface of the water*, or *through the air*. Fr. *escumer*.

Scunner, Skunner, Scouner, *to shudder from disguſt, to loath on account of some filthy appearance*; merely a variety of *shudder*.

Scurl, Skurle, *scab, scale*; dim. of Skurf, q. *scurfel*.

Sè, *seat, place of reſidence*; from Lat. *sedes*.

Seculair, *temporal, of the laity*. Fr. & Lat.

Sege, *a man*. Segeis, *men*. Sax. *secg*, miles, vir ſtrenuus, illuſtris; "by a poetical ſynecdoche uſed ſimply for *man*," in which ſenſe it occurs repeatedly in Dougl. Virgil, and in Pierce Ploughman's Viſions, contemptuouſly. See Segg.

Sege, *a ſeat, a throne*. Segeis, *seats*. Fr. *ſiege*; alſo *to set* or *place*; *to beſiege*.

Sege, *to say, speak, recite*. Dan. *ſige*, dicere.

Segg, Bull ſegg, *a bull that has been gelt at full age, a foul thick-necked ox*, having the appearance of a bull.

Seggis, *sedges*. Sax. *secg*, carex, gladiolus.

Seile, Sele, *happiness, prosperity*. Sax. *sael*, & *selth*, bonum, felicitas. Sele and wele, *health and happiness*.

Seily, Sely, *happy, harmless, ſimple, innocent, poor* (in ſpirit.) Teut. *saligh*, beatus, felix, pauper; quod beati ſint pauperes ſpiritu, ſcripturæ teſtimonio. Sax. & Goth. *sel*, bonus. See Unſel, *unhappy*.

Seim, *resemblance, likeness, appearance*.

Seindel, Sendil, Sendle, *seldom*; perverſion of Teut. & Sax. *selden*, raro, rarenter.

Seir, Sere, *very*. Teut. *seer*, valde; alſo expl. *sure*.

Seirſe, Seiſter, *to search*. Fr. *chercher*, quærere.

Seis, *to settle, fix, give full poſſeſſion*.

Seiſtar, *the ſiſtrum*, a muſical inſtrument.

Seitis, (Dougl. Virgil), ſeems to ſignify *plants, herbs*, or *flower-plots*. Sax. *ſetene*, planta; *ſetine*, propagines.

Selabill, q. Seilful, *happy*. See Seil.

Selch, Selcht, *a ſeal*, or *ſea calf*. Sax. *ſele*, phoca, vitulus marinus.

Selcouth,

Selcouth, Selkouth, *ſtrange, uncommon, unuſual.* Sax. *ſelcuth*, rarus, inſolitus; q. d. *ſeld* (or *ſeldom*) *cuth*, raro notus.

Seldyn, Selwyn, Seilan, Seyndel, *ſeldom.* Sax. *ſeldon*, raro. See Seindel.

Self, ſometimes uſed for *the ſame.* The ſelf, or The ſelvin, for *it ſelf.* Goth. *ſilbin*, ipſum; *ſilba*, ipſe.

Sell, *ſee! behold!* [Gael. *ſeal*, videre.]

Selwyn, Seluyn, Selfin, *ſelf, the ſame.*

Sellat, *a ſoldier's helmet* or *head-piece.* Fr. *ſalade.*

Selyneſs, *ſimplicity, happiness.* See Seily.

Semblant, *ſemblance, appearance.* Fr. *ſemblant.* Semble, *hoſts engaged.*

Sembyl, Shambel, *to diſtort, to make a wry mouth.* Fr. *sembler.* Lat. *ſimulo.*

Sempyl, *ignoble, belonging to the vulgar;* in contradiſtinction to Gentle, *honourable.*

Sen, *ſince, ſeeing.* Sen ſyne, *ſince that time.*

Sen, Senyè, *filth, naſtiness.* Lat. *sanies.*

Sence, Senſe, Cence, contr. from *incence.*

Send, *meſſage.* Iſl. *sende*, nuncius, mandatum.

Sene, *ſight;* alſo *to see* or *be seen.*

Sennoun, Sennint, corr. of *ſinew.* Senninty, *full of ſinews.*

Senthis, *hence;* literally perhaps *always after that;* from Sax. *ſin*, ſemper, perpetuo; & *this*, hoc, hanc.

Senye, Senyhe, Seingny, *synod;* and ſometimes, it would ſeem, *senate.* Teut. *seyne*, an aſſembly of clergymen.

Senye, Senyhe, *ſign, enſign, ſtandard, diſtinguiſhing mark in war, pass-word.* Fr. *enseigne.*

Senye, Senyhe, *ſeed, progeny.* Lat. *semen.*

Senye, Senyhe. See Sen, *corrupted matter.*

Senyeory, Senyhowry, *dominion, lordſhip, power, seigniory.* Fr. *seigneurie*, dominium, ditio, mancipium.

Sepplynis, Syplynis, Suplynis, *twigs, branches;* q. *saplings*; or perhaps from *souple*, pliant. See Souple.

Sere, Sare, *a sore;* alſo adjectively *sore, painful.*

Sere. See Seir, *very, exceſſive, greatly.* Gaw. Douglas ſeems to uſe it for *several* or *many.*

Seremons, Serimouns, *ceremonies*, by corruption.

Serf, *to serve* ; alſo for Diſerf, *to deserve.*

Sergeant, Serjant, *inferior officer in a court of juſtice.* Fr. *sergent*, apparitor, viator.

Serge, *a lamp, torch, taper, wax candle.* Fr. *cierge*, cereus or cerea.

Sermond, *conversation, talk.* Lat. *sermo.*

Serpliath, Serplath (of wool,) *eighty ſtones ;* literally *what is contained in a pack ;* from Fr. *sarpilliere ;* q. d. *sartæ pelles.*

Serviottis, Servytes, Serviters, *towels, table napkins.* Fr. *ſerviette*, mantilia, mantile.

Servitour, Servitor, *ſervant.* Fr. *ſerviteur*, ſervus.

Seſs, *tax ;* abbrev. of *aſſeſſment.*

Set, *to be-ſet, to way-lay.* Swed. & Iſl. *ſatta*, inſidias ſtruere, inſidere.

Set, Sit, *to become, to ſuit.* Swed. *ſæta*, prodeſſe, juvare ; q. d. *to aſſiſt the appearance*, or *increaſe the utility.* Sætelig, *conveniens.*

Set, Sett, *conſtitution, form of government.* Swed. *ſætt*, modus, ratio ; *ſætta*, convenire. This word is commonly derived from Teut. *ſacht*, mollis, mitis, i. e. *ſoft* ; correſponding nearly with Swed. *ſackta*, tranquillus, pacificus, which ſeems to be quite a different race of words.

Set, *ſnare for catching animals.* Swed. *ſata.*

Setterel, expl. *thick made, dwarfiſh.*

Seuch, *furrow, gulph, ditch.* Lat. *ſulcus ;* q. *ſulch.* To ſeuch the ſé, *to plough the main.*

Sevyn ſternes, *the conſtellation called the Pleiades.*

Sewane, (Biſhop Douglas), *ſome kind of confection* or *ſweet-meat ;* perhaps from Fr. *echaudè*, cruſtulum triquetrum.

Sewar, *one who places the diſhes upon a great man's table ;* from Fr. *aſſeour*, or *aſſeoir*, to ſet or place ; *eſcuyers trenchants*, as the French call them.

Sey, Say, *aſſay, examination.* Fr. *eſſay* ; alſo *to aſſay, attempt*, or *try.*

Seyle.

Seyle. See Seil, *happineſs.*

Seyne, *to ſee*; as Sayne for *ſay*, Fleyne for *flee*, Bene for *be.*

Seyne, Sayne, *to bleſs* or *conſecrate*; *to make the ſign of the croſs.* Teut. *ſeynen, ſeghenen*, bene precari, benedicere.

Seynity ſone, *ſignal bleſt* or *ſound.* See Senyé.

Sh; various words beginning with theſe letters are to be found under Sch.

Shan, expl. *poor, ſilly, pitiful.*

Shargar, expl. *a weakly child.*

Shaws, *the foliage of turnips*, or ſuch like.

Sheimach, *a kind of pack ſaddle*; ſame with Sunks.

Shel, Schel, Vol. II. p. 163, *ſtrumpet.* Teut. *ſcheel*, ſtraba; *ſchoucke*, meretrix.

Shiel, Shieling, *a hut* or *hovel*; from Sax. *ſcildan*, tegere, protegere. Swed. *ſkiul*, tegmen; *skoga-skiul*, latibulum in ſilva.

Shilpit, *of a ſickly white colour, pale, bleached by ſickneſs.* [Swed. *skaell*, inſipidus, aquoſus.]

Shirt, *wild muſtard.* Braſſica napus.

Shot-about, *ſtriped of various colours.*

Shught, Schught, expl. *covered, ſunk*; q. *ſeuched.*

Sib, Sibb, *nearly related in conſanguinity, a-kin.* Sax. *ſib, ſybb*, pax, adoptio, conſanguineus; *ſibbo*, cognati; *ſibbe-mæthe*, cognationis ſtatus. To this family belongs, perhaps, a remarkable word, viz. the Gothic *ſiponeis*, which Ulphilas uſes conſtantly for *diſcipulus*; moſt of the diſciples of Jeſus Chriſt being his near relations. From the ſame root may ſpring the Engl. *god-ſib*, goſſip, compater, commater. The Anglo-Saxons, however, did not adopt this idea in their tranſlation of the Goſpels, but uſed the term *leorning cniht.* Junius refers the Goth. *ſiponeis*, diſcipulus, to the Teut. *ſiipen*, ſtillatim veluti permanando proluere, humectare, mollire, macerare. The Iſlandic word for diſciple is *laere ſwein*; the Swediſh, *laer-jungar.*

Sic, Sik, *ſuch.* Sic-wiſe, *on ſuch wiſe.* Sic-like, *ſuch like.*

Side,

Side, *hanging low, reaching low.* Sax. *ſid, ſide,* latus, amplus, ſpatioſus ; *ſide* & *wide,* late & ſpatioſe.

Sidlings, *declivity ;* dimin. of Side (of a hill,)

Siege, *a ſeat* or *place of reſidence.* Fr. *ſiege.*

Signifer, *the zodiack,* or *bearer of the ſigns.*

Sigonale, *a ſmall parcel* or *quantity.*

Sike, Syke, *a little rill* or *rivulet.* Sax. *ſich,* ſulcus aquarius.

Sikker, *ſure, ſecure.* Sikkerly, *ſecurely.* Teut. *ſeker.* Lat. *ſecurus.*

Sikkin, Sik kind, *ſuch kind of.*

Silit, *at a diſtance.* Silit reſt, *companions at a diſtance.* Teut. *ſchillen,* diſtare.

Sillis, *logs, planks, pieces of wood.* Teut. *ſuyle.* Sax. *ſyl,* pila, columna, poſtis, fulcimentum, baſis ; hence *ground-ſill* or *threſhold ;* Scottic*é, ſole.*

Sillyr, Siller, expl. *canopy ;* may be from Teut. *ſchuylen.* Swed. *ſkyla,* occultare, latitare. Scott. *to ſyle ;* q. v.

Sinacle, expl. *a grain, a ſmall quantity.*

Sing, *to ſinge.* Sax. *ſængan.* Teut. *ſenghen,* uſtulare.

Single, Sindle, *the ſmall parcel of corn picked up by a gleaner in harveſt ;* probably from Swed. *ſyn,* neceſſitas ; & *del,* pars ; q. *poor man's ſhare.*

Singular, *ſelfiſh, without regard for others.*

Sipe, Sype, *to leak, to paſs through in ſmall quantity.* Teut. *ſiipen,* ſtillare, manare, fluere.

Sithes, Sythes, corrup. of *chives.*

Site, Syte, expl. *ſorrow, grief, affliction ;* rather perhaps *horror ;* à Fris. *ſaeghe,* horror, metus.

Skaddow, *ſhadow.*

Skaff, *merriment, diverſion ;* originally perhaps *feaſting.* See Skafferie.

Skafferie, Skafrie, *pillage, rapine, acquiſition by fraud ;* alſo *the contents of a larder* or *pantry.* Swed. *ſkafferi,* cella penuaria. Dan. *ſkaffer,* curare, procurare. Swed. *ſkaſt,* wild fruit.

Skail, Skale, *to ſcatter, to ſpill ;* alſo *to diſperſe, to ſeparate.* [Swed. *ſkæla, ſkilia, ſkala,* feſtinanter currere ; ſeparare, in tenues lamines diſſilire.]

Skaiplarie,

Skaiplarie, Skaplarie, *ſcapulary*, a ſort of cloak worn by the Monks. Fr. *scapulaire*, ſcapulare.

Skaith, Skathe, *injury*, *damage*, *hurt*, *loss*. Sax. *sceathe*. Teut. *schaede*, *schade*. Swed. *skada*, damnum, noxa.

Skaitherie, *different kinds of loss or damage*.

Skaithleſs. *free of damage*, *injury*, or *loss*.

Skaithly, Skathelie, *miſchievous person*.

Skaiverie. See Skafferie, *pillage*, *rapine*.

Skair, Skare, *ſhare*; from Sax. *scyran*, partire.

Skale, Skail, *a ſkimming diſh*, or *veſſel of that form and ſize*. Originally, perhaps, *a ſhell* might be uſed for ſkimming milk. Teut. *schale*. Sax. *sceale*. Swed. *skala*. The Gael. *scala* is expl. a bowl or baſon.

Skant, Scant, *ſcarce*, *ſcarcity*.

Skar, Sker, *timorous*, *eaſily frightened*; alſo ſubſtantively *an object of terror*. [Swed. *skall*, ſonus.]

Skar, Sker, *to affright* or *fright*; originally perhaps the ſame with Schoir; from Swed. *skorra*, ſonum ſtridulum edere.

Skar, Sker. See Scar, *a ſteep bare declivity*. Swed. *skar*. Sax. *carr*, rupes, ſcopolus.

Skarlet, *purple*; or, it would ſeem, *any bright colour*.

Skart, Scarth, *corvorant*, *pelicanus carbo*.

Skart. See Scart, *hermaphrodite*.

Skaup, Scaup, *dry bare eminence*.

Skeibalt, *mean worthleſs fellow*. Dan. *skabbals*.

Skeich, Skygh, *ſkittiſh*, *timorous*, *apt to ſtart aſide*. [Swed. *skælg*, obliquus, tranſverſus.]

Skeil, *a waſhing tub*.

Skeldrake, Skaill drake, *a bird of the duck ſpecies*.

Skelf, *ſhelf*.

Skellat, *rattle uſed by common criers*. Swed. *skælla*, nola, tintinnabulum; *skall*, ſonitus.

Skellochs, *the various kinds of wild muſtard*.

Skelly, *squint look*. Swed. *skælg*, obliquus, tranſverſus. Alſo uſed as a verb, *to look a-wry*.

Skellyis, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *ſharp* or *ragged rocks*.

Skelly pen, or Skeilly pen, *a pencil of ſoft ſtate*.

Skelp,

Skelp, *a blow.* Skelping, *lashing, beating, switching;* alſo *walking quickly.*

Skelt, expl. *having the ſeams unript.*

Skepp, *a kind of baſket,* ſuch as is uſed for a bee-hive. Teut. *ſchepel,* a buſhel or corn meaſure. Swed. *skæppa,* menſura aridorum; vas, quo inter ferendum utuntur agricolæ. [Gael. *ſcailp,* a hollow cave; *ſceip,* a bee-hive.]

Sker. See Skar, with various ſignifications.

Skew, *the ſlanting extremity of a roof where it joins the gavel.*

Skinkle, *to ſparkle, to ſhine.* Swed. *skina.* Goth. *skeinan,* fulgere, affulgere.

Skippare, Skipper, *maſter of a ſhip.* Teut. *ſchipper.* O. Swed. *skipare.*

Skink, *rich ſoup, nouriſhing liquor.* Dan. *skencke.* Sax. *ſcencan,* propinare; *ſcenc,* potus, poculum.

Skirl, *to ſhriek, to cry with a ſhrill voice;* à Swed. *skria,* vociferari.

Skiſt, allit. gr. for Kiſt, *cheſt, box, coffer.*

Skit, Skyt, expl. *to fly out haſtily.* Sax. *ſcytan,* irruere.

Skleff, *ebb, ſhallow,* like a ſkimming diſh, or *Skeil.*

Sklender for *ſlender, feeble, ſmall.*

Skly, *to ſlide,* (as upon the ice.) See Slid, *ſlippery.*

Skodge, *a female drudge* about the kitchen.

Skonn. See Scone, *a thin bannock,* commonly of wheat or rye.

Skonfyſh, Scomfiſh, *to ſicken by offenſive ſmell.*

Skott. See Scot, *aſſeſſment, tax, tribute.* Goth. *ſkatt.*

Skowrie. See Scowrie, *dry and dirty, ragged and bare.*

Skrabs, Scrobs. See Scroggs, *old ſtunted buſhes.*

Skraik, *ſcreech; to ſcreech,* in the manner of a heron; *to ſhriek.* Swed. *skrika,* freq. of *skria,* vociferari.

Skreid, *to tear* or *rend;* alſo *a long piece torn off.* Teut. *ſchroden,* mutilare, decurtare, præſecare; *ſchroode,* ſegmen.

Skreigh, Skreik, or Greik of day, *break of day;* perhaps corrup. from *gray.* Swed. *gry,* luceſcere; q. *gray day-light.*

Skreive, *to glide ſwiftly along.* Swed. *ſkrida*, leni motu provehi. [Dan. *ſkraever*, to ſtride.]

Skrinkyt, Skrinkie, *as if ſhrunk, too little, contracted.*

Skropp. See Scorp, *to deride, to uſe contemptuous geſtures.*

Skrunty, quaſi *shrinked.* See Skrinkyt.

Skry. See Skreigh, *to cry with a harsh voice.*

Skrymmorie, (Vol. I. p. 399.) *frightful, filling with terror.* Swed. *ſkraema*, terrefacere. Iſl. *skrymſt*, ſpectrum. Teut. *ſchroom*, *ſchrooming*, horror; *ſchroomſel*, terriculamentum.

Skule (of fiſh, particularly herrings) *a shoal.* Sax. *ſceola*, multitudo.

Skule, *a diſeaſe in the mouth of a horſe.* Teut. *ſchuyl*, morbus quo palatum & gingivæ equorum præ nimio ſanguine intumeſcunt.

Skull, Skeil, *a veſſel, a tub, pot* or *bowl;* alſo *a crate, a ſhallow basket.* Swed. *ſkæl*, lanx, patera.

Skurriour, *idle vagrant fellow, vagabond*; alſo the ſame with Diſcurriour, *ſcout* or *light horſeman;* from Lat. *diſcurrere.* [Swed. *ſkurk*, nebulo.]

Skurryvage, *vagabond;* from Lat. *vagor* & *ſcurra.*

Skyll, *reaſon, motive.* Dan. *skiel*, the ſame.

Sla, *to ſlay.* Slw, Sleuch, *ſlew.* Goth. *ſlakan*, percutere.

Sla, Slae, *ſloe-tree.* Sax. *ſla*, prunum ſilveſtre.

Slade, expl. by Ruddiman *a den* or *valley.* Sax. *ſlad*, via in montium convallibus. See Slak.

Slaiger, *to waddle in the mud.* See Slairg.

Slaik, Sleekyt, *ſleek, ſmooth*; alſo *cunning, ſoothing.* Teut. *ſleyck*, planus & æquus; whence Slate.

Slaik, Slake, *a ſlippery kind of ſea-weed.* See Slike.

Slairg, Slerg, *to be-daub;* from Teut. *ſliick*, cænum, lutum; *ſliikigh*, cænoſus, lutoſus.

Slak, Slake, *a low piece of ground among hills,* or *between the top and bottom of a hill;* according to Ruddiman, "*a gap* or *narrow paſs between two hills, a valley* or *glen.* Teut *ſlaeck*, laxus, remiſſus," q. d. *a remiſſion in the aſcent.*

Slang, *did ſling;* alſo expl. *a kind of cannon.*

Slap, *breach in a wall;* properly *in a ſtake and rice fence;*

fence; from Teut. *ſlap*, vietus, fluidus, *withered, decayed.*

Slate, expl. *to wipe*; alſo (ſpoken of hounds) *to ſet looſe.*

Sleeth, Sleuth, expl. *ſloven.* [Sax. *ſleuth*, pigritia.] Perhaps it may rather have ſome alluſion to the Teut. *ſlock*, helluo, vorax; q. *glutton.*

Sleeveleſs errand, according to Skinner, *lifeleſs errand.*

Sleperye, Sleeperie, *ſleepy, cauſing ſleep.* Teut. *ſlaeperigh*, ſomniculoſus.

Sleuth-hund, Sluch-hund, *a blood-hound.* Teut. *ſlock*, canis vorax & rapax; in its primary ſenſe, gula, gurges, vorago, helluo. Sleuth-hund has alſo been explained *ſooth* or *true* hound, from its having been erroneouſly written by an Engliſh author, *ſuthound.* Both the dog and its name are of Gelder-land origin.

Slew, Slew fyre, (Bp. Douglas,) *ſtruck fire.* Sax. *ſlean*, percutere, collidere.

Slid, Sliddry, *ſlippery.* Teut. *ſlicht*, planus, æquus; *ſlidderen*, prolabi; *ſledde*, traha, trahea.

Slike, Slyke, *ſlime, mud.* Teut. *ſliick*, cænum, luteum; whence Slaiger, *to waddle* or *trail in mud.*

Slim, *ſlight, not to be depended upon.*

Slip, *a certain quantity of yarn*, as it comes from the reel.

Slockn, Slokin, *to quench* or *extinguiſh.* Teut. *ſlæcken*, diſſolvere.

Slogg, Slagg, *ſlough, quagmire.* Sloggy, *marſhy, ſlimy.* [Sax. *ſlog*, concavum; *lub*, lacus.] Slaggis or Slaggs, alſo expl. *guſts of wind*; perhaps erroneouſly for Flaggs, q. v.

Slonk, Slunk, *ſlough, quagmire*; alſo as a verb, *to ſink in mud.* Teut. *ſleyncke*, lacuna, fovea.

Slop. See Slap, *a breach in a wall* or *hedge*; alſo as a verb, *to hack* or *hew down.*

Slorp, *to ſup greedily.* Teut. *ſlorpen*, forbeo. Slorping is alſo uſed for *taudry.* Slorping huſſie, *a girl who is ſluggiſhly dreſſed.*

Slot,

Slot, *the bolt of a door.* Teut. *ſluyt*, peſſulus; *ſluyten*, to ſhut.

Slotter, *to paſs the time ſluggiſhly, to loiter, to slumber.* Teut. *sloderen*, flacceſſere; whence Slattern and Slut.

Sloung, Slung, *a sling.*

Slouan, Sluan, abbrev. of Sleugh-hund, *blood-hound.*

Slug-horne, properly (it may be ſuppoſed) the ſame with Out-horn, *ſignal* or *ſummoning horn*, q. v. Ruddiman explains it "*a watch word, token*, or *ſign*," by which the Scottiſh Chiefs aſſembled and diſtinguiſhed their followers; and ſometimes uſed figuratively for *a peculiar property* or *quality* that ſeems inherent in thoſe of one family or race. Probably from Sax. *slege*, clades; *slethe*, pugna; q. d. cornu bellicum.

Sluſh, *a dirty plaſh*, ſuch as melted ſnow. Teut. *ſlick.*

Slype, *a kind of ſmall sled or sledge.*

Smaddit, Maddit, *be-daubed, ſmutted.* See Smott.

Smaik, Smait, Smatchet, *ſilly pitiful fellow.* Teut. *ſmeecker*, adulator, aſſentator, blandiloquus.

Smaill, expl. *beautiful, clear complexioned.* [Fr. *email*, florum copia, varius color.]

Smattis, probably the ſame with Swatts, *new ale.* Teut. *ſmets*, nauſeam provocans nimia dulcedine.

Smay. See Smaik, *contemptible person.*

Smeir, *to anoint, to be-smear.* Teut. *smeeren.* Sax. *smeran*, ungere.

Smergh, Smeargh, *marrow, pith, ſense, vigour of body or mind;* from Teut. *mergh*e, (with the aſpirate *s*), medulla; whence Marle.

Smerghleſs, Smearleſs, *inſipid, feeble, pithless, awkward, deficient in bodily or mental powers.*

Smeth, *smooth.* Sax. *smeth*, æquus, planus.

Smewy, expl. *savory.* Teut. *ſmaeckelick*, grati ſaporis.

Smiddy, Smethy, *a smith's work ſhop;* from Teut. *smid, smed*, faber ferrareus.

Smikker, *to smile in a seducing manner.* Teut. *smeeckelen*, blandiri, blanditias dicere.

Smitt, *to infect.* Teut. *smettan*, commaculare; *smette*, macula; a fabris ferrariis tranſlatum.

Smittle,

Smittle, *infectious*. Teut. *smettelick*, contagiosus.

Smore, Smoor, Smure, *to smother, to over-load*, so as to smother or destroy. Teut. *smooren*, suffocare, extinguere; *smore*, fumus.

Smott, *smut, stain, mark*. Teut. *smette*, macula; also as a verb, *to mark* with paint, tar, or such like.

Smout, *fair, clear, soft, mild*. Sax. *smolt*, serenus, placidus, tranquillus.

Smowts, Smolts, Smeults, according to Skene, *young salmon*.

Smugly, *amorous, sly*, being at the same time *well dressed*. Teut. *smeeckelick*, blandus, blandé.

Smure. See Smore, *to smother*. Teut.

Smy, *paltry fellow*; from Dan. *smyer, to fawn*, or *flatter*. See Smaik, of which this seems to be an abbreviation.

Snack, *acute, accurate, sharp in business or conversation*; with some affinity to *snatch*, the origin of which seems to be unknown. Snack is also used as a verb, *to snap* or *bite suddenly*, as a dog. [Teut. *snauw*, scommia, dictum amarum, sermo amarus, latratus, maledictum; q. *snauwick*.]

Snaw, *snow*. Sax. *snaw*. Goth. *snaiws*. Lat. *nix*.

Snawdon. See Sneddon, *Stirling castle*.

Sneck, Snekk, *lock*, or rather *some rude fastening of a door*.

Sned, *to prune, to cut off*, (as the branches of a tree), *to dress by lopping off useless excrescencies*; originally, it would seem, *to hew* or *polish*; from Teut. *sniiden*, sculpere, cælare, scindere.

Snedd, Snethe, *shaft, handle*, as of a scythe.

Sneddon, Sneddon-castle, Snowdon, an old name of *Stirling castle*; and so called by the people in its neighbourhood at this day, as Edinburgh is called *Old Reikie*. William of Worcester, an antient English author, (about 1440), mentions *Striveling*, alias *Snowdon-west-castle*; and in later times Sir David Lindsay gives it the same appellation (See Vol. II. p. 95.) The name of Sneddon, or Sneddoun, was probably assumed from the appearance of the rock upon which the castle is situated, viz. a *snedden* or *snoddon*

ſnodden rock See Sned, *to hew down* or *lopp off*. Sax. *ſnidan*, ſecare, reſecare, dolare. Otfrid. *ſnide*, abſcindere, which correſponds exactly with the appearance of the precipice. In the Saxon Chronicle under the years 922 and 924, the city of Nottingham is called *Snotingham*; originally perhaps *Snodingham*, which, according to the deſcription of the place, ſeems to be derived from the ſame kind of origin. This leads to a new etymology of Edinburgh. If Stirling was *Sneden*, or *Snedin-west-caſtle*, we may ſafely preſume that there was alſo an *Eaſt* Snedincaſtle; i. e. a caſtle of ſimilar appearance, to the Eaſtward of Stirling: And, ſince Nottingham was formerly Snotingham, it is not impoſſible that Edinburgh, in early times, was *Snedinberg*. After undergoing, like Snotingham, the eliſion of *S*, it might for ſome time be Nedinbergh; and at this period the Gaelic name Dun-Aidan may have been formed. In the courſe of time, Nedenburg, (*Gallice*, Dun-Aidan or Dun-Neden), may have given way to Edinburgh, the initial *N* being omitted as in the word *adder* or ſerpent. Sax. *nedder*. Eirs from *nieren*, renes.

Sneg, Snagg, ſame with Sned, *to cut or break down*.

Sneith, (Bp. Dougl.) ſeems to mean *ſnow white*; perhaps from Teut. *ſneeachtigh*, niveus. Ruddiman mentions the Hib. *ſneidh*, ſtraight.

Snell, *ſharp, piercing, bitter*. [Teut. *ſnel*, celer, acer.]

Snifter, *to draw* or *ſnuff up frequently the watery humour of the noſe*; ſubſtantively, *any thing which affects the ſenſe of ſmelling with ſudden violence*.

Snod, *trim, neat, tight, handſome*, every thing ſuperfluous being lopped off; from Sned, abſcindere.

Snoid, Snude, *fillet, ribband for binding up the hair*. Sax. *ſnod*, vitta.

Snoif, To ſnoif the ſpindle, *to whirl or turn it round in ſpinning*.

Snoik, Snoke, Snowk, *to ſmell, to ſcent*, as a dog when the game is before him. Teut. *ſnutten*, to ſnuff.

Snurle, *to contract*, in the manner of hard twiſted yarn; from Teut. *knerre*, tuberculum; q. *knurle*.

Snuve,

Snuve, *to go about idly*, like a hungry dog ſearching for ſomething to eat.

Snyb, Snib, *to ſnip* or *cut off, to check*. I ſhall *ſnib* you from that, i. e. *cut off the means by which you might be able*, &c. from Teut. *ſnippen*, præcidere, præſecare.

Snyppand, *nipping*. Teut. *ſnippen van koude*, to nip with cold. Angl. *ſneap*.

Snyſh, *ſnuff*. Snyſhen box, *ſnuff box*.

Sock, Sok, according to Skene, *the power, authority, or liberty with which a Baron was endowed to adminiſter juſtice and execute laws within his own barony;* curia domini, ſignifying *the ward* or *juridical territory* as well as the *privilege*. In old charters from the Crown, it was commonly coupled with Sac; which, if not the ſame with Sock, probably meant *the power of levying fines within the Barony;* from Swed. *ſak*, mulcta quæ reatum ſequitur. The original meaning of the word Sock is leſs underſtood. Bracton defines it "locus privilegiatus; libertas, immunitas; aſylum, ſanctuarium, refugium." Soccomannus opponitur militi, qui tenet per ſervitium militare; whence it has been ſuppoſed that the term Soc or Soccage had ſome reference to the *ſock* or *plough*, and was properly applicable "quhen the tennent was bound and obliſhed to cum with his pleuch to teil and labour ane part of the Lordis landis."

Soddin, *boiled, ſod;* preterite of Seeth.

Soddis, Sods, *a kind of pack-ſaddle*. [Teut. *ſaecht*, mollis.]

Sodroun, Sudroun, Sutheron, *Engliſhman;* uſed by Biſhop Douglas for *Engliſh* (language.)

Sodrun-wood. See Reinye, Apil-reinye, *abrotanum*.

Soith, *true, truth, truly*. Sax. *soth*, verus, vere.

Solace, *recreation, diverſion, ſport*. Lat.

Solan-guſe, the ſea bird called *a gannet*; from Swed. *solande*, lingering, loitering, ſottiſh; part of the verb *soela*, procraſtinare, præ deſidia moras nectere. It may be thought ridiculous even to mention the vulgar idea of the bird hatching its egg by placing *one foot* or *sole* upon it.

Sold,

Sold, Sowd, expl. *a weight* or *ingot*, i. e. *a great ſum*; from Teut. *ſold*, *ſoud*, ſtipendium, premium militare; whence *ſoldier*.

Soldan, Sowdan, *the Sultan*. The ſoldan of Surry, *the ſultan of Syria*.

Solempne, Solempnyt, *ſolemn*, *pompous*, *magnificent*. Lat.

Soliſt, *to ſolicit*, *to adviſe*, *to perſuade*. Lat.

Solp, Sowp, *to ſock*, *to drench*. Solpit in ſorrow, *overcome with ſorrow*. Teut. *ſoppen*, intingere.

Solye, *to ſolve*; alſo abbrev. of *Aſſoilye*, q. v. Solyeing, *ſolving*, *ſolution*, *abſolving*.

Son, *ſun*. Teut. *ſon*, *ſonne*, Titan, Phæbus.

Sonk, *a green turf a ſeat made of green turf*. [Sax. *ſong*, ſtratum, quod diſcumbentibus ſubſternatur.]

Sons, *luck*, *thriving*, *proſperity*, *wealth*; according to Lord Hailes, *hoſpitality*. Teut. *ſanſe*, augmentum, proſperitas.

Sonſie, *thriving*, *plump*, *in good condition*.

Sonyé, *to eſſoin* or *eſſonye*, *to excuſe*.

Sope, Sowp, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *a cloud* or *heap*, *a troop*, *company* or *croud of any thing*.

Sope, Sowp, *to be overcome as with ſleep*; from Lat. *ſopor* & *ſopitus*; alſo *to be drenched*. Sowpyt, *drenched*. See Solp, *to ſock*; and Sipe, *to ouze out*, as from a caſk of liquor. [Sax. *ſipan*, macerare.]

Sord, *to defile*. Sorded, *defiled*. Lat. *ſordidus*.

Sore, Soar, *a ſorrel*, *light red*, or *red mixed with white*. Fr. *ſaure*, ſub-rufus.

Sorkand, Chorkand, *making a noiſe like that of the feet in wet ſhoes and ſtockings*.

Sorn, *to ſojourn*, *to make a tedious viſit*; according to Skene, *to obtain board and lodging by force*. Fr. *ſejourner*, commorari.

Sornar, *one who obtains or retains his board and lodging without the ceremony of invitation*; *a ſturdy beggar*.

Sorp, the ſame with Sope, Sowp, *to be drenched*.

Sort, *a company*; quaſi, *aſſortment*.

Soſs, *noiſe made by the fall of ſomething heavy and ſoft*; ex ſono.

Soſſing,

Soſſing, *cramming.* Soſs, *a large diſh of flummery.* Fr.
Soſſorye, uſed by Bp. Dougl. for *ſorcery.*
Sotter, *to ſimmer, to boil ſlowly, but longer than enough.*
Souch, Sugh, *noiſe* or *ſound,* as of muſic at a diſtance; alſo uſed as a verb, with a correſponding ſenſe.
Soudland, Sowdin-land, *Sultan land,* Turkey. Fr.
Souf, *to whiſtle in a low tone;* ex ſono.
Soulis, Soles, corrupt. of *ſwivels.*
Soum, Sum, (of ſheep, with a reference to their paſture), commonly *ten.* The law term "ſouming and rooming," in the diviſion of commons, has probably a connection with this; *quaſi,* to allot ground in proportion to the number of *ſoums* uſually kept on the common. A cow was reckoned a ſoum, and a horſe two.
Sounyé, *care, ſolicitude.* Fr. *ſoin.*
Soup, *to ſweep.* Soupings, *ſweepings.*
Souple, Sweeple, *a flail*; or, more properly, *that part of a flail which ſtrikes the corn,* in contra-diſtinction to the hand-ſtaff.
Sourakkis, Souraks, *ſorrel.* Teut. *ſuyring,* acetoſa.
Sound, expl. *to raiſe.* Lat. *ſurgere.*
Souter, *ſhoemaker.* Lat.
Sow, expl. *to pierce.* In Winton it probably means *ſleep;* "ſow ſare," *ſleep for ever.* Swed. *ſofwa,* dormire.
Sow, *a long hay ſtack;* alſo *a military machine uſed formerly in ſieges;* ſo called probably from its ſhape.
Sowce, *flummery;* ſuch as *broſe, ſouens,* or *oat-meal pottage.*
Sowens, *flummery,* made of the duſt of oat meal remaining among the ſeeds; from Teut. *ſchouwen, ſchouden,* to ſcald, q. *ſhoudens* or *ſcaldings.*
Sowl-bell, *the tolling of a bell, about the time of a perſon's deceaſe, to warn the people to pray for the paſſing ſoul.* Hence it was alſo called *the paſſing bell.*

Sowm, *chain by which the plough is drawn.* [Swed. *ſom*, commiſſura.]

Sowtheran. See Sodoroun, *Engliſhman.*

Soy, uſed for Say, *ſea*; and for Sey, *to ſee.*

Spacier, *to walk.* Teut. *ſpacieren*, ambulare; whence Engl. *Pace.*

Spae, Spay, *to foretell* or *divine.* Spaying, Spa'ing, *divination, augury.* Iſl. *ſpæ.* Dan. *ſpaær*, vaticinari. Teut. *ſpæhen*, indagare, videre. Scand. & Celt. *ſpu*, oculus; whence Engl. *ſpy.*

Spae-man, Spa-man, *fortune teller.* Dan. *ſpaaman.* Iſl. *ſpaamadur*, propheta.

Spail, Spale, *a ſmall chip* or *ſhaving of wood.* Swed. *ſpæl*, ſegmen. See Spald.

Spair, *a ſlit.* [Teut. *ſperren*, to ſtretch open; *ſperring des mondts*, a gaping of the mouth.]

Spait, Spate, *a torrent of rain, flood, inundation.* [Teut. *ſpuyt*, *ſpoelte.* Sax. *ſpeyte*, ſipho, ſiphon; q. d. *a water-ſpout.*]

Spald, Spaul, *the ſhoulder.* Spiel or Spule bane, *ſhoulder* or *blade-bone.* Fr. *eſpaule.* "Reading the *ſpeal* or *ſpule-bane*," antiently a common mode of divination.

Span-new, *quite new;* literally, according to Mr H. Tooke, *ſhining new;* from Teut. *ſpange*, ſpangle. "Spick and ſpan new" rather means *new, point and head;* from *ſpiike*, point, and *ſpanghe*, the poliſhed head of a nail.

Span, *to expand, to ſtretch out.* Teut. *ſpannen*, tendere.

Spane, Spean, *to wean.* Teut. *ſpenen*, ſubducere lac, ablactare; *ſpene, ſpinne*, lac muliebre. Goth. *ſpini*, mamma, papilla.

Spang, *a leap, a jump;* alſo as a verb, *to jump* or *leap with elaſtic force.* See Span, *to ſtretch out.*

Spank, *to ſparkle* or *ſhine.* Teut. *ſpange*, lamina. In ſome inſtances the derivation ſeems rather from *ſpannen*, tendere, extendere; as "ſpanking horſe."

Spaynhé, *Spaniſh.* Spanyeartis, Spanyalis, *Spaniards.*

Spanyſis, ſeems *expanded flowers.* Fr. *eſpanouiſſement*, the full blowing of a flower.

Spar, *to bar, to faſten with bolts or bars.*

Sparpell,

Sparpell, *to ſcatter, to diſperſe.* Fr. *eſparpiller.*

Speal, Speil, *to climb up.* [Sax. *ſpild,* præcipitium, præcipitantia, temeritas; periculi plenus.]

Speanlie, expl. *wiſe.* Teut. *ſpahe,* ſapientia. See Spae, *to foretell.*

Specht, *wood pecker* or *green-peak.* Teut. *ſpecht,* picus martius.

Speen, expl. *driving ſnow, drift*; (perhaps from the ſound, as of a large ſpinning wheel.)

Speidfull, *proper, expedient, neceſſary to inſure ſpeed or ſucceſs.*

Speir, Spere, *to aſk, to make inquiry.* Iſl. *ſpir,* interrogo; *ſpurde,* interrogavi. Swed. *ſpæria,* quærere, inveſtigare. Spere is alſo explained *a ſmall hole in the wall of a houſe for the purpoſe of receiving and anſwering enquiries from ſtrangers.* See Spair, *a chink.*

Spelder, *to ſtretch wide open.* [Teut. *ſpliiten,* hiulcum facere.]

Speldings, Speldrings, *ſmall fiſh* (as haddocks) *ſtretched open and dried in the ſun.*

Spelk, *to re-join by means of bandages.* Sax. *ſpelcean.* Teut. *ſpalcken,* accommodare ferulas membris fractis; *ſpalke,* ferula.

Spell, *narrative;* alſo *play, ſport.* Sax. *ſpel,* hiſtoria, rumor. Teut. *ſpell,* ludus, luſus, ludicrum.

Spens, Spence, *the pantry* or *apartment where proviſions are kept.* Fr. *deſpenſe,* cella penaria.

Spenſer, Spenſare, *butler, keeper of the ſpenſe,* q. v.

Spere, for *ſphère.* Lat. Barb. *ſpera.*

Spill, Spyll, *to corrupt.* Spylt, *corrupted.* Teut. *ſpillen,* vitiari, conſumere.

Spirling, a ſmall fiſh called in England *a ſpratt.*

Spittal, abbrev. of *hoſpital;* alſo written Spittal-houſe.

Splent, *armour for the legs,* made perhaps of *ſplents* or *ſplinters* of wood.

Spleuchan, *a tobacco pouch.* Gael.

Splore, expl. *a noiſy frolic, a rout* or *riot.*

Spourtlit, Spurtled, Sprutillit, *ſpotted, ſpeckled, freckled.*

led. Teut. *ſproetel,* lentigo, macula ſubruſſa aut pulla; *a freckle.*

Spraich, Sprach, Spreich, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *bowling, ſcreaming, lamentable crying.*

Spraings, Sprayingis, Sprangs, expl. *long ſtrypes* or *ſtreaks of different colours;* rather perhaps *the variegated compartments of tartan;* as would appear from the phraſe "ſprangit faik," commonly underſtood to mean *tartan plaid.* See Spray, *ſprigs.*

Spray, *ſprigs, buſhes, ſmall branches.* Sax. *ſpræc,* virgultum, ſarmentum, virga, ramulus. From this word Ruddiman deduces Spraings; as the Lat. virgata ſagula, (tartan plaids), from *virga.*

Spraygherie, Spraughery, *traſh, goods or articles of ſmall value;* with an alluſion to the manner in which they have been procured, viz. by Spreith or *pillage.* Conf. Spray, *ſmall branches.*

Spreich, Spreith, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *prey, booty, plunder, pillage*; probably the ſame, as Ruddiman thinks, with Engl. *prey.* Fr. *proye.* Armor. *preidh.* Lat. *præda.* [Gael. *ſpreidh,* cattle.] Hence perhaps Spraucherie.

Sprekled, *ſpeckled, ſpotted.* See Sproutillit.

Sprent, *ſpring.* Back ſprent, *back ſpring*; alſo uſed as the preterite of the verb *to ſpring;* and ſubſtantively for *a leap, jump,* or *throw.*

Sprent, *ſprinkled*; from Teut. *ſprengen,* ſpargere.

Sprett, Spretts, *a kind of coarse grass* or *ruſhes.*

Spreul, *to sprawl, to scramble.*

Spring, *a quick tune* on a muſical inſtrument.

Springald, *huge cross-bow for ſhooting javelins* or *large arrows.* Teut. *springael, springhel,* catapulta, baliſta, machinæ bellicæ genus. Fr. *eſpringalle.*

Springald, *a youth* or *ſtripling*; q. *springing.*

Sprot, *ſproot, small branch, twig.* Teut. *ſproete,* virga.

Spruſh, *neat, clean, well dreſſed,* "*ſpruce.*"

Spulyé, *ſpoil, rapine*; alſo *to plunder.* Fr.

Spunk, *match,* (ſulphuratum.) Swed. *ſpinga,* ſegmentum

tum ligni tenuius. Spunk of fire, *a very small fire*; corr. from *spark*.

Spunkie, *Will o' the wisp*, a kind of meteor.

Spurtil, *a ſpattle wherewith things that boil are ſtirred.* Teut. *ſpatel*, rudicula, ſpathula; expl. by Lord Hailes, *a flat iron for turning cakes.*

Spyce, *self-conceit, degree, small quantity*; alſo *pungent aromatic seed.*

Spyle, *ſtake, palisadoe*; var. of *pile.*

Spyniſt (roſe), *prickly.* Fr. *spineux.*

Spynnand for Spannand, *ſtretching.* See Span. Expl. by Ruddiman, *running, gliding*; by a metaphor taken from *spinning.* Bp Douglas has alſo Spynnerand nearly in the ſame ſenſe.

Squad, *a crew* or *party*; from *squadron.*

Square, *ſtraight, even, perpendicular.*

Squatter, *to flutter in water*, as a duck. Swed. *sqwatra*, confertim dejicere.

Squiſh, *to eat in the manner of a person who has no teeth, (to squeeze.)*

Squyare, *squire, gentleman not knighted, armour bearer.* Fr. *escuyer.*

Stabill, *ſtation.* Lat. *ſtabulum*; alſo as a verb, *to eſtabliſh, to settle.*

Stad, Stead, *a place, a ſituation, a set of houses belonging to a farm, an on-ſtead.* Fute ſtedis, *foot-steps, tract or print of the feet.* See Stead, *farm-houſe.*

Staſſage, Staffiſch, *obſtinate, obdurate, dry in the mouth*, or *not eaſily swallowed*, like peaſe meal bannocks; from Teut. *ſtief*, rigidus, durus; *ſtief-hals*, obſtinatus. Ruddiman derives it from Ital. *ſtaffegiare*, to loſe the ſtirrup, or be diſmounted.

Stage, *a degree* or *step.* Stagis, *stairs.* Fr. *estage.*

Staigh, Steigh, *to gorge, to eat plentifully, to feast.* Teut. *ſtouwen, ſtauen*, acervare, accumulare, compeſcere; vel *sechen*, conviviare, compotare; *ſteughen*, ſtagnare.

Staik, *to walk*; properly, *to walk ſoftly with long ſteps.* Sax. *ſtaelcan*, pedetentim ire, grallari.

Stake,

Stake, *to place, ſettle,* or *fix; to ſatisfy;* corr. from Teut. *ſtaeden,* ſtabilire; in ſtatu collocare; q. *to ſtead.*

Stal, Stalit, Staw, *ſtole, did ſteal.*

Stale, Stail, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *a diviſion of an army, a battalion;* or rather *the place where it is drawn up; a place where men may ly in ambuſh.* See Stell, *a place of ſhelter.*

Stall, Stell, *to place* or *ſet in order.* See Stell.

Stalwart, *ſtrong;* alſo *valiant, courageous;* as *Wicht* is applied not only to animate beings, but to caſtles, walls, &c. Hickes explains it *magnanimous, heart of ſteel;* from Sax. *ſtel-ferhth,* chalybei animi homo, ſive fortis.

Stam, *the ſtem or beak of a ſhip.* Steile ſtammyt, *having their ſtems armed with ſteel.*

Stanche, *to abate, quench, aſſwage, pacify.* Fr. *eſtancher.* Engl. *ſtanch* is more reſtricted in meaning.

Stand, *a ſituation, a place aſſumed* or *allotted for ſtanding in,* as a ſtand in a market; alſo *what is placed in ſuch a ſituation,* as cattle, goods, &c.

Stand, *a barrel* (upon end) *for holding water, or proviſions.* Gael. *ſtannadh,* a tub.

Stang, *a long pole* or *piece of wood* like the ſhaft of a carriage. Iſl. *ſtaung.* Dan *ſtang,* haſta. Teut. *ſtange,* ramus. "To ride the ſtang" is a kind of puniſhment which has been frequently deſcribed. The ſame word alſo ſignifies *ſting,* and *to ſting.*

Stank, *a deep ditch with ſtanding water; a pond or pool.* Arm. *ſtanc.* Gael. *ſtang.* Fr. *eſtang.* Lat. *ſtagnum.*

Staneries, Stanryis, (Vol. I. p. 434.) probably *ſmall pools,* ſuch as thoſe which remain on the ſea ſhore at low water; and which are called in O. Engl. *ſtagnes;* from Teut. *ſteyghen,* ſtagnare. Lat. *ſtagnum;* q. *ſtagneries.* Ruddiman explains it, *the gravel or ſmall ſtones thrown out on the banks of rivers,* or *on the ſea ſhore;* quaſi, *ſtanders,* or thoſe which remain beyond the flowing of the tide, or current of the ſtream.

Stanners,

Stanners, (Complaint of Scotland; expl. by the editor) *the rough projecting stones on the ſhore of the ſea, on the banks of rivers, and on the braes of burns.* This word appears, from the text and from the orthography, to be eſſentially different from the preceding, both in ſenſe and derivation.

Stap, *stave.* To take a ſtap out of your bikker, *to reduce the ſize of your diſh.* [Teut. *stap*, baculus.]

Stant, (Bp. Dougl.) for Stent, *taſk, bound, limit;* alſo for *ſituated, placed, fixed;* from Stand.

Stare, (Bp. Dougl.) probably for Sture, *strong, rough, hoarſe;* q. v.

Startle, Stertle, *to ſcamper about*, as cattle ſtung by the gad-fly.

Staw, *to ſurfeit, to produce a loathing.* See Staigh, *to gorge, to fill plentifully.* Staw is alſo uſed for *stole*, & *stall.*

Staving, *walking inconſiderately.* Stavering, *staggering.* [Teut. *daveren*, contremere. See Daver, *to stun.*]

Staumrel, *half-witted, one who is incapable of expreſſing his meaning.*

Stay, *steep, riſing precipitouſly.* Teut. *steygh*, acclivus, leviter aſcendens.

Stead, Stede, Steading, *farm houſe with dependencies.* Dan. *sted.* Iſl. *stadur.* Goth. *stat*, urbs. Sax. *steda*, locus. Iſl. *stada*, ſtatio.

Steadleſs, Stedeles, *without a fixed ſituation, without being confined to a place.* See Stead & Stad.

Sted, *stead, horſe.* Sax. & Iſl. *stada*, equus.

Steif, Steve. *firm, firmly fixed.* Teut. *stief*, firmus, ſtabilis; *stiiven*, firmare, firmum reddere.

Steik, *stitch, job, piece of work.*

Steik, *to ſhut* or *cloſe.* Teut. *steken*, claudere ligneis clavis; alſo *to stick, stab*, or *pierce.*

Steil, *handle.* Steils of a barrow or plough, *the handles.* Teut. *steel*, caudex, ſcapus.

Steil-bow, a term denoting *a particular manner of letting a farm on leaſe;* the leading condition of which was, that the fodder of the out-going crop ſhould not be carried off from the farm. It is probable, that

that in cafes of this kind, not only the implements of huſbandry, but the whole ſtock of the farm belonged originally to the proprietor of the land; and that the farmer was merely a confidential perſon who paid a certain ſum annually to the proprietor inſtead of rendering an account of the neat produce. The word is derived from Teut. *ſtellen*, inſtruere, conſtituere, collocare & *bouw*, meſſis.

Steip, *to ſtoop;* alſo *to ſoak*, (as in water.)

Steir, *to ſtir, to move.* Teut. *ſtieren*, agere.

Stell, *a ſafe ſituation, a place of ſhelter.* Teut. *ſtell*, locus tutus. In old writings, Stall or Stail.

Stend, Stendle, *to ſtride, to move with long ſtrides.* Fr. *eſtendre;* alſo uſed ſubſtantively for *a ſtride* or *long ſtep.*

Stent, *to extend, to ſtretch out.* Fr. *eſtendre;* alſo *to ſtint, ſtop*, or *ceaſe;* becauſe, ſays Ruddiman, when any thing is ſtretched to its full length, it is, as it were, ſtinted or ſtopt, that it can go no farther.

Stent, *extent, a burrow tax*, according to the *extent* of a perſon's buſineſs.

Stenye, *to ſting;* as in "conſcience *ſtenyies* if he ſteil."

Stenye, *to ſtain* or *ſully.* Stenyt, *ſtained, ſullied.*

Step in age, *old*, or *drawing to age.*

Stere, *to rule* or *govern.* Sax. *ſtyran.* Iſl. *ſtiuran*, gubernare; alſo uſed ſubſtantively for *government.* From this verb, according to Kennet, is derived the word Sterling.

Stere-burd, *ſtar-board.* Steriſman, *ſteerſman;* from Teut. *ſtier*, clavus, gubernaculum.

Sterf, *to die*, or *be killed*, by whatever kind of death; *to ſtarve*, or *be ſtarved by hunger or cold.* Teut. *ſterven*, mori, interire, occidere, occumbere.

Sterk, Stark, *ſtrong, robuſt, valiant.* Teut. *ſterck*, fortis, validus, infractus, robuſtus, potens.

Sterlyng, Eaſterling, *of or belonging to the lower parts of Germany*, or countries immediately to the *eaſtward* of Great Britain. See Stere, *to rule.*

Sterne,

Sterne, Starne, *a star.* Sternys, *stars.* Teut. & Sax. *stern*, ſtella. Goth. *stairnons*, stellæ. Mar. xiii. 25. The Lat. *astrum* and *stella* ſeem of the ſame origin.

Steugs, Stugs, *darts, ſhort rusty nails.* Teut. *stuk*, tormentum, telum. [Goth. *stika*, punctum temporis.]

Stevin, *tune, melody, ſound, the voice.* Sax. *stefne*, vox, ſonus. Gawin Douglas uſes Stevin alſo for *the mouth*; and "to ſtevin" for *proras ſeu rostrum obvertere*; from Teut. *steve*, prora, pars anterior navis; all which, according to Ruddiman, ſeem to be cloſely connected.

Stew, *vapour, ſmoke, fumes, cloud of dust.* Teut. *stof*, pulvis, pulviſculus.

Stewatt, *a perſon in a state of violent perſpiration*; from Stew, *vapour.* Teut. *stove*, hypocauſtum.

Stilp, expl. *to ſtalk, to walk*; var. of Stilt.

Stimiket, *emitted offenſive vapour, belched.*

Stimpart, expl. *the eight part of a Winchester buſhel.* (*huitieme part?*)

Sting. See Stang, *a pole, a pike.* Teut. *stanghe.* To carry off "ſting and ling," i. e. literally *with long poles* or *bearers, and ſhoulder belts*; *entirely, wholly.*

Stingiſdynt, (Reg. Majes.) *a ſpecies of Bloud-wit*, or *amerciament for the effuſion of blood.* Stingis-dynt ſeems literally *a blow with a long pole.* See Stang.

Stirk, *a cow* or *bullock in the ſecond year.* Sax. *styrc*, juvencus, juvenca. Teut. *stier-kalf.*

Stirkin, (Bp. Douglas), ſeems *stricken, struck, wounded.* "Sche wandris as the ſtirkin kind," i. e *as the wounded deer.* Ruddiman will have it q. *stirk hind.*

Stirrah, *ſtout boy.*

Stith, Styth, *ſtiff, ſtrong, ſteady.* Sax. *stith*, durus, rigidus, auſterus, aſper.

Stok and horn, *a ſhepherd's pipe, made of a reed fixed in a ſmall horn.*

Stok ſwerd, (Biſhop Douglas), expl. *a ſtiff or ſtrong ſword;* rather perhaps *a long ſmall ſword.* Fr. *estoc,* enſis longior, verutum. Douglas alſo uſes Stokkis, which Ruddiman explains *daggers, rapiers:* And Stokkit, Stokyn, *for ſtabbed, sticked.*

Stokker, *to stagger.* Stokkerand aver, *staggering horſe.*

Stole, (according to the editor of Winton), *an ornament hung on the priest's breast,* or perhaps *the long robe* called in Lat. *orarium,* ſtola ſacerdotalis.

Stoll, Stell, Stall, Still, *place of ſafety; to place in ſafety.* Douglas uſes Stolling place for *a proper ſituation* or *strong post.*

Stonie, Stonyſs, *to astoniſh.* Stoniſt, *astoniſhed, confounded.* Fr. *estonner,* obſtupefacere; whence Stun.

Storar, Storour, *overſeer, intendant of the herds and flocks, wild or tame.*

Store, *sheep, cattle.* Store farm, *ſheep farm.*

Stott, *to rebound,* as a hand-ball. Teut. *stooten,* pellere, quaſſare.

Stott, *bullock;* more commonly, *a young bullock.* Swed. *stot,* juvencus. Chaucer uſes Stot in the ſenſe of *young horſe.*

Stove, *a vapour* or *exhalation.* Teut. *stove,* a hot-houſe, hypocauſtum; alſo *to emit vapour.* Teut. *stoven,* calefacere.

Stou, *to cut* or *crop.* Stouings, *young branches cropt from the main stock,* as of coleworts.

Stouk, *ten,* or more commonly *twelve ſheaves of corn ſet up ſo as to reſiſt rain.* [Swed. *skock,* a cluſter.]

Stound, *a ſmall ſpace of time, a moment* or *instant.* Teut. *ſtond, ſtund,* tempus, hora, ſpatium, momentum.

Stound, *a ſtitch* or *ſhooting pain.* [Iſl. *styn,* doleo; *stunde,* dolui.] Chaucer uſes Stounds for ſorrows.

Stound, (Peblis at the Play), ſeems *stayed* or *remained at home.*

Stour, Stowre, *tumult, battle.* O. Fr. *estour.* Iſl. *styr,* bellum. Sax. *steorian,* turbare, movere; whence the ſame word is uſed to ſignify *dust in motion;* or which

which has been in motion. Teut. *stouf*, pulvis. Gael. *stur*.

Stour, *to run* or *gallop*, *to move quickly*.

Stoure, *a long pole* or *ſpear*. [Teut. *steuwer*, fulcrum.]

Stouth, Stowth, *ſtealth*, *ſecrecy*, *privacy*; in the ſame ſenſe that the Lat. *furtum* is ſometimes uſed by the poets.

Stouthrief, *theft accompanied with violence*, *houſe-breaking*, &c. See Reif, *to rob*.

Stown, *ſtolen*, *ſtole*; from Sta, *to ſteal*.

Stowp, *pitcher*, *cann*, *flaggon*, *tankard*. Teut. *stoop*, urna, congius. Sax. *stoppa*, cadus.

Stoyt, *to ſtammer in ſpeech*, *to ſtutter*.

Straitis, Straits, *a kind of coarſe woollen cloth*, or *kerſey*. In the poem of Chriſt's kirk on the green, this word is commonly ſuppoſed to mean *leather from the ſtraits of Gibraltar*.

Strak, Straik, *ſtruck*, *did ſtrike*; alſo *ſtroke*, *blow*. Strakings, Straikings, *the refuſe of flax*, or *cloth made from it*.

Stramaris, Stremouris, *ſtreamers*, *top-flags*. See Stremouris.

Stramp, Strample, *to trample*. To tramp cloaths, *to trample upon them in a tub of water*. Swed. *stampa*.

Strand, *rivulet*, *ſmall brook* or *running water*; in oppoſition to Stanryis, or *ſtanding water*. How this word happens to differ ſo widely in meaning from the Engl. *ſtrand*, is not clear.

Strath, *a plain of ſome conſiderable extent on a river ſide*; as Strath or Strat-Clyde, *the flat ground along the river Clyde*; probably from Lat. *tractus*, region, country; or Teut. *ſtreke*, plaga, regio, *tractus*; *ſtrecken*, extendere.

Straucht, *ſtrait*; alſo *ſtretched*; as Raucht for *reached*; with which it ſeems to be nearly allied.

Stravaig, *to roam* or *wander*. Ital. *ſtravagare*. See Vaig.

Stray, Strae, *ſtraw*. Sax. *ſtre*.

Strayk, Straik, *to ſtroke*, or *touch with a gentle ſliding motion*. Teut. *ſtreiken*, leviter attrectare. Straik, Straiked

Straiked or Streiked measure (of corn), *exact measure*, in opposition to *heaped*; also, in this sense, as a verb, *to adjust*; from Swed. *strika*, mensurare.

Streik, *to stretch, to use*, or *begin to use*, as to streik the hooks, *to begin harvest*. Teut. *strecken*, extendere.

Streitch, *strick, affected*.

Stremouris, *streamers*. See Vol. I. p. 433, where the reader may judge for himself whether the poet means *the Northern lights*, or merely the streams of light which precede the rising of the sun.

Strenth, *castle, strong hold, a place fortified by nature or art*.

Strenye, *to strain* or *sprain*. [Fr. *estraindre*.]

Stress, *pressing difficulty, pressure, distress*; also *to distress* or *trouble*.

Stress, *ancient mode of taking up accusation for the Circuit Courts*. See Tryst.

Strinkil, Strenkle, var. of *sprinkle, to scatter*.

Strommel, *to stumble*. Teut. *striemelen*, to stagger.

Strone, Stroan, *to spout forth as a water pipe*. Teut. *stroomen*, fluere; whence Strand, *a small rill*.

Stront, Strunt, *pet, sulky* or *sullen fit*; originally perhaps *fit of obstinate idleness*. Conf. Teut. *trouwant*, scurra, ludio; or *trots*, irritamentum, insultatio, contumelia; *trotsen*, irritare, lacessere; *trotsigh*, contumeliosus, fastosus. To take the strunt, *to be petted* or *out of humour*.

Strontlie, *pettishly, sullenly*. [Teut. *trotsigh*, contumeliosus, fastosus.] See Stront.

Strounge, *harsh*; especially to the taste, as a sloe.

Stroup, Stroop, *spout*, as of a tea kettle. Swed. *strupe*. Isl. *strup*, gutter, gula. Teut. *storte*; whence *throat*.

Strow, *strife, squabble*; from Teut. *stooren*, turbare.

Stroy, abbrev. of *destroy*. Lat. *destruere*.

Strynd, See Strand, *a rivulet, spring of water*.

Strynd, Stryne, *race, kindred, offspring*. Sax. *strynd*, stirps, genus; *strinan*, gignere.

Studdy, Stuthy, Stithy, *anvil*. Isl. *stedia*, incus. Sax. *stidh*, rigidus, durus.

Stuff, *to fill with men*. Stuffit, *filled with men*.

Stulth,

Stulth, *ſtealth*. Goth. *ſtilan*, furare.

Sturdy, *a diſeaſe common to ſheep; a water in the head*, or *vertigo*. [Teut. *ſtooren*, vertere.]

Sture, Stoor, *auſtere, rough, harſh, ſtiff, ſtrong, robust*. Teut. *stuer*. Lat. *austerus*, ferox, horridus, torvus.

Sturt, Sturten, *trouble, disturbance, vexation, miſchief*. Fr. *tort*, injuria. Dan. *styrt*, pugna.

Style, *degree, high degree, rank, palm*. Sax. *stigele*, gradus, ſcala.

Styme, *a blink, ſmallest appearance of light*. Sax. *ſcima*, fulgor; "lytellne *ſeiman* leohtes," parvam coruſcationem lucis.

Styte, Stot, *to walk infirmly*, like a perſon in liquor.

Subchetts, dubiouſly expl. *victuals*.

Subdyt, *ſubject*. Lat. *ſubditus*.

Succure, Succar, *ſugar*. Teut. *ſuycker*, ſaccharum. Fr. *ſucre*.

Sucquedry, *preſumption*; from O. Fr. *ſurcuidere*; hoc a *ſur*, ſuper; & *cuider*, agitare, imaginari.

Suddil, Sudle, *to ſoil, to tarniſh*. Fr. *ſouiller*.

Suellieg, expl. *heat, a burning fever*. Sax. *ſwell*, uſtio, tumor, peſtis; *ſwellan*, tumere, turgere.

Suffiſance, *ſufficiency*. Fr. *ſuffiſance*, idonea copia.

Sulye, *ſoil, country, land, ground*. Lat. *ſolum*.

Sulyeart, *clear, bright, brilliant, glittering*. Hib. *ſoilſer*, ſplendens, rutilus; *ſoilſiarachd*, ſplendor, fulgor.

Sumdel, Sum deile, *ſomewhat, a little*.

Sumphion, *a muſical instrument*; ſame perhaps with O. Engl. *ſymphonie*, which ſeems to have been *a kind of tambour* or *drum*.

Sunkets, *ſomething* (to eat), q. d. *ſum quhats*.

Sunkis, Sunks, *a kind of pack ſaddle*, reaching farther down on the horſes ſides than Sods.

Sunyeis, Eſſunyeis, *excuſes*. Fr. *exoine*.

Suppede, *to aſſist*. Lat. *ſuppeditare*.

Suppowel, *ſupply, auxiliaries, forces*; alſo as a verb *to ſupport* or *aſſist*. Fr. *ſuppleer*. Chaucer has *ſupporaile*, expl. *upholder*, which ſeems to come from Lat. *ſupportare*.

Supprys,

Supprys, Suppreis, *to oppreſs, to bear down.*
Surnowne, *ſirname.* Fr. *ſurnom.*
Surry, *Syria.* Soldan of Surry, *Sultan of Syria.*
Surrigine, Syrurgiane, *a ſurgeon*; *chirurgeon.* Fr. *chirurgien.*
Surs, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *a haſty riſing,* or *flight upwards*; from Lat. *ſurſum* or *ſurgere.*
Suſſy, *care, anxiety, trouble.* Fr. *ſouci,* follicitudo; alſo uſed as a verb, *to care.* I ſuſſy not, *I care not.*
Sute, *ſweet.*
Suth, *truth.* Suthfaſt, *truſty, eſtabliſhed in truth.* Suthlie, Soothlich, *truly, in truth.* Sax. *ſoth,* verus; *ſothlice,* vere.
Swa, *ſo.* Goth. *ſua,* ſic, ut, ſicut.
Swable, *to beat* (with a long ſtick.)
Swage, *to aſſwage.* Teut. *ſwighten,* ſedare, pacare.
Swaif, Swyve, *to embrace, to kiſs,* futuere. Lat. *ſuaviari,* to kiſs.
Swaits, Swatts, *ſmall beer.* Sax. *ſwatan,* cereviſia.
Swak, Thwack, *ſhock, ſtroke with a cudgel; to ſtrike;* alſo *to throw* or *caſt with force;* ex ſono.
Swale, *fat, plump;* q. *ſwelled;* uſed in the ſame ſenſe by Chaucer.
Swankie, *ſwain, young man, wooer*; probably from Dan. *ſwang, ſwank,* meagre, ſlender, thin. Teut. *ſwangher,* gravida, prægnans, fœta; *ſwancken,* agere. Sax. *ſwang,* operarius; *ſwangrer,* to impregnate.
Swanys, *ſwains, peaſants.* Sax. *ſwein,* puer, fervus, miniſter.
Swap, Swaup, *young pea-cod, a tall ſlender young perſon.* [Dan. *ſwang,* ſlender.]
Swapp, *to exchange.*
Sware, Swyre, Squhyre, *the neck;* alſo *a ſteep paſs over a chain of mountains.* Sax. *ſweor,* collum, cervix, columna.
Swarf, Swairf, Swerf, *to faint, to ſwoon away.* Sax. *ſweorcian,* caligare; *ſweorc,* caligo, nubes; according to Ruddiman, from Teut. *ſwerven,* errare, vagari; or perhaps *ſwiicken,* labaſcere, deficere.

Swart,

Swart, *ſwarthy, black.* Teut. *ſwart,* niger, ater, piceus. Goth. *ſwarts,* fuſcus, niger.

Swatte, pret. of the verb *to ſweat.*

Swath, Swathe, *the graſs which is cut by a ſcythe at one ſtroke.* Sax. *ſwathe,* ſciſſio, raſura. Teut. *ſwade,* fœni ſtriga, ordo demiſſi fœni.

Swee, *to incline* or *bend to a ſide.* Iſl. *ſueigia,* incurvare. Swed. *ſwiga,* loco cedere. Teut. *wegghen,* movere. Douglas has Swecht for *weight, burden, force;* as Spurge for *purge,* Strample for *trample,* &c.

Sweir, Swere, *lazy, backward, ſlow.* Sax. *ſwere,* deſes, piger.

Sweirneſs, Swerneſs, *ſloth, lazineſs, backwardneſs.*

Sweit, *life.* [Sax. *ſwat,* ſanguis.]

Swelly, *to ſwallow.* Teut. *ſwelgken,* vorare, glutire. Swelliaris, *swallowers.* See Swelth, *a gulph.*

Swelt, *to be choaked* or *ſuffocated, to die.* Teut. *ſwelten,* deficere, langueſcere, fatiſcere. Sax. *ſweltan,* mori.

Swelth, *a gulph* or *whirl pool.* Teut. *ſwelgh,* fauces, gula, frumen.

Swene. See Sweven, *to ſwoon, to dream.*

Swengeour, Sweyngeour, expl. *ſtout wencher, one who roams about after the girls*; from Teut. *ſwente,* virgo, juvencula; *ſwentſen,* vagari. Dan. *ſwangrer,* gignere. Or, according to Ruddiman, corrupted from O. Engl. *ſwinker,* labourer. Sax. *ſwancan,* laborare. See Swik, *to ſoften.*

Swerth-back, *a bird;* ſpecies unknown. The name ſeems to denote the colour.

Swetheryke, *kingdom of Sweden.* See Ryke, *kingdom.*

Swevin, Swevyn, *ſleep, a dream.* Sax. *ſwefen.* Dan. *ſoffn,* ſomnium.

Swevin to ſleep, *to dream.* Sax. *ſwefian, ſwefnian,* ſomniare, ſopire. Iſl. *ſof,* dormire. [Lat. ant. *ſopnus,* for ſomnus.]

Swidder, Swither, *doubt, heſitation*; alſo as a verb *to doubt* or *heſitate.* Teut. *ſwieren,* vibrare, vagari, in gyrum verti; *ſwier,* vibratio, gyrus.

Swik, *to aſſwage, allay,* or *ſoften.* Teut. *ſwichten,* ſedare, pacare.

Swilk,

Swilk, *ſuch.* Sax. *ſwylc.* Goth. *ſwa-leik*, talis; from *leik*, ſimilis.

Swink, Swirk, *hard labour;* alſo as a verb, *to labour hard.* Sax. *ſwincan*, laborare, fatigare, vexare.

Swipper, *quick, ſwift, nimble.* Swipperly, *ſwiftly.* Sax. *ſwipan*, verrere, and poetically *cito agere.* [Teut. *ſweepe*, flagellum.]

Swirl, *a whirling motion*, as of wind or driving ſnow; or *the remaining appearance of ſuch a motion.* Teut. *ſwier*, gyrus, circumvolutio; alſo as a verb *to whirl about.* Teut. *ſwieren*, circumvolvi.

Swirlie, *full of knots or circumvolutions*, as in various kinds of wood; from Swirl, circumvolvi.

Swith, Swyth, Swyith, *inſtantly, quickly.* Als ſwyth, *as ſoon.* Swith away! *begone quickly.* Sax. *ſwithe*, promptè.

Swoich, Swouch, Souch, *a ſound, a report.* Sax. *ſwege*, ſonus, clangor; *ſwegan*, ſonare.

Swonk, expl. *to ſwim.* Swonkand, *ſwimming.* [Teut. *ſwencken*, fluctuare, labare, vibrare, quatere.]

Sworl. See Swirl, *a whirling motion*, &c.

Swyk, *fraud, impoſture.* Iſl. *ſuik.* Dan. *suig* & *swinke*, a trick.

Swykful, Swynkful, *fraudulent.* Dan. *suigagtig.*

Swyre, Squhyre. See Sware, *a ſteep paſs over a chain of mountains;* expl. by Ruddiman, *the top of a hill.*

Swyve, Sweyve. See Swaif, *to have carnal connection with.*

Sybow, Seybow, *young or ſmall onion.* Teut. *cibolle.*

Syis, Syith, *times.* Oft-ſyis, & Feleſyis, *many times, frequently.* Sax. *ſith*, tempus, vicis.

Syle, *to blindfold* or *hood-wink; to deceive.* Overſylde, *covered over.* Swed. *ſkyla*, occultare. Teut. *schuylen.* Dan. *ſkyle.* Iſl. *ſkiola*, latitare. Swed. *ſkya.* Lat. *celare*, tegere; nearly allied to Sax. *helan.* See Heild, *to cover up.* Syle is alſo explained *to ſurround* or *encompass.*

Syle, *to ſtrain* or *pass through a ſtrainer.*

Synde,

Synde, *to wash, to clean from some remaining impurity.*

Syne, *afterwards, thereafter, then.* Teut. *sind,* post, postquam, inde postea. The correſponding Saxon word, according to Ruddiman, is *ſitthan* or *sytthan*; whence the O. Engl. *ſithence*, now by abbreviation *ſince.* Neither of theſe, however, agrees with the Scottiſh *syne*, but with Sen-ſyne, *ever after that time.*

Syne. See Seyne, *to bliss* or *consecrate.*

Synopare, Cynoper, *cinnabar.*

Sype. See Sipe, *to ouze* or *pass through in small quantity;* ſpoken of liquid.

Sypins, *that which has ouzed through,* (from a veſſel containing liquor.)

Syte, *puniſhment;* alſo expl. *sorrow.* Teut. *suchte*, dolor, languor, morbus.

Sythyn, Sen-ſyne, *ever after that time.* See Syne.

T.

Ta, for Tane, The ane, *one of two.* Sax. *te ane.* Ta and Tane likewiſe occur in the ſenſe of *take* and *taken*, as Ma for *make.* So alſo Tais for *takes.*

Taanles, Bleazes, *large fires, bailfires* or *bonefires*; from Gael. *teine*, fire. Swed. *tænda.* Sax. *tynan.* Goth. *tandian, accendere.* Iſl. *tungl*, ſidus, luna. Eſton. *tungel*, torris; whence perhaps Ingle, *large fire.* The cuſtom of kindling large fires or Taanles, at Midſummer, was formerly common in Scotland, as in other countries, and to this day is continued all along the ſtrath of Clyde. "On ſome nights a dozen or more of them may be ſeen at one view. They are moſtly kindled on riſing ground, that they may be ſeen at a greater diſtance."

Tabart, Taberd, Talbert, *looſe upper garment*, worn chiefly by eccleſiaſtics. Upon thoſe which were uſed by knights, their armorial bearings were commonly repreſented in embroidery. Teut. *tabbaerd*, penula.

Tabetleſs, expl. *without ſtrength.*

Tables, *the name of a game*, perhaps *drafts*, or *cheſs.*

Tache, *blemiſh.* Fr. *tache.*

Tack, Tak, *leaſe.* Teut. *taecke*, penſum, *a charge* or *undertaking.* See Act 1459, the firſt in Europe which rendered tenants ſecure in their poſſeſſions.

Tagle, Taigle, *to retard, to ſtop, to delay.* Teut. *taggen*, altercari.

Tail, *tale, ſtory.* Teut. *taele*, ſermo.

Tailyevé, Tirryvie, *violent fit of paſſion.* See Terrane.

Tailyies, *ſlices*, as of meat, loaf bread, &c. Fr. *tailler*, to cut, ſlice, hack; from Teut. *talie*, inciſura, cæſura; alſo *entails.*

Tais,

Tais, Taſs, *bowl, a ſmall dram cup.* Fr. *taſſe.*

Tais, *to ſtretch, ſtrain,* or *extend; to pull the ſtring of a bow*; hence *to adjuſt.* Teut. *teeſen,* trahere, vellicare, vellere, carpere. *Wolteeſen,* minutatim explicare lanam, to teeſe wool. Tyt, *pulled, drew.*

Takill, *arrow.* Wel. *tacc,* ſagitta; *tacclan,* ornamenta ſagittæ; *tacclu,* ornare; *tacclus,* ornatus. [Teut. *taeckelen de ſchepen,* adornare naves.]

Takynnar, *one who portends from ſigns or tokens.*

Talbart. See Tabart, *gown,* toga.

Talent, *propenſity, eagerneſs.* Fr. *talent,* cupido.

Tallon for Tallow, *to cover with tallow* or *with a mixture of pitch and tallow.* Fr.

Tangle, *a ſea weed.* Swed. *tang,* alga marina.

Tangs, Teyngs, *pair of tongs.* Teut. *tanghe,* forceps.

Tape, *to make a little go a great way, to uſe ſparingly.*

Tapettis, *tapeſtry.* Teut. *tapiit,* tapetum; whence perhaps Belg. & Eng. *carpet.*

Tappit-hen, *creſted hen; pewter quart meaſure,* ſo called from the knob on the lid.

Tarans, expl. *children who have died before baptiſm.*

Targets, *tatters.* Swed. *targad,* tore or torn.

Tarlochis, *enchanters, magicians;* properly *tourlochis,* from Teut. *toouerer,* incantator, maleficus, magus; *toouererſe, toouerinne,* incantatrix, ſaga, lamia; *tooueren,* faſcinare. The termination *loch* in this, as in many other words, ſignifies *like.* Goth. *leiks,* ſimilis.

Tarrow, *to take pet*; to turn away from, or refuſe, meat peeviſhly; to pretend to loath, to eat with feigned loathing; from Teut. *taergh,* tardus. See Argh.

Tartan, *croſs-ſtriped* or *chequered, of various colours,* in the manner of Highland plaids. Fr. *tiretaine,* ſorte de droguet; *linſey-woolſy.*

Tartane, *tertian,* as Tartane fever, *ague.*

Tarveal, expl. *fretful, diſcontented;* alſo as a verb, *to plague* or *vex.* [Swed. *tarfwa,* opus habere; *tarf,* neceſſitas.] See Torfel, *to pine away.*

Taſleis, (erroneouſly printed Taſteis), *taſſels.*

Taſs,

Taſs, Tas. See Tais, *cup*. Fr. *taſſe*.

Tate, Tatt, Teat, *lock of hair or wool*, commonly *matted*. Sax. *ge-tead*, connexus, unitus.

Tath, *the luxuriant graſs which riſes in tufts where the dung of cattle has been depoſited*. Sax. *ge-tead*, excitatus, nutritus; *ge-tyhth*, traxit. Tathis, *tufts*; alſo *teats* or *locks*. See Tate.

Tatty, *hanging in tatts* or *matted locks*. See Tate.

Tauch, Taulch, *tallow*. Fris. *talghe*. Dan. *talge*, ſebum, ſevum.

Taupie, *fooliſh wench*. Dan. *taabegaas*.

Taw, *to pull, to lay hold of, to tumble about*.

Tawbern, Tawburn, *tabour, drum*. Fr. *tambour*.

Taweal, expl. *fatigue*, perhaps from *travail*.

Tawis, Taws, *a whip* or *ſcourge*; commonly a ſlip of tanned leather divided at the farther extremity into ſmaller thongs.

Tay, *toe*. Tayis, Tays, *toes*.

Teat, *a ſmall lock*, as of hair, wool, &c. See Tath.

Ted, *to ſcatter*. In King Alfred's tranſlation of Bede, "*land getead*" is tranſlated terra præparata. But this may rather be the origin of Tath, q. vid.

Teddir, Tethir, *rope*, commonly made of hair.

Teicheris, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *drops of dew*; forte, (ſays Ruddiman), from Fr. *tacher*, to ſpot?

Teille-tree, *the lime tree*. Lat. *tilia*.

Teir, *waſte, fatigue*. Teiriful, *fatiguing*. Fr. *tare*.

Teis, *ropes*; of the ſame origin with Engl. verb *to tie*.

Telis, *tills*; alſo corruption of *dwells*.

Teme. See Toom, *empty, to empty*.

Tempane, Tympane, *drum, tabour*. Lat. *tympanum*.

Tenchis, (G. Douglas), *taunts, tauntings*. Fr. *tencer, tanſer*.

Tene, *vexation, grief, anger, trouble*. Sax. *teon*, calumnia, moleſtia, injuria, calamitas; alſo as a verb, *to grieve, to irritate, vex*, or *trouble*; *teonan*. Fland. *tenen*, irritare, conviciari.

Tene-waryit, *oppreſſed with affliction*. See Tene, and Warie, *to curſe*.

Tent,

Tent, *attention, notice, care ; to attend to, to take care of.* Lat. *attendere.*

Tent. See Stent, *to ſtretch out.* Fr. *eſtendre.*

Tepe, Taip, *to prolong, to make a little go a great way.*

Ter, *tar.* Teut. *terre,* pix fluida.

Terce, Tierce, *the third part,* or *widow's ſhare of her huſband's moveables.* Fr. *tiers.*

Tercelet, Terſall, *the male hawk* or *eagle.* See Terſe.

Tere, Teir. See Deir, *injury, diſtreſs.*

Termagant, *ptarmigan,* the name of a well known bird which inhabits rocky mountains in the northern parts of Scotland.

Tern, for Stern, *fierce.*

Terrane, Tirrane, *oppreſſor* ; alſo expl. *tyrannical.*

Terrane, reproachful name for a *paſſionate brawling child.* [Teut. *taran,* hiſtrix.]

Terſe, Tearſe. Teut. *teers,* haſta membri virilis ; vocabulum Teutonibus olim honeſtum, nunc temporis vero obſcænum.

Tetand, Teeting, corr. from Belg. *kiicken, to peep* or *ſpy.*

Teug, Tug, *the rein* or *rope of a halter.* Teut. *teugel,* habena, lorum, retinaculum. Iſl. *tog,* funis, *a tow.*

Teynd, *tenth, tithe ;* alſo as a verb, *to draw the tenths* (of produce), figuratively, *to diminiſh in number* or *value, to mar.*

Tha, Thay, *theſe.* Sax. *thaege,* illi.

Thak, Thack, *thatch, ruſh* or *ſtraw covering of a roof.* Sax. *thac,* tectum fæneum ; *ſeu* cujuſvis generis. Teut. *dack,* arundo. See Theik.

Thane, *an old title of honour or dignity, equal in rank,* ſays Skene, "*to the ſon of an Earl ;—ane Free halder halding his lands of the King ;*"—according to Fordun, *a levier of the King's rents.* The word *Thegn* is found in moſt of the Northern languages, but moſt frequently in the Anglo-Saxon ; and is uſed in the various ſignifications of *ſervus, miniſter ; exactor, diſcipulus ; ſervus militaris, miles, ſatelles, eques ; princeps, optimas, primus, ſatrapa, dominus.*—The learned Jhre makes the primary ſenſe of *Thegn,*

vir

vir probus, præſtans, ſtrenuus; correſponding with Fris. *thegeman*, from *deghe*, virtus, probitas; whence perhaps the Iriſh *tig-hearna*, dominus, and Lat. dignus. If ſo, we ſcarcely would have met with *yfele thegnas*, mali ſervi; *hors-thegn*, qui circa equos miniſtrat, &c. It is probable that, when the word was moſt in uſe, every landholder was a Thane who was infeft with Theme, q. vid. "Edward, (the "Confeſſor), grete mine Biſceops, and mine Eorles, "and all mine Thegnes on than ſhiren, (*that ſhire*), "wher mine preſtes in Paulus miniſter habband land, &c." [Teut. *degen-man*, miles; *degen*, gladius, enſis.] Ab-Thane occurs only in Scottiſh writings, and is explained by Fordun, *a chief Thane*; by Major, (upon a vague expreſſion of Fordun), *ſeneſcallus in inſulis qui regios proventus collegit*; and by others, *Up* or *Upper Thane*. It is rather difficult, however, to conceive that the Ab-Thane of Kinghorn was a greater perſonage than the Thane of Fife. Mr Pinkerton contends, and with a greater appearance of probability, that Ab-Thane is *Abbot-Thane*, a Thane who was alſo an Abbot; analogous to Abba-Comites, explained by Du Cange, *abbates qui ſimul erant comites*. Various other Thanes are mentioned, as Mes-Thane, Sax. *mæſſe-thegn*, ſacerdos; and Woruld-Thane, Sax. *woruld-thegn*, Thanus laicus ſeu ſecularis. The derivation of Ab-Thane from the Hebrew *abbas*, pater; quaſi, *chief of the Thanes* ſeems altogether abſurd.

Thane, *not well roaſted, half-roaſted.* Sax. *than*, madidus, humidus.

Thankfully, *willingly.* Sax. *thanc-full*, contentus.

Thayn, Thain, *pane of glaſs.*

Thé, Thie, *thigh.*

Theik, *to thatch.* Sax. *thecan*, tegere. Teut. *decken*, tegere, operire, veſtire. From this laſt is probably derived the Engl. verb *to deck.*

Theme, expl. by Skene, "*the power of having ſervants and ſlaves.* Unto all Barronnes infeft with *theme*, their bondmen, with their bairnes, gudes and geir properlie

properlie perteinis, ſwa that they may diſpone thereupon at their pleaſure." It ſeems to be an abbreviation of Sax. *thewe-dom*, ſervitium, from the verb *theowian*, mancipare, in ſervitutem redigere; *thew*, ſervus; *thegen lage*, Thani jus, privilegium; *thenung*, comitatus, ſatellitium, clientum turba, famulitium. Theme is alſo expl. *team*, *offspring*.

Themys, *ſervants* or *ſlaves attached to the land*; plural of Sax. *theow*, ſervus; *on theowum micele aehta*, in ſervis multas poſſeſſiones.

Theodome, Thewdome, (Chaucer, Thedom), *thrift*, *ſucceſs*. Sax. *thean*. Teut. *dyden* or *thiiden*, proficere, ſuccedere.

Therm, Tharme, *gut*. Sax. *thearm*. Teut. *darm*, inteſtinum; now more commonly Fearn.

Thetes, Theets, or Feets, *traces*, wherewith horſes draw a carriage.

Theuis nek, *the cry of the lapwing*; ex ſono.

Thewis, *qualities*, *diſpoſitions*; originally *cuſtoms*, *regulations*, *manners*, *ceremonies*. Sax. *theaw*, inſtitutum, conſuetudo, mos, lex.

Thewit, expl. *diſpoſed*; i. e. *well* or *ill inclined*; from Thewis in the ſenſe of *qualities*, *manners*.

Thewles, Thieveleſs, Thawleſs, *ſluggiſh*, *inactive*, *unthrifty*. See Dowleſs. Alſo expl. *cold*, *forbidding*; i. e. *void of good ſenſe* or *manners*. See Thewis.

Theyrs, expl. *tiers* or *yard arms of a veſſel*.

Thick, *intimate*, *familiar*; as in the ſame ſenſe are uſed *great* and *throng*.

Thiftwis, *thieviſh*. Thiftwiſly, *thieviſhly*.

Thig, *to beg*, *to collect a little ſupply of money or goods upon ſome extraordinary occaſion*. Sax. *thicgean*. Iſl. *thiggia*, accipere.

Thir, *theſe*. In ſome caſes there ſeems no correſponding Engliſh word; as "Thir ſhillings (which I hold concealed in my hand) are better than theſe upon the table."

Thirl, *bond-ſervant*. Sax. & Iſl. *thrael*, ſervus; alſo the territory *thirled* or bound to a particular mill.

Thirl,

Thirl, *to drill* or *bore*. Sax. *thirlian*, perforare; *thyrel*, forcimen; alſo *to furl* (the ſails.)

Thirlage, Threllage, Thirledome, *thraldom, ſervitude, bondage*; q. *thrallage*. Sax. & Iſl. *thrael*, ſervitus.

Thirled, *bound to ſome ſervitude*, ſuch as grinding the corns at a particular mill. Sax. *thrall*, ſervitus.

Tho, *then, at that time*; contracted from Sax. *thonne*, tunc.

Thocht, *though, altho', tho'*.

Thole, Tholl, more commonly Toll (in charters from the crown), expl. by Skeen, *cuſtom*, or that privilege of a Baron which exempts him and his vaſſals from paying cuſtom upon goods ſold or bought within the Barony. Bracton interprets *it to be at liberty as well to take as to be free from Toll* or *cuſtom*.

Thole, *to ſuffer, to endure*. Sax. *tholian*. Goth. *thulan*, ferre, tolerare, pati. Goth. *thuldu*, patiar; *thulaina*, patientia.

Thole-mude, Thoilmude, *patient* or *patiently*.

Thoucht, *ſmall matter*. A thoucht leſs, *ſomewhat leſs*.

Thor, *durance, confinement*. Swed. *thor*, carcer.

Thowleſs. See Dowleſs.

Thraif, Thrave, *twenty-four*; properly, *the ſtraw of twenty-four ſheaves of corn*. Brit. *Dreſa*, twenty-four. Sax. *threaf*, manipulus. Swed. *trafwe*, acervus ſegetum.

Thraw, *a ſhort ſpace of time, a little while, a trice*. Sax. *thrah*, curſus temporis, tempus. Goth. *thragian*, currere.

Thraw, *pang, agony*. Sax. *threa*, afflictio, inflictio.

Thraw, *to twiſt*. Thrawin, *mis-ſhaped, a-wry*; hence alſo *perverſe, of a crooked diſpoſition*. Sax. *thrawan*, torquere.

Thrawart, Thrawin. *croſs, croſs-grained, perverſe*, (torvus), from Thraw, torquere. According to Ruddiman, from *fraward*.

Thraw-cruk, *an inſtrument for twiſting hay*, &c. *into ropes*.

Threip,

Threip, Threpe, *vehement affirmation, diſputation, continued argument, pertinacious averment.*

Threip, Threpe, *to affirm with vehemence, to aver boldly, to argue ſtrenuouſly.* Sax. *threapian*, redarguere.

Thréſum, *three-fold, conſiſting of three.*

Threſwald, *threſhold.* Sax. *therſcwold*, limen.

Threte, *throng, crowd, heap.* Sax. *threat*, turba, turma, caterva.

Threte, *to crowd into, to preſs into;* from Sax. *threat*, turba.

Thretis, expl. *pairs.* "His ſtedis yokkit war in thretis." *G. Douglas.* Rather perhaps the ſame with Thetes, *traces.*

Thretty-ſum, *thirty;* alſo expl. *ſome thirty, about thirty.*

Thrid and Tein, a method of letting arable ground for the *third* and *tenth*, or *two fifths* of the produce.

Thrimle, ſame with Thirl, *to drill, to bore, to preſs through with difficulty.* Sax. *thyrlian;* alſo expl. *to wreſtle, to fumble.*

Thring, *to fling, throw, thruſt, puſh.* Sax. *thringan, thriccan*, premere, comprimere, urgere, trudere, conculcare.

Thriſt, *to thruſt, to preſs upon, to oppreſs, to compreſs.*

Throch, Thruch, *a ſheet of printed paper*, as a news paper is ſometimes called *a print;* from Teut. *druck*, preſſura, preſſus, compreſſio.

Throll, *a hole*, properly, *a hole made by drilling or boring.* See Thrill.

Throwgang, *thorough-fare.* Sax. *thurh*, per, trans.

Thruch-ſtane, Thruch, *tomb-ſtone* (placed horizontally.) Sax. *thruh*, ſarcophagus; which has been conceived to have ſome affinity with the preceding *thurh*, per, trans; and with Sax. *dure*, oſtium; if not alſo with Thruch, *a ſheet of printed paper.* The co-incidence, however, ſeems to be merely accidental.

Thrung, *did thring, flung, threw.* See Thring.

Thrunland, *rolling, tumbling about;* q. *trundling.*

Thryn-fald, *three-fold.* Thryis, *thrice.*

Thud, *blow, blaſt, ſtorm ;* or *the ſound produced by any of theſe.*

Thum-ſteil, *a covering for the thumb*, as the finger of a glove.

Thuort, *athwart.* A-thuort, *about, here and there.*

Thwaing, *thong.* Sax. *thwang.*

Thwyttel, *whittle.* Sax. *hwitel*, cultellus.

Thwytten, Whytten, *cut with a knife.* Sax. *huywoden me*, formarunt me.

Thyne, *thence.* Teut. *dan*, inde, poſtea, tum.

Ticht, Tycht, Tyte, *right, ſtraight, ſtrait-ways, directly.* See Tyte.

Ticht, Tycht, Tyte, *tight, neat ;* from Sax. *tian*, vincire, ligare ; quaſi, *tied.*

Tickatts, *placards, advertiſements.* O. Fr. *etiquette.*

Tid, Tyde, *time.* Sax. Iſl. Swed. &c. *tid*, tempus.

Tid, Tyde, *happened, fell out.* Sax. *tidan*, contingere.

Tift, *good condition, ſtate of health, trim* ; has probably ſome connection with Toft, q. v.

Tike, Tyke, *a dog, cur.* Iſl. *tiik, tiig.* Swed. *tik*, canicula.

Til, Till, *to, unto, with.* Swed. *till.* Iſl. *til.*

Tilt, *account of, tidings.*

Timbrell, Tumbrell, expl. by Skene, *ane kind of torment as ſtocks or jogges, quhairwith craftes-men, ſik as browſters ar puniſhed ;* ſeems to be the ſame with Cuck-ſtule, q. vid. In England it was alſo called *the thewe.*

Tine, Tyne, *to loſe.* Iſl. *tyne*, amittere.

Tine, Tynde, *to kindle.* Dan. *tende.* Sax. *tendan.* Goth. *tandjare*, accendere ; whence perhaps Ingle, *large fire.*

Tinſale, Tynſail, *loſs, forfeiture* ; from Tine, *to loſe.*

Tirl, Tirr, Tirf, *to ſtrip, to uncover.* Fr. *tirer.*

Tirleis, *lattice work.*

Tirlleiſt, Tirlleſt, *trelliſed, latticed, having grates.* Fr. *treillis*, cancelli, tranſenna.

Tiſché, Tyſché, Tiſchey, *belt, girdle, ſaſh.* Fr. *tiſſu*, a

fort

fort of broad ribbon, or fillet; from Teut. *taſſche, teſſche,* marſupium, crumena, mantica, *purſe*; ſynonimous with the Swed. *giærdel* & Goth. *gairda,* zona; *nih in gairdos aiz,* neque in zona æs. Mar. 6. 8.

Tite, Tyt, *ſnatched*; [from Sax. *ge-tion,* trahere, ligare.]

Titlene, *hedge-ſparrow.* Iſl. *tyttlingur,* paſſer.

Titter, *rather, ſooner*; the compar. of Tyte, *ready, ſoon.*

Titty, childiſh pronounciation of *ſiſter.*

Tocher, *portion, dowry.* Sax. *tæcan,* betæcan, tradere, aſſignare.

To-cum, To-gang, *coming to, encounter, meeting, acceſs.*

Tod, *fox*; ſo called perhaps on account of its deſtructive rapacity among the flocks of ſheep; from Teut. *dood.* Swed. & Dan. *doæd.* Ger. *tod,* mors. Before the country was cleared of wood, when foxes were plenty, and ſheep ſcarce, this animal muſt have been well entitled to the appellation of *the deſtroyer,* or *death.* Tod Lowrie ſeems nothing more than the *dreary* or *doleful fox,* as he is ſtill commonly called from Teut. *treurigh,* mæſtus, dolens, dolendus.

Toddy, Tother, *the other.*

Todle, *to walk with a ſhort unſteady ſtep,* like a perſon in liquor, or a young child.

To-fall, *a ſmall building annexed to the wall of a larger one.*

Toft, expl. *a place where a manſion-houſe hath ſtood*; locus arboribus minuſculis ſonſitus; q. d. *a tuft of trees.*

Tolbuith, *priſon*; originally *exchequer*; from Sax. & Teut. *tol,* vectigal, cenſus, & *boede,* domus.

Too-fall, Toofal of the night, *dew-fall, time of the dew falling*; from Teut. *douw,* ros. It is explained by Lamb, "*before night fall*; an image drawn from a ſuſpended canopy, dropped ſo as to cover what is below."

Toolye,

Toolye, Tuilye, *to wrestle, to fight.* Teut. *tuyl,* labor, dolor.

Torfel, Torchel, *to pine away, to die.* Isl. *thurka.* Swed. *torka,* siccare, abstergere, arescere. Isl. *thorr,* aridus, siccus.

Torfeir, *vexation, injury, mischief;* nearly allied to Torfel, *to pine away;* or perhaps to Sax. *steorfa,* clades, strages. See Tarveal, *to plague* or *vex.*

Tort, *injury, wrong, trouble.* Fr. *tort,* injuria.

Toſche, *tight, neat.* [Fr. *touſé,* clipped, polled, pared round.] G. Douglas renders "cara pinus" *a toſche fir-tree,* which ſeems not to agree with the common ſignification.

Toſcheoderach, Tochederauch, expl. by Skene, *an office or juriſdiction, not unlike to ane Baillierie, ſpecially in the Iſles and Hielands;* or, as others will have it, *the office of a public proſecutor.* Gael.

Touk, *a tug, pull, draught, ſet to.* Sax. *teogan.* Teut. *tucken,* trahere. G. Douglas uſes the word in the ſenſe of *ſtroke, blow.* Touk of drum, *beat of drum.*

Touk, *to tuck, to faſten;* variety of Stick.

Touſle, *to rumple, to put into diſorder.* Touſlie, Touſie, *diſordered.*

Tout, Toot, *ſound of a horn; to ſound a horn;* alſo *to drink largely.*

Tow, Towm, *rope.* Teut. *touw,* funis. Swed. *toem,* habena.

Towmunt, Towmon, corr. of *twelve-month.*

Toy, *an old faſhion of female head dreſs.*

Trachil. See Drable, *to trail in the mire.*

Trad, *track, courſe in travelling or in ſailing.*

Tragetis, Tregettis, Tregets, *tricks, deceits, deceptions;* ſeemingly a perverſion of *tragedies,* both in orthography and meaning; unleſs we were to ſuppoſe it to have been formed from the Fr. *tricoterie,* treachery, deceit; alſo *narrative poems.*

Traik, *diſaſter, miſchief, trouble, plague, loſs, damage;* commonly uſed now for *the carcaſes of ſheep which have died by diſeaſe or accident.* Sax. *treg,* vexatio, tributatio,

tributatio, damnum ; *stric*, (the ſame word with the aſpiration), plaga, peſtis.

Traiſtis. See Streſs, *a mode of taking up accuſations.*

Tramort, *dead body, corps* ; from Lat. *mors.*

Tramp, Stramp, *to tread with force, to trample.* Swed. *trampa pa*, conculcare.

Trams, *the poles* or *ſhafts of a cart.* Fr. *trameau*, a ſledge.

Tranoynt, Tranownt, Tranent, *to paſs, to march ſuddenly.*

Tranſmew, *to tranſmute* or *change.* Fr. *tranſmuer.*

Trantlims, *inſignificant trifles* or *articles of furniture.*

Trappouris, Trappours, *trappings.*

Trat, Trot, *old woman, one who has trotted*, or *trudged about for a long time.* Teut. *trat*, greſſus ; *tratten*, gradi. Ruddiman thinks it has ſome affinity with Teut. *tateren*, titubare, balbutire, to ſpeak with a ſhrill voice. See Trattillis.

Tratoury, Tray, *treachery ;* from Traitour, Betray, &c.

Trattillis, Tattles, *idle ſtories, old women's fables.*

Traylleis, *ſupporters.* Fr. *treillis*, a latticed frame for ſupporting Vine trees.

Treit, Trete, *to entreat.* Tretabyl, *eaſy to be entreated.*

Treitcheour, *treacherous perſon.* Fr. *tricheur.*

Trellyeis, Trelyeis, *curry-combs.* Fr. *etrille.*

Trenchman, expl. *train-bearer ;* rather perhaps *carver ;* from Fr. *trencher*, ſcindere ; (or *interpreter.*) Fr. *trucheman.*

Trene, Treyn, *of tree, wooden.* Sax. *treowen*, ligneus.

Trentall, *a ſervice of thirty maſſes, upon as many different days, for the benefit of a departed ſoul.* Fr.

Treſt. See Traiſt, *truſt, truſty.*

Treſtis, *treſtles.* Fr. *treſteau*, tripus, tripoda.

Treules, Trow-leſs, *faithleſs, truthleſs, falſe.*

Treviſh, Triſſyſh, *a ſtall*, or rather *the partition between two ſtalls.* Fr. *treſ, travaiſon.*

Trewage, *tribute.* O. Fr. *truage.*

Trews,

Trews, *troughs*. Dan. *trou*, alveus; alſo *truce* or *peace*.

Trews, *veſt, hoſe and breeches of one piece*. Hib. *trius, triuſan*, laccæ braccæ. Gael. *triubhas*, trowſers.

Trewyd, *protected by a truce, aſſured*, in conſequence of an engagement to be true and faithful.

Trig, *neat, tight, tricked up*. [Dan. *tryg*, ſafe, ſecure.]

Trinle, Trindle, *to trundle* or *roll*.

Trinſsh, Trinch, *to cut* or *carve; to hack, to kill*. Fr. *trencher*.

Trippis, *flocks*. Fr. *troupeau*; from Sax. *trep*, grex, troop.

Triſt, *ſad*. Lat. *triſtis*.

Trocks, *toys, trinkets*. To trock, *to barter* or *exchange goods of ſmall value*.

Trone, *throne*. Fr. *trone*. Teut. *troone*, thronus.

Trone, expl. *the pillory*. Swed. *torn*, priſon; *torg*, the market-place. Trone ſeems alſo to have ſignified *the public balance* or *beam, and ſcales* for weighing the more common articles of ſubſiſtence; according to Skinner, from Teut. *dronen, tronen*, nutare, vacillare, vibrare.

Troplys, a ſtrange corr. of *troops*.

Trowcour, Trucour, Trewker, *one who deals in bartering, a trucker*; from Trocks, *trinkets*.

Tro-wending, *wandering to and fro*.

Trublie, *troubled, muddy*. Fr. *trouble*, ſame with Drumlie.

Truffis, *tricks, deceits*. To truff, *to ſteal*.

Trulis, *ſome kind of childiſh amuſement*; perhaps that which Kilianus deſcribes under the Teut. word *drille*, mola ex nuce cava, quam puerili filo trajecto verſant; q. d. nux verſatilis, nux terebrata.

Trump, *to deceive, to cheat*. Trumpit, *deceived*. Teut. *trompen*.

Trumpe, *a trifle, a thing of ſmall value*. Trompes, *trumpery, goods* or *furniture of little value, traſh*. Fr. *tromperie*, fallacy, deluſion, over-reaching.

Trumpouris, *deceivers, cheats*; q. d. pedlars who have only trumpery to diſpoſe of. See Trumpe.

Tryne,

Tryne, Trayne, *treachery, deceit.* Sax. *tregian*, vexare. *Rudd.*

Trynſch. See Trinſch, *to cut off.* Fr. *trencher.*

Tryſt, *appointment to meet; to make an appointment to meet.* Sax. *truiſſian*, fidem dare. Iſl. *treyſte.* Swed. *træſta.* Tryſtell trie, *tryſting tree*, or *appointed place of meeting in a foreſt.*

Tuay, Tway, *two.*

Tuffing, Toffin, Coſſin, *ſtuffing of tow*, or *the refuſe of flax; wadding;* from Tow.

Tuillye, *conteſt, ſtrife.*

Tulchin, Tulchan, *a calve's ſkin ſtuffed with ſtraw, and preſented to a cow to make her yield her milk; budget.*

Tume, *empty, hollow, vain.* Swed. *tom*, vacuus.

Tume, Teme, *to empty, to pour* or *throw out.*

Tuquheit, Tuechit, *the lapwing;* an imitation of its note.

Turcais, *Turkiſh;* may alſo ſignify *the turquoiſe*, a precious ſtone. Fr.

Turcomes, Vol. II. p. 168. *clotted filth;* perhaps from Teut. *dræck*, fordes. Lat. *ſtercus.*

Turdion, *a ſpecies of galliard* or *gay dance.* Fr. *tordion.*

Turkes, *pincers, nippers.* Armor. *turques.* Fr. *tire-clou;* or corr. abbrev. of Teut. *trek tang*, forceps.

Turnay, Turney, *to contend* or *fight in a tournament.* Fr. *tournois.*

Turn-pyk, *the winding ſtairs of a tower.*

Tuſche. See Tiſchè, *girdle, belt, purſe.*

Tute-mowit, *having prominent lips.*

Twa, *two.* Twal, *twelve.*

Twiche, *to touch.* Twichand, *touching, concerning.*

Twinter, Quinter, *a ewe in her third year*, or *after "two winters."*

Twiſt, *twig, branch.* Teut. *twiſt*, ramalia.

Twyne, Twinne, *to part with, to be ſeparated;* q. d. *to be made twain.*

Twyners, Twynrys, *pincers, nippers.*

Tyd, *time, ſeaſon.* Sax. *tid*, tempus, opportunitas.

Tyde, *to betide, to happen.* Sax. *tidan*, contingere, accidere.

Tydy,

Tydy, *well made, handſome, proper in appearance.* Teut. *tiidigh,* maturus, oportunus. Iſl. *tydr,* obſequens, applicabilis, amicus.

Tyiſt, Tyſt, *to entice, allure, ſtir up.* Fr. *attiſer.*

Tymbrell, Tymbret, Tymber, *the creſt of a helmet.* Fr. *timbrè.* Teut. *timmer ;* a term in heraldry of the ſame import.

Tymmer, Tymbour, *tambour, drum.* Tymmer weycht, *ſuch a weicht* or *ſieve as could anſwer the purpoſe of a drum.* See Weycht.

Tympanis, *drums, tambours.* Lat.

Tyndis, Tynes, *the horns of a hart,* properly *the tines of the horns.* Harrow-tynes, *the teeth of a harrow.* Swed. *harf-tinnar.* Iſl. *tinne,* dens. Teut. *tinne,* pinna.

Tyne, *to loſe.* Tynt, *loſt.* Iſl. *tyne,* perdere ; *tynde,* perdidi ; *tyndur,* perditus. [Swed. *tyna af,* conſumi, to waſte, to conſume.]

Tyne, *to diminiſh, to marr ;* literally, *to draw the teind,* or *tenth of.*

Tynſel, Tinſale, *loſs, forfeiture* ; from Tyne.

Tyrr, Tyrl, Tirle, *pull, throw, ſtrip, draw.*

Tyrryt, Tyrlit, Tirryt, *ſtript naked.* Fr. *tirer,* trahere.

Tyſtyre, *caſe, cover.* Lat. *teſta.*

Tyt, *ſnatched quickly, ſeized quickly, drew* or *pulled quickly.*

Tyte, Als tyte, have the ſame meaning in G. Douglas with *ſwith,* and *als ſwyth,* viz. *inſtantly, quick ſoon.* Iſl. *titt,* promptus.

U.

Uder, Uddyr, *other*; nearer to the Fr. *autre* than to moſt of the Northern correſponding words. Sax. *other*. Swed. & Teut. *ander*. Lat. *alter*.

Ug, *to deteſt on account of horrid appearance or quality*. Goth. *ogan*. Iſl. *ugga*, metuere, timere.

Ugſum, *hideous, frightful, horrible*. Ugſumneſs, *hideouſneſs*; from Sax. *oga*, horror, timor.

Umaſt, Ummeſt, *upmoſt, uppermoſt*. Sax. *ufemeſt*, ſupremus, ſummus. The Umaſt clais claimed by the prieſt at a funeral was probably *the ſheet which covered the body*.

Umbedraw, *to withdraw*. Umbedrew, *withdrew*; "the initial particle *um* or *un* having here an intenſive ſignification, as in *un-looſe*," and in various other inſtances.

Umberaucht, (Umberauſht), expl. *embaraſſed*; or rather *ſmote, purſued*; q. *raucht*.

Umberſorow, *hardy, firm, not eaſily to be injured*. Teut. *on-beſorght*, or *on-bekommert*, free of care; *beſorgen*, curare.

Umbeſchew, (Bp. Dougl.) *to eſchew* or *avoid*.

Umbeſet, *beſet round about, ſurrounded*. Umbeſettis, *attacks, ſets upon*. Iſl. *um*, *om*, about.

Umbeſiege, Umbeſege, *to beſiege, to lay ſiege to on all ſides*.

Umbethought, *duely conſidered, revolved in the mind*.

Umquhil, Umquhyle, by Mr Macpherſon, (editor of Winton's Chronicle,) and by Mr Pinkerton, expl. *ſometimes*. But more commonly it is uſed in the ſenſe of *ſometime ago, of old*, and adjectively for *late, deceaſed*. See Quhilom; from which Umquhyle ſeems to be formed by a tranſpoſition of the ſyllables.

Unabayſſit, Unabaſyt, *undaunted, without ſhame*.

Uncorne, (Gaw. Dougl.) expl. *wild oats*. To ſow his uncorn,

uncorn, *to put an end to his youthful follies.* [Swed. *ugn.* Goth. *auhn,* oven, fornax, furnus; q. d. to sow corn which had been baked in an oven or dried in a kiln.]

Uncredyble, *incredulous, unbelieving, who will not believe;* as Vengeabil for bringing vengeance or mischief.

Uncunnandnefs, *want of knowledge* or *skill.*

Uncuth, now Unco, *unknown, strange.* Sax. *uncuth,* incognitus, alienus; also *very*; as Unco glad, *very,* or *unusually glad.* The meaning of the word is now considerably changed.

Undegeſt, *rash, imprudent, untimely.* See Degeſt.

Undeip, *shallow.* Undeipis, *shallow places.* Teut. *ondiep.*

Undemit, Un-demmyt, *un-censured;* from Sax. *deman,* censere, judicare.

Under-gore, *in a state of leprous eruption.*

Under-lout, *to stoop* or *submit, to be subdued, to be subject.* See Lout.

Under-ly, *to undergo, to ly under, to suffer.*

Undo, *to explain, unfold, unravel, disclose.*

Une, *oven.* Swed. *ugn, omn.* Goth. *auhn,* fornax.

Undocht, *a silly weak person, a coward.* See Douchty.

Uneith, Uneth, Uneiſt, and with other slight variations, *not easily, scarcely.* Sax. *uneithe,* vix. See Eith.

Un-erdit, *unburied;* from Erde, *to bury.*

Unfery, *infirm, inactive, heavy.* See Ferie & Fery.

Unforlatit, *not forsaken, fresh, new.* See Forleit.

Unfrend, *enemy;* as Lat. inimicus from *in-amicus.*

Unganand, *unfit, not becoming.* See Gane, *to be sufficient for.*

Un-gearit, same with *Displeniſhed, stripped, robbed, emptied.* See Geir, *goods, furniture.*

Un-halſit, *not saluted;* from Halſe, *to salute.*

Un-heilded, *uncovered.* See Heild, *to cover up.*

Unirkyt, *unwearied;* a-kin to the Engl. impers. verb, "it irketh me," *tædet.*

Unlaw, *a fine* or *stated legal amerciament paid in money or goods for transgreſſion of the law;* from *on,* privativa particula, & *law* or *lauch,* lex.

Un-leful,

Un-leful, Un-leil, *unlawful.* See Leful, *lawful.*
Un-leif, *unpleaſant, ungrateful.* Teut. *lief,* gratus, carus.
Un-luſſum, (Un-lèuſum), *un-lovely, un-kindly ;* q. *un-loveſome.*
Un-pyſalit, *at liberty, looſe.* See Pyſalit, *ſecured* &c.
Un-quirit, (Bp. Dougl.) *not enquired after.*
Un-rebutit. *not repulſed, not overcome ;* from Fr. *rebuter,* to repulſe, to diſcourage.
Unrule; Abbot of Unrule, a kind of temporary *Maſter of Revels,* whoſe office it was to ſuperintend and regulate the ſports which were exhibited for the entertainment of the common people at the higher feſtivals, particularly at Yule or the Kalends of January. Hence in England he was called *the Chriſtmas Lord,* or *Abbot of Mis-rule.* In Scotland, it is probable that perſons of this deſcription were appointed, as in England, not only at the Colleges and principal religious houſes, but in every borough or market town, (where, it appears, they were choſen by the magiſtrates), and at the ſeats or caſtles of the greater Barons. "To the Chriſtenmaſſe Lord, ſays Polydore Virgil, all the houſhold and familie, with the maſter himſelf, muſt be obedient; the office having its origin in that equality which the ſervants were ſuffered to enjoy in common with their maſters at the antient Saturnalia which were celebrated at the ſame ſeaſon of the year." The appellation is probably co-eval with the Engliſh language; and the office itſelf, with the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. In a decree of Pope Innocent I. A. D. 408, we find theſe words, which evidently allude to ſome ſuch perſons as the Abbots of Unrule: "Præterea, frequenter quidam ex fratribus noſtris, *curiales vel quibuſlibet publicis funĉtionibus occupatos clericos facere contendunt,* &c.—Conſtat eos in ipſis muniis etiam voluptates exhibere, quas a Diabolo inventas eſſe non eſt dubium; et *ludorum vel munerum apparatibus præeſſe,* &c." The 27th Canon of a General Council held in the ſame year, ſets forth that "thoſe feaſts which are obſerved in many

many places, and which are borrowed from Gentile or Pagan error, ought to be prohibited, eſpecially ſince in ſome cities men fear not to keep them even upon the principal holydays, and in the very churches: On which days alſo, they uſe moſt wicked dances through the villages and ſtreets; ſo that the honour of the matrons, and the modeſty of numberleſs women are aſſaulted with laſcivious injuries." And, by the G. Counc. A. D. 614, "it is declared to be unlawful, upon the *Kalends of January*, (or *Chriſtmas Holidays*), to make any filthy plays, (*vecola* vel *cervula*), &c." Alſo from the 16th Canon of the 8th Gen. Counc. A. D. 867, we learn that "it was an annual cuſtom in Princes courts to attire ſome lay-man in epiſcopal robes, who in the tonſure and other ornaments ſhould act the part of a Biſhop, &c." all which proceedings are cenſured and prohibited under ſevere penalties. The ſame cenſures and prohibitions are repeated from century to century down to the time of the Reformation. Theſe Holiday ſports, even in the earlieſt periods, ſeem to have been generally of a dramatic nature, from the manner in which the actors are mentioned in the contemporary Councils; for example, "comicos aut viros ſcenicos;—de agitatoribus ſive theatricis;—ſpectacula ſecularia; ſcenicis atque hiſtrionibus; ſpectacula theatrorum; hiſtriones ac turpitudinibus ſubjecti perſonæ; eos qui dicuntur mimos, &c."—all which expreſſions occur in eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions before the year 680. Had it not been for the Act 61. 1555, we ſhould ſcarcely have known that the cuſtom of electing a Lord of Unreaſon had ever been obſerved in Scotland. That Act alone is, however, a ſufficient evidence.

Un-ſaucht, *diſturbed, diſordered, troubled.* See Saucht, *peace.*

Un-ſel, *unhappy, unlucky, miſchievous;* alſo expl. *ill-luck, misfortune.* See Sely, *happy;* from Goth. *ſel,* bonus; *unſel,* malus.

Unſeily, Un-ſilly, Un-ſaul, ſame with Unſel, *unhappy.*

Un-ſonſy,

Un-ſonſy, *unlucky*; *miſchievous*. See Sons, *proſperity*.
Untellybill, Un-tellable, *unſpeakable*, infandus.
Unthrifty, uſed by Bp. Douglas for *unfriendly*, i. e. who oppoſed your *thrift* or *proſperity*.
Untretabyll, *inexorable; who cannot be prevailed upon by intreaty*. Fr. *intraitable*.
Un-warniſt, *unwarned*. Un-warneſtly, *unwarily*.
Un-waryit, *not accurſed*. See Wary, *to damn*.
Un-wemmyt, Un-wennyt, *unſpotted, unſtained, without blemiſh*; from Sax. *wem, wemme*, macula, labes, now *wane* or *wayn*, a morbid tumour.
Un-werd, *misfortune, ſad fate, ruin*; from *werd* or *weird, chance, fate*.
Un-witting, Un-wittinlie, *not knowing, unadviſedly, raſhly*; from Teut. *weten*, ſcire.
Un-wroken, *un-revenged*; from Wroik, *to vent* or *execute vengeance*.
Up-a-land, *at a diſtance from the ſea, in the country, ruſtic*.
Up-buller, *to boil* or *throw up*; *to ſpring up*, in the manner of a well.
Up-hé, Up-heis, *to lift up* or *exalt*. Up-heit, *exalted*. Up-heſit, *raiſed up, exalted*.
Up-rend, *to render* or *give up*; q. *to up-render*.
Up ſet, *inſurrection, mutiny*. Swed. *upp-ſat*.
Up-welt, *threw up*. See Welt.
Up-wreile, *to raiſe* or *lift up with difficulty*. See Wreil.
Ure, *chance, luck*, "as we ſay good luck, bad luck; but without any addition, generally underſtood of *good fortune*." O. Fr. & Arm. *eur*, hap, luck, fortune, chance.
Uriſum, Eiryſum, *fearful*, from being in a ſtate of diſmal ſolitude; afraid of hobgoblins. See Eiry.
Uterance, Outrance, *deſtruction*. [Fr. *outrance*, extremity, exceſs.]

V. W.

Wa, Wae, Way, *wo, ſorrow, ſorrowful.*

Wachis, *ſentinels.* Wache-cry, *paſs-word.*

Wacht. See Waught, *to ſwill.*

Wad, Wage, *pledge, pawn.* Wadds, a youthful amuſement wherein much uſe is made of *pledges.* Wad, Wage, alſo as a verb *to wager.* Sax. *wad,* pignus.

Waddin, *ſtrong ;* like two pieces of iron beat into one. See Weld.

Wadſet, *a contract by which a debtor makes over his land to his creditor, to be redeemed on payment of the debt ;* alſo as a verb, *to alienate lands or tenements under reverſion ;* from *Wad,* pignus, and *Set,* locare.

Waf, Waif, Waith, *wandering, that has no owner, that has been found, and not likely to be claimed.* Fr. *quaife,* beſtia erratica. Iſl. *vofa, wofa,* oberrare.

Wageour, Vageour, Vager. *a mercenary ſoldier ;* from Wage, *ſtipendium,* as Soldier or Soldat from Germ. *ſold,* merces, ſtipendium.

Waide, *to penetrate, poſſeſs,* or *employ* (one's thoughts.)

Waif, Waf, *a haſty motion ;* alſo *to move* or *ſhake.* Sax. *wafian,* vacillare, fluctuare.

Vaig, Vag, *to roam* or *wander.* Teut. *waeghen, waeghelen,* movere, moveri, huc illuc volvere, motitare. Hence *Stravaig.*

Waigle, *to move in a tottering or unſteady manner.* Teut. *waeghelen,* huc illuc volvere.

Vaik, Vake, Waik, *to be vacant* or *unoccupied,* ſpoken of an office or benefice. Otherwiſe, it may ſignify *to play* or *make merry, to ſpend the time idly ;* alſo *to wait, to watch, to ponder,* or *ſtudy.* Teut. *waecken,* lucubrare, elucubrare. Lat. *vacare.*

Vaikans, Vacains, *time of vacation.*

Vail,

Vail, Wail, *a valley.* Valis, *valleys.*

Wail, Awail, Awale, *to go* or *fall down; to carry one's self down.* See Awail.

Wail, expl. *the wale or wail of a ſhip;* i. e. "the outmoſt timbers in a ſhip's ſide, on which men ſet their feet, when they clamber up."

Wail, Weal. See Wale, *to pick out* or *chooſe;* and with various other ſignifications.

Vailye quod vailye, *happen what may, at all adventure, be the iſſue what it may.* Fr. *vaille que vaille,* valeat quantum valere poteſt.

Waim, Vame, *womb, belly.*

Wain, Wane, *the conſtellation called Charles's wain* or *waggon.* Teut. *waeghen,* Septentriones, Arctos, ſidus ſimile plauſtro.

Waipen-ſhaw, Wappinſhaw, *ſhew of arms or weapons, a ſort of military review;* "ſwa that by learning of ordour and bearing of their weapons in time of peace, men may be the mair expert to put themſelves in order haiſtylie in time of need." Teut. *wapenſchouwing,* armiluſtrium. The firſt time that *Wapinſchaw* is mentioned in the Scottiſh Statute book, is under the reign of William the Lion, or about the year 1200. "*Item,* it is ſtatute, that *Wapinſchaw* ſal be keiped and haldin —He quha has fiftene pond land, or fourtie marks worth in moveable goods, ſall have ane horſe, an habergeon, ane knapiſkay (or helmet) of iron, ane ſword, ane dagger. He quha hes fourtie ſchilling land or mair, untill ane hundreth ſchilling land, ſall have ane bow and arrowes, ane dagger, and ane knife.—He quha has les nor fourtie ſchilling land, ſall have ane hand axe, ane bow and arrows: And all others quha may have armour, ſall have ane bow and arrows out-with the forreſt; and within the forreſt, ane bow, ane pyle. The 6oth Statute of James I. A. D. 1425; and the 31ſt of James IV. A. D. 1491, are nearly the ſame with reſpect to the articles of armour: Thoſe of James II. and III. are of a more general nature. The 91ſt of James V. A. D. 1540,

is the firſt which contains particular orders with reſpect to the mode of arrangement: It ordains that the Scheriffs, Magiſtrates, &c. with the King's Commiſſioners, at every Weaponſchawing, after enrolling the names, ſall chuiſe ane able man for everie parochin, or maa, as it is of greatneſs, quha ſal be Capitaine or Captaines to the Cumpanies of the ſaidis parochinis, and ſall learn them to gang in ordoure, and beare their weapons, and ſall conveene their ſaidis Cumpanies twiſe at the leaſt in the monethes of May, June, and July, and there exerce them in maner foreſaid." The Act ſpecially provides, that "na maner of weapons be admitted in *Weaponſchawings* bot ſpeares, pikes, ſtark and lang, of ſex elnes of length, Leith axes, halbardes, handbows and arrows, croce-bowes, *culverings*, and twa handed ſwords." An Act of the next Parliament, held in the ſame year, viz. March 14th 1540, ſets forth, that "becauſe the ſchot of gunnes, hagbuttes, and uther ſmall artaillarie, nowe commonly uſed in all cuntries, is ſa fellon, and un-eſchewable to the pith and high courage of noble and valyieant men, &c. It is therefore ordained, *that* every landed man ſall have ane hagbutte (or *ſmall cannon*) of founde (*caſt metal*) with calms, (*moulds,*) bullettes and pillockes of lead or iron, with powder convenient thereto, for *everie hundreth pound* of land that he hes of new extent: And he that has bot ane hundreth mark land, ſall have twa culverings, (*large muſkets:*) And ilk man havand fourtie pound land, ſall have ane culvering with calms, leade and powder gainand thereto, with treaſtes, (*treaſles* or *tripods,*) to be at all times ready for ſchutting of the ſaid hagbuttes, &c. And that everie Kirkman furniſh ſik-like artaillarie to be ſchawin at *Weapon-ſchawings*, after the availe and quantity of their temporal landes:— That Ladies of conjunct fee and life-rent ſall furniſh effeirand to the quantity of their living: And every merchant who exported goods to the extent of *a Laſt*, was ordered to bring home twa hagbuttes of crochert,

crochert, (Fr. *de la croc,*) or maa, as his pack may furniſh, or elſe as meikle metall as will make the ſaides hagbuttis, with powder effeirand thereto. A ſubſequent ſtatute (unpubliſhed) ordains that "the greater towns ſhould mak carts of weir, and in ilk cart twa gunnis."

Vaiſt, Waiſt, *waſte, deſolate, empty ;* and figuratively, *vain,* as the Lat. *inanis.*

Wair, Ware, *to expend,* ſpoken not only of *money,* but of *time, faculties,* &c. Dan. *weria,* vendere ; quaſi, *to exchange money for wares.* Swed. *wara.* Sax. *waru,* mercimentum, mere.

Waird, *confinement, priſon, ward* or *cuſtody.* Teut. *waerde,* cuſtodia ; alſo *to impriſon.* Teut. *waerden,* cuſtodire, obſervare, defendere.

Wait, Vait, *to know.* I wait not, or wait well, *I know not,* or *know well.* Teut. *weten,* ſcire, cognitum habere. Swed. *weta.*

Waiter, *water.* Teut. *waeter,* aqua. Sax. *water.* Goth. *vatins.*

Waith, expl. *danger.* See Waf, *wandering.*

Waithman, expl. *wanderer, hunter* ; alſo *watchman.*

Wak, Walk, *moiſt* ; alſo *clouds, watry clouds.* Teut. *wack,* tepidus, humidus, madens, liquidus ; *wack weder,* cælum uvidum, aer humidus.

Wak, Wauk, *to dreſs woollen cloth by thickening it,* &c. Swed. *walka.*

Wak, Vak. See Vaik, Waik, *to be unoccupied,* &c.

Wake, *to wander.* Iſl. *vacka.* Lat. *vagor.*

Vaken, Waken, *to rouſe.* Vaknyd, Waknyd, *rouſed.* Teut. *wecken,* excitare e ſomno.

Wakryfe, Vaikryfe, *wakeful, not diſpoſed to ſleep* ; ſlightly corrupted from Teut. *waeckigh,* inſomnis, vigilans.

Walaway, Waladay, *an interjection of grief or pity.* Sax. *wela wa,* eheu, proh dolor.

Wald, *the plain, the ground.* Sax. *wold,* planities. Iſl. *woll,* campus.

Wale, Wail, *the beſt, the privilege of picking out the beſt.* Teut. *waele,* optio, electio.

Wale, Wail, Weal, Wyle, *to pick out*, either the beſt or worſt; but more commonly *to chooſe*; that which is left behind, or the refuſe being termed the *outwales*. Germ. *welen*. Goth. *walian*. Swed. *wælia*, eligere. Iſl. *vel*, eligo; *valde*, elegi; *valenn*, electus. Teut. *waele*, optio, electio. This verb does not appear in the Belgic or Anglo-Saxon.

Wale, Wail, *to avail*. Walis, *avails*.

Wales, (Reg. Maj.) for Walls, *wells*, *conſecrated wells*, to which people went in pilgrimage.

Walgeous, Valgeous, (Barb. Bruce,) expl. *galant*.

Walkin, ſame with Vaken or Waken, *to rouſe* or *awake*. Y-walkynnyt, *rouſed* or *awaked*; alſo *to watch*. Walkrife, *watchful*, inſomnis.

Wall, *a wave*. Wallis, *waves*. Teut. *walle*, unda, fluctus, abyſſus, profundum. Douglas has Wally ſé for *the ſea full of waves*, mare fluctivagum.

Wall. See Weld, *to join by beating together*.

Wallop, *to move ſwiftly, and with much agitation of the body or cloaths*; doubtleſs of the ſame origin with Engl. *gallop*, and Fr. *galloper*; G. being frequently changed into *W*, and e contra, as in *guard* to *waird*.

Wallow, *to wither* or *decay*. Wallowing, *withering*, *pining away*, *fading*. Sax. *wealowian*, exareſcere. [Theot. *ual*, flavus.]

Wally, expl. *choſen*, *beautiful*, *large*. Wally-dys, *gewgaws*.

Wally-drag, *outcaſt*, *refuſe*; nearly the ſame with Outwale; and probably from the ſame origin.

Walroun, *wizard*, *ſorcerer*, *witch*. Iſl. *allruna*, magus. Theot. *alruna*, mulier ſaga, ſeu fatidica, from *rune*, ſecretorum conſcius vel conſcia; and the intenſive particle *all*, q. d. admodum ſapiens.

Walſh, Wailſh, Wairſh, *inſipid*, *wateriſh*, *without ſalt*. Teut. *walghigh*, nauſeoſus; *walghen*, nauſeare; *walghe*, nauſea.

Walſhneſs, Werſhneſs, *inſipidity of taſte*.

Waltir. See Weltir, *to roll*, *toſs*, or *tumble*.

Wamb, Wame, *womb*, *belly*. Goth. *wamba*, venter.

Wamſler, expl. *debauchee*.

Wamill,

Wamill, Wamble, *to move in a writhing manner*, as a ſerpent upon its belly; from Wame, *womb, belly*.

Wan, *did won*. Wan before, *got before*.

Wan-caſe, *uneaſineſs, trouble, vexation*.

Wan-couth, (Bp. Douglas,) Uncouth, *ſtrange*.

Wand, *power, dominion*. Thus in Reg. Majes. "The wife is under her huſband's wand and power," ſub virga mariti ſui; from *wand* or *ſcepter*, the badge of dignity and power.

Wander, ſame with Wandreth, *ſorrow, miſhap*.

Wan-dought, *puny, feeble*.

Wandreth, Wanreth, expl. *uneaſineſs, trouble, vexation*; from Teut. negative particle *wan*, un; & *rouwe*, vel *reſt*, quies; ſeems nearly allied to Wan-rufe, q. vid.

Wandyſt, Vandyſt, corr. of *vaniſhed*; expl. *failed*.

Wane, *habitation, place of abode*. Wanys, *dwellings*; in O. Engl. authors, Wone and Wones. Teut. *woon*, habitatio, habitaculum. See Won, *to dwell*.

Wane, Wein, *opinion, prejudice*. Swed. *waen*, opinio incerta, ſuſpicio, ſpes.

Vane-organys, expl. *the temple arteries*.

Wangrace, q. Un-grace, *wickedneſs, want of grace*; in the ſenſe of *goodneſs* or *virtue*, as uſed by Shakeſpeare.

Wangyle, Vangile, contr. of Evangile, *goſpel*.

Wan-hap, Van-hap, *misfortune*; q. *un-hap, un-luck*.

Wan-hope, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *vain hope*. [Teut. *wan-hope*, deſperatio.]

Wan-las, *interjection of grief* or *pity*.

Wan-luck, *misfortune, ill luck*, q. *un-luck*.

Wan-reck, *miſchance, ruin*. [Teut. *wan-raeck*, caſus fortuitus.]

Wan-rufe, *uneaſy, diſquieted, perverſe*; from Teut. *reouwe*, quies. See Wanreth, probably the ſame word.

Wan-ruly, *diſorderly, unruly*.

Wan-ſchaipen, *deformed*. Teut. *wan-ſchaepen*, informis, imperfectus.

Wan-thrift, *extravagance*; q. *un thriftyneſs*.

Wan-trow,

Wan-trow, *to diſtruſt.* Teut. *wan-trouwen,* diffidere.
Wan-weird, *unhappy fate, hard fortune.* See Weird, *fate, deſtiny.*
Wan-wyt, *want of knowledge.* Teut. *wan-wete.*
Wap, Wip, Oup, *to bind around.* Goth. *wippia,* corona.
Wap, Whap, Quhap, *to ſtrike* or *beat.* [Teut. *wapper,* flagellum.]
War, *cautious, prudent, wary.* Warrer, *more cautious.* Iſl. *var,* cautus.
War, *worſe ;* alſo as a verb, *to overcome.* Warris, *overcomes.*
Ward. See Waird, *cuſtody, keeping.* In Law, *the cuſtody of a minor by his Over-lord.* Iſl. *vard.* Fr. *guarde.*
Ward, *diviſion of an army* or *camp, a battalion* or *brigade.* Wardour is uſed apparently with the ſame ſignification.
Ward and warſel, expl. *ſecurity for, pledge.*
Warden, *the name of a particular kind of pear.*
Ware, War, *hard, ſwirly.* War nott, *hard knott in a tree.* Teut. *weer,* callus, nodus, tuber.
Ware, *to take care of,* or *look well to.* Swed. *wara.*
Ware, Were, *defence, price of redemption.*
Ware, *ſea weed* or *wrack.* In Northumberland *weir* or *waar* ; in Thanet iſland, *were* or *woor.* Sax. *war,* alga marina.
Wareſone, Waryſon, *remedy, recovery, reward.* Fr. *gueriſon.*
Wark, Wyrk, *work, to work.* Sax. *wircan.* Goth. *waurkyan,* opus.
Wark-lume, *tool* or *inſtrument to work with.* See Lume.
Warlie, Warlieſt, expl. *wary, moſt wary ;* rather perhaps *worldly, moſt worldly.*
Warlow, Warlogh, Warlock, *ſoothſayer, fortune-teller, ſorcerer.* The derivation uncertain ; perhaps from Sax. *wyrd,* eventus, fortuna ; & *laer,* docé, doctrina ; *laered,* doctus ; quaſi, *wyrd-lare* or *warlore.* Or a corruption of Walroun, (q. vid.) with ſome ſlight difference

difference in the meaning. Conf. Iſl. *walwa*, (valva), maga, ſaga; originally the ſame with *walkyria*, Parca, Othini miniſtra, quæ in præliis præſens pro lubito vitæ vel morti pugnantes deſtinavit; *wel*, eligere. See Warwolf.

Warnys, Varnys, *to furniſh*, *to garniſh* or *provide*. Fr. *garnir*.

Warp, Varp, *to throw*, *to utter* or *expreſs*. Teut. *werpen*, *werffen*, jacere, abjicere. Warpit, Warpid, is alſo uſed by Biſhop Douglas for *ſurrounded*, *wreathed*.

Warrand, *ſecurity*, *ſafety*, *ſhelter*. Nearly in the ſame ſenſe as the law term Warrandice.

Warray, expl. *to make war upon*.

Warren, Varren, Firron, *the pine tree*. See Firron.

Warſet, (Foreſt Laws, 1. 2.) *a particular kind of dog*; probably *a pointer*.

Warwolf, according to an antient vulgar idea, *a perſon transformed to a wolf*. Teut. *weer wolf*. Swed. *warulf*, lycanthropus; hoc eſt, qui ex ridicula vulgi opinione in lupi forma noctu obambulat. Goth. *vair*, vir; & *ulf*, lupus. It is not unlikely that *Warloch* may be a corruption of this word.

Wary, Warye, *to curſe*, *to revile*. Sax. *wirian*, *wirghian*, maledicere, malignari, execrari.

Vaſſalege. Waſſallage, *valour*, *proweſs*, *noble atchievements*, *glory*; becauſe lands were given originally to Vaſſals for military ſervice; particularly to thoſe who had ſignalized themſelves by their valour.—*Vaſſal* came thus to be accounted a title of honour, in the ſame way as *knight*, and the Lat. *miles*. The ſame word is alſo uſed to denote *a Baron's retinue* or *body of armed vaſſals*; nearly ſynonymous with Baronage or Baronry; i. e. the inhabitants of the Barony.

Waſtels, Waſtel or Waſſel-bread, probably *ſugar biſcuit* or *plumb-cake*; expl. in the Dictionaries *cakes of white bread for ſopping in the Waſſel-bowl*, i. e. a large cup or bowl, out of which the Anglo-Saxons, at their public entertainments, drank healths to one another;

another; and which is ſaid to have received its name from two Saxon Words,—*Wæs hal*, or rather *Hal wæs*, ſalve, vel ſis ſalvus, q. *well may you be!* Matt. 27. 29. "*Hal wæs thu, Judea Kyning!*" ave, Rex Judeorum! The ſame phraſe, in the Saxon Goſpels, is alſo written *beo hal*; as in Matt. 26. 49.; & Mar. 5. 34. Thomas de la Moor, in his life of Edward II. informs us, that *Wæſs-haile*, and *Drinc-haile*, were the uſual phraſes of quaffing amongſt the earlieſt (Saxon) inhabitants of this iſland. Waſſel or Waſſail is commonly underſtood to ſignify *a liquor made of apples, ſugar and ale*; ſuch as young women were in uſe to carry about and preſent to their friends on the vigil of the New-year; a cuſtom which is ſtill kept up in various parts of the country. This explanation of the word induces a ſuſpicion that Waſſel may have ſome affinity with Sax. *wiſt*, deliciæ, dapes; *wiſtfullian*, epulari, conviviari; *wiſtfull*, frugibus ad victum abundans; or, with Iſl. *weiſla* vel *weitſla*, hoſpitatio, convivium.—To which may perhaps be added Swed. *waxel*. Iſl. *wixl*, viciſſitudo, ordo quo alterum alteri ſuccedit; quaſi, *circling bowl*, i. e. handed about from one to another. Some readers may prefer one or other of theſe to the firſt, notwithſtanding its being apparently ſupported by the ſtory of Vortigern and Rowena, which has been ſo frequently quoted from Verſtegan and Geoffry of Monmouth. The Saxon damſel, at the command of her father Hengiſt, who had invited the Britiſh King to a banquet, came in the preſence with a bowl of wine and welcomed him in theſe words, *Wæs heil*, Hlaford Kyning. Vortigern, by the help of an interpreter, anſwered, *Drinc heil*; and, according to Robert of Glouceſter, (the verſifier of Geoffry,)

Kuſte here, and ſitte here adoune,
and glad dronke here heil,
And that was tho in this land,
the verſt *was-hail*.

As

As in language of Saxoyne, that
we might ever iwite,
And ſo well he paith the folc about,
that he is not yut vorgute.

Waſtel-bread, or Waſtels, has alſo been derived from the Fr. *gateau*, originally *gaſteau*; called in Picardy *ouaſtel*. Lat. Barb. *vaſtellum*, collyra, placenta, aut ſimile quid. Theſe, however, may have ſome affinity with the Sax. and Theot. *wiſte*, cibus, epulæ, dapes.

Wat, Wate, Weit, *wet, to wet*. Sax. *waeta*, humidus, *wætan*, humectare.

Wate, Wat, *to know*. Watis, *knows*; variation of Engl. Wot.

Watling-ſtreet, uſed by Biſhop Douglas for *a conſtellation*, or rather for the *milky way*. The conſular way ſo called requires no explanation.

Wauch, Wouch, *miſchief, evil*, (*wo.*) Sax. *wohg*, malum.

Waucht, Wauch, *to quaff* or *drink in large draughts*; probably from *Queych*, a drinking cup. [Teut. *vaten*, infundere in vas, implere vas.]

Wauk, Waik, *to watch*. Teut. *waecken*, vigilare.

Wauk, *to dreſs woollen cloth by making it thick and ſmooth*. Swed. *walka*. Teut. *walcken*, preſſare, volutare, ut ſolent qui fulloniam exercent.

Waul, *to ſtare, to look ſternly with open eyes*.

Waver, *to wander* or *become waff*. See Waf, *wandering*.

Wavingeour, Wauengour, *vagabond, fugitive*.

Waward, Vaward, *van-guard, firſt diviſion of an army*.

Wawys, Wavys, *waves*. Teut. *waeghe*, fluctus, unda.

Vayage, Waiage, *journey by land or water*. Fr. *voiage*.

Wayming, ſeems to ſignify *bewailing*.

We, Wee, *little, a little*. Teut. *weinigh*, parvus, of which it ſeems an abbreviation.

Weaven, expl. *a moment* or *inſtant*; alſo called *a jiffin*.

Weary,

Weary, *wretched, curſed;* as *the weary* or *weariful fox;* probably from Warie, *to curſe.*

Wecht, Weicht, *an utenſil in the form of a ſieve, with a leather bottom, but without holes,* reſembling the head of a drum. Timmer wecht, *a tambour wecht* or *ſieve.*

Wed. See Wad, *pledge, wad-ſet* or *mortgage.*

Weddir-glim, *clear ſky,* near the horizon; ſpoken of objects ſeen in the twilight or duſk; as "between him and the wedder-glim, or *weather-gleam,* i. e. between him and the light of the ſky; from Teut. *weder,* cælum; and *gleam; weder-licht,* coruſcatio.

Wede, *to rage, to proceed* or *behave furiouſly.* Sax. *wedan,* furere, æſtuare.

Wed-fie, *wage, reward, recompence;* perhaps ſome payment of the nature of *intereſt of money.*

Wedow, *widow.* Wedowhede, Wedohede, *widowhood.* Goth. *widuws.* Wel. *gweddw.*

Weid, Wede, *a ſick* or *fainting fit.*

Weik, *corner, angle,* as Weik of the eye. Swed. *ogonwik,* angulus oculi; *wik,* ſinus maris, caſtellum. Teut. *wiik,* perfugium, &c. In the ſame way is uſed *weik of the mouth.*

Weil, Wele, Feil, prefixed to adjectives, *very, exceeding;* commonly uſed in a good ſenſe, as *fere* in a bad. Both of them are repreſented by the Gothic *filu.*

Weil, Wele, *whirl-pool;* q. *wheel.* Welis, *ſurges, billows.* Sax. *weal,* vortex aquarum.

Weils me, *bleſſing* or *bleſſings, I wiſh good luck.*

Wein, Wene, *to think, to believe, to expect.* Teut. *wænen.* Goth. *wengan,* opinari, opinionem habere; *waen,* opinio, præſumptio. Weiys, *veſtiges* or *marks by which one gueſſes about the way;* from the ſame origin.

Weir, Vere, Wair, *the ſpring.* Iſl. *vor.* Lat. *ver.*

Weir, Weer, *to drive* or *to keep* (out or in.) Teut. *weeren,* propulſare, defendere, avertere; *weer,* ſepimentum,

mentum, propugnaculum. Hence Weir, *a fence made acroſs a river.*

Weir; Were, *war.* Weiring, Weryng, *warring.* Weirlie, *warlike.* Fere of were, *complexion of war.* But were, *free from diſturbance.* See Feir, *colour.*

Weird, Werde, *fate, deſtiny.* Sax. *wyrd,* fatum, fortuna, rerum ordo; verbum, ſc. quod *fatus* eſt, ſive diſcrevit Deus; *wyrdas,* fata, Parcæ; alſo as a verb, *to determine* or *pre-direct. to foretell.* Sax. *wyrde,* fiet; & *weordan.* Teut. *werden,* fieri, eſſe.

Weld, Weild, *to weild, rule, manage; to have in one's power.* Weild he his will, *if he obtain his deſire.*

Weld, Well, Wall, *to force, to beat two or more pieces of red-hot metal into one piece.* [Sax. *wellan,* furere, æſtuare.]

Well, *to ſpring* or *riſe up,* like boiling water. Sax. *wellan,* erumpere.

Welſche. See Walſh, Wairſh, *inſipid, without ſalt.*

Welt, ſame with Welter, *to tumble, toſs, roll,* or *throw.* Teut. *wellen, welteren,* volvere, volutare, verſare.

Welth, Veltht, Walth, *welfare, abundance* of any thing. Teut. *welde,* opes, opulentia. Sax. *wæledi,* wealthy; *wæla,* opes; *wealas,* ſervi, mancipii; the root of which may be the Goth. *walian,* eligere; quaſi, *a ſufficiency to chooſe from.* See Wale, *to chooſe.*

Wencuſs, Vencuſs, *to vanquiſh.* Wencuſſit, *vanquiſhed.*

Wend, *to go;* alſo *went, did go.* Sax. *wendan,* ire, venire, procedere. Teut. *wenden,* vertere. The only part of this verb which is ſtill retained in the Engl. language, is the præterite *went.*

Venerial, *mercenary.* Venerianis, *mercenaries.* Lat. *venalis.*

Veneſum, *venemous.* Teut. *veniinigh,* venenoſus.

Went, *vent, way, paſſage; the courſe* or *ſtate of affairs.* [Fr. *vente,* a cleft; *venelle,* a ſmall ſtreet. See Wynde.]

Ventale, Ventaill, *a hole* or *vent; the breathing part of a helmet, a viſor.* Fr. *ventaile.*

Venuſt, *beautiful, pleaſant.* Lat. *venuſtus.*

Were, *redemption, power of redemption, price of redemption,* or *fine, pecuniary ſatisfaction.* Teut. *were,* luitio. Were, But were, in Biſhop Douglas, is explained by Ruddiman, *without doubt* or *delay, truly*; à Sax. *wære,* cautio. In ſome of the inſtances quoted, it rather ſeems equivalent to *without diſturbance;* and may be the ſame with *war,* or a corruption of the Fr. *heurt,* conflict or encounter.

Were, for Ure, *chance, fortune, hap.* It ſeems alſo to have been uſed in the ſame ſenſe with the Fr. *heur,* hora, (*limitation to an hour.*) And occurs as a variation of Weir in all the various ſignifications.

Verement, *truth, verity.*

Vergers, *orchards.* Fr. *verger,* from Lat. *viridarium.*

Weriour, *back-biter, ſlanderer, ſecret enemy.* [Sax. *werian,* execrari, maledicere; *werg, weriga,* malignus.]

Werklome. See Wark-lume, *a tool to work with.*

Verlot, *ſervant, groom, valet.* O. Fr. *varlet,* now *valet,* puer, miniſter. This word, in O. Engl. was commonly uſed in a good ſenſe for *yeoman.*

Werm, *ſnake, ſerpent, adder;* q. *worm.*

Vernage in veres, *exhilerating liquor in glaſſes.*

Wernoure, (Biſhop Douglas,) *a covetous wretch, a miſer;* probably from Teut. *gheerigh,* cupidus; *gheeren, gheren,* cupere, colligere; the *G* or *Gh* being frequently changed to *W.* According to Ruddiman, from Sax. *weornian,* flacceſcere, decreſcere, "becauſe a miſer *ſtarves* himſelf to enrich his heir."

Verray, Werray, *true;* derived, by Skinner, from the Fr. *vray.* Lat. *verus.*

Vers, Wers, *worſe.* Verſt, Werſt, *worſt;* alſo *overcame* or *worſted.*

Werſh. See Walſh, *inſipid, without ſalt.*

Weſtill, Warſle, *to wreſtle* or *ſtruggle.* Teut. *werſelen,* reluctari, reniti, obniti.

Wery, Werry, *to ſqueeze to death, to ſtrangle* or *worry.* Teut. *weurgen,* ſuffocare, ſtrangulare.

Weſtlin,

Weſtlin, *weſtern.* Teut. *weſten, weſtelick,* occidentalis.

Weſy, Veſy, Vizzie, *a correct view*; as a verb, *to ſpy narrowly* or *correctly, to obſerve, to mark.* Alſo *to viſit*; from Fr. *viſer,* videre.

Wet-ſchod, *with wet ſhoes.*

Veug, expl. *pert.* See Vogie, *vain.*

Weyand, Weymenting, *lamenting;* from the ſame origin with Engl. *wo;* corruptly *weygh* or *weugh.*

Weyff, Weif, *woven.* Weiffed, *weaved.*

Veyton, (Weyton), expl. *the whitten tree,* or *water elder.*

*** Wh: Moſt of the words which in modern orthography begin with theſe letters, are to be found under Quh.

Whiles, *ſometimes.*

Whiſky, contracted from the Gael. or Iriſh *uſquebaugh,* a well known ſpirit; *uiſc* or *uiſce,* aqua; & *beatha,* vitæ.

Whommel, Quhemle, *to turn upſide down,* as a cup or tub; corr. of *Whelm.* Iſl. *wilma.*

Whorl, *a round perforated piece of wood put upon a ſpindle, to give it a proper weight.* Teut. *wordel.*

Wicht, Wycht, *ſtrong and vigorous, powerful, active, brave.* Swed. *wig,* potens, bello aptus, qui arma per ætatem aut vires ferre poteſt; alacer, agilis; quidquid in ſua natura validum firmumque eſt. Hence it is applied to things inanimate as well as animate; as caſtles, wine, &c. and is uſed by Chaucer for *ſwift.* Sax. *wig-lic,* bellicoſus; *wig-man, wihga,* wiga, bellator, miles; *wig,* bellum. Iſl. *wig,* cædes.

Wicht, Wycht, *a man* or *perſon.* Sax. *wiga,* homo, vir, præſertim vero præſtantior aliquis: Or, according to Ruddiman, from Sax. *wiht,* creatura, animal, res. Teut. *wicht,* homo ſceleratus, infans, puer.

Wichtlie, *ſtoutly, vigorously, intrepidly.*

Widdendreme, Widdrim, *ſudden guſt of paſſion without apparent cauſe;* alſo expl. *all of a ſudden, with a vengeance.* See Wod, *mad.*

Widder-ſchynnis,

Widder-ſchynnis, *the contrary way, perverſely, contrary to the apparent courſe of the ſun.* Teut. *weder*, contra; & *ſonne*, ſol; q. *weder-ſonne-wiſe*; alſo *contrary to the general courſe* or *poſition.* [Teut. *weder-ſegghen*, contradicere.]

Widdie, *withy, rope made of willow twigs.* To deſerve a widdie, *to deſerve the gallows.* Teut. *wiede*, ſalix, vimen, reſtis, funis. Sax. *withig*, ſalix. Goth. *withan*, connectere.

Widdifow, Viddeful, *a wrathful perſon;* alſo as an adjective; from Teut. *woedigh*, furioſus, furibundus; *woed*, furor, inſania: (*woeder*, tyrannus.) Another explanation of Widdifow is *knave;* quaſi, one who deſerves *a widdy.*

Widdrom, contr. of Widdendreme, *fit of rage.*

Wildings, *wild fruit.* Teut. *wild-bræd*, ferina, caro ferina, cervina, aprugna; "totiſque non elixis carnibus proceres & heroes veſci ſolent."

Wilſyer, Willfyre, *wild-fire*, as the light proceeding from the glow-worm, rotten wood, &c. Teut. *wild-vier*, ignis ſilveſtris.

Wilk, Whilk, *a ſmall ſhell fiſh.* Sax. *a periwinkle.*

Wilkyt, in an old edit. of Barbour's Bruce, for *wicked.*

Will, *wild, unfrequented, bewildered, wandering.* To go will, *to ſtray* or *wander.* In ſome inſtances it ſeems to mean *impatiently deſiring;* as Will of rede, *impatient for advice;* which Ruddiman explains, perhaps better, inops conſilii. Swed. *wild*, animus vel favore vel odio occupatus.

Will-fullie, *with good will.*

Wilſum, quaſi, Wild ſome, *lonely, ſolitary, wandering.*

Wimple, *to involve, to become* or *to render intricate.* Wimpled, *intricate.* Teut. *wimpelen*, involvere, implicare.

Wimple is alſo expl. *ornament for a lady's head.* Teut. *wimpel.*

Windle, *to make up* (ſtraw or hay) *into windlings* or *bottles.*

bottles. Teut. *windelen,* faſciis vel faſciolis involvere.

Windflaucht, *with impetuous motion,* as if driven by the wind.

Winfreed, expl. *raiſed from the ground.*

Winklot, *young girl;* dimin. of *wench;* from Sax. *wencle,* ancilla, filia.

Winle-ſtraes, *the dry ſtalks or ſtems of uncultivated graſs.* Sax. *windel-ſtreow,* calamus, ex quo conficiuntur ſportæ; *windel,* ſporta, corbis; contextum quid.

Winraw, *hay* or *peats put together in long thin heaps for the purpoſe of being more eaſily dried.* See Won.

Winſum, Winſome, *agreeable, engaging, pleaſant, merry.* Teut. *won-ſaem.* Sax. *winſum,* jocundus, lætus, amænus, gratus; ſuavis, dulcis; *wyn.* Teut. *wonne, wunne,* gaudium.

Winze, expl. *an oath.* [Teut. *wenſch,* imprecatio.]

Wipp, *to ſurround* or *encircle,* as with a wreath or cord. Goth. *vippia,* corona.

Virmet, Wirmet, *wormwood.*

Virrok, Wirrock, *diſtorted,* or *contracted by injury or calloſity.* Sax. *wearrig, wearriht,* calloſus, nodoſus. Teut. *weer,* callus, nodus, tuber; *weder,* contra; whence War-nott, *a knott in wood.*

Wirry-carl, Wirry-cow, *bugbear; a perſon who is dreaded as a bugbear;* from Wirry or Virrie, *to worry.*

Wiſe, *to turn* or *incline.* Sax. *wiſian,* docere, inſtruere, dirigere, gubernare. Teut. *wiiſen,* monſtrare, oſtendere.

Viſorne, expl. *ſpectre, wizard, maſk.*

Wiſs, Wis, *to know.* Wiſt, *knew.* Sax. *wiſſan,* ſcire, intelligere. *Ic wiſt that,* novi quod, *I wiſt that.*

Wiſſelers Whiſtlers. See Quhyſſeler, *a money changer.* Alſo expl. *a deceiver, flatterer.*

Wiſſil. See Quhiſſyl, *to exchange.* Teut. *wiſſelen.*

Wiſſin, Wizen, *to become decayed or waſted;* from heat,

to

to wither. Wiſſinnet, *dried, withered, decayed*. Swed. *wiſna*. Sax. *weoſnian, for-weoſnian*, tabeſcere, marceſcere.

Wiſy, Viſy, *to conſider*. See Veſy, *to ſpy*.

Witand, Wytand, *blaming ;* alſo expl. *regrating*.

Wite. Wyte, *blame* ; alſo as a verb, *to blame*. Sax. *witan*, imputare, aſcribere ; *wite*, plaga, malum.

Withy. See Widdy, *a rope of willow twigs*.

Withſay, *to gain-ſay ;* from Teut. *weder*, contra.

Withthy, expl. *with this, provided ;* analagous to Forthi, *becauſe*.

Vittel, q. Victual, *grain*. In the plural, *any kind of food*.

Witter, Wittering, *a hint, rumour, indication, ſign*, or *cauſe of knowledge*. Swed. *witra*, notum facere, indicare. Iſl. *wittraſt*, apparere. Sax. *witende*, ſciens, ſcientes, *witting*.

Witter, *the barb of a hook ;* perhaps from Teut. *weder*, contra, adverſus. Swed. *widrig*, contrarius.

Witter, expl. *throat ;* ſeemingly from Lat. *guttur ;* alſo as a verb, *to fight, to fall foul of one another*.

Wlonk, Vlonk, *gaudily dreſſed perſon*. Sax. *wlonce, wlœnce*, pompa, ſplendor, arrogantia, ſuperbia ; adjectively ſplendidus, elatus ; whence Engl. Flounce, *to adorn*, &c.

Wlonkeſt, *moſt gaudy, beſt dreſſed ; conſcious of attracting great attention*. See Wlonk ; to which may be allied the Teut. *loncken*, limis obtueri, leviter obliquare oculos ; *lonck*, aſpectus limus.

Wob, *web*. Wobſter, *weaver*. Germ. *wupp*. Teut. *webbe*.

Wod, Wode, Wude, *mad*. Sax. *wod*, demens, inſanus. Teut. *woede*, inſania, furor, rabies. Goth. *wods*, furioſus. Wod-wraith, literally the ſame with Red-wod, *madly enraged*. Wod-brym, ira æſtuans ;— " whence, according to Ruddiman, the name of the God Woden," i. e. *the furious Mars*.

Wode, Woid, Vode, *void ;* alſo *to void* or *empty*.

Wodroiſs, expl. *ſavage, wild*. See Wod, *mad*.

Wode-wail,

Wode-wail, Wood weele, expl. *a bird of the thruſh kind*; rather perhaps *a wood-lark.*

Vogie, *boaſtful, vain, aſſuming.*

Woik, *did fly* or *wander.* Fr. *voguer*, natare, navigare; uſed by Biſhop Douglas for the Lat. *vagor.* See Vaig, *to roam* or *wander.*

Woiſtar, ſame with Vouſter, *boaſter*; from Vouſt. It ſeems the ſame with *Waſtour* in Piers Plowman.

Wok, Woik, *week.* Sax. *wuca, uca.* Dan. *uge*, ſeptimana. Goth. *wik*, ordo, ſeries.

Woker. See Okyr, *uſury.* Wokerer, *uſurer.*

Womenting, Waymenting, *lamenting, lamentation*; from Wo; and Mene, *to complain* or *moan.*

Womple. See Wimple, *to involve.*

Won, *to dwell* or *reſide.* Wonnyng, *dwelling, dwelling-place.* Teut. *woonen, wonen*, habitare, manſionem habere; *woon*, habitatio, habitaculum.

Won, Win, *to make* (hay), *to dry ſo as to render fit for ſtoring up.* Teut. *winnen*, colere, colligere fructus terræ; quæſtum facere. Swed. *winna*, laborare.

Wone, Wonde, *ſtop, heſitation, difficulty*; of the ſame origin with Won, *to dwell.*

Wonnys, Wynnys, Wynnings, Wanes, *places of habitation.*

Wonnyt, ſometimes uſed for *wounded.*

Worchen, expl. *wrought, work.* The ſame word might alſo ſignify *choaked, ſtrangled*; from Teut. *worghen*, ſtrangulare.

Wort, *to reject* or *put aſide as uſeleſs*, as a horſe is ſaid *to wort his fodder.* See Wortis.

Worth, Wourth, *to become, to wax.* Worthyn, Wourthyn, *waxed, become, were made.* Teut. *werden, worden*, fieri, effici, fore.

Wortis, *herbs, plants, weeds.* Sax. *wyrt*, herba, planta, olus. Teut. *worte*, radix. Hence Wortis or Worts alſo ſignifies *the refuſe of hay, ſtraw, the weeds which cattle refuſe to eat.*

Woſche, Wooſch, Weeſh, *waſhed, did waſh.*

Wotlinkis, uſed for *wenches*; perhaps a diminutive of Vlonkis or Wlonkis, *gaily dreſſed girls.*

Woubit,

Woubit, Oubit, one of thoſe worms which appear as if covered with *wool.*

Wouff, *wolf.* Voffis, *wolves.*

Wouk, *awake, awaked.*

Wounder, *to wonder;* alſo *wonderful, wonderfully, extremely, admirably, very.*

Woundring, *a wonderful thing, a monſter.* Sax. *wundring,* admiratio.

Wourde, Wourthe, *became, waxed, was made.* See Worth, *to become.*

Wourſum. See Wurſum, *putrid matter.*

Vouſt, Wowſt, *to boaſt*; of which it ſeems to be merely a variety. Wouſtand, *boaſting.*

Vouſtaris, Wouſtouris, *boaſters;* from Vouſt.

Wout, Vout, *countenance;* probably from Lat. *vultus.*

Wow, *an interjection of admiration.*

Wow, *to woo* or *court.* Sax. *wogan,* nubere. Wowaris, *wooers.*

Wowf, *mad.*

Wown, Woun, *wont, cuſtom*; alſo *accuſtomed.*

Vowt, *vault.* Fr. *voute.*

Woyne, Wynne, *joy, happineſs.* Teut. *wonne,* gaudium. See Winſome, *chearful.*

Woyne, expl. *difficult ſituation, difficulty.* Swed. *wonda.* difficultas. Woyne might alſo ſignify *habitation, place of reſidence.* See Wane and Wonnyng.

Wra, (Biſhop Douglas,) expl. *company, ſociety*; à Fr. *fray,* fry, ſperma piſcium: Or from Sax. *wraeth,* grex.

Wrabil, (Biſhop Douglas,) Wurble, Warble, *to clamber* or *crawl about.* [Teut. *wervelen, worvelen,* gyros agere, in orbem verſare.]

Wrach, Ratch, *a hound,* or perhaps *dog of any ſpecies.* Sax. *recce,* canis.

Wrachis, (Bp. Dougl.) erroneouſly to appearance for Wrathis, *ſpirits, ghoſts.*

Wrack, *ill gotten wealth.* See Spraugherie.

Wrack, Wrak, Wraik, *wreck, ruin, deſtruction.* Goth. *wrekjai.* Lu. 8. 23. Swed. *wagrek,* bona naufragorum, quæ inhumana conſuetudo olim primo occupanti

panti vel littoris domino addicebat; from *wag*, fluctus & reka, ejicere.

Wraighly, *tardily, with too much warineſs, untowardly;* ſame with Airghly. See Airgh, *tardy.*

Wraik, *revenge, vengeance, anger.* Teut. *wraecke*, vindicta, ultio; alſo as a verb, *to inflict, to give vent to.* Teut. *wreken, wreke doen*, vindicare, ulciſci; ultionem facere; whence Wraikful, *revengeful.*

Wraith, Wairth, Werth, *ghoſt*, or *exact likeneſs of a perſon*, ſuppoſed by the vulgar to appear *ſhortly before*, or *ſoon after death.* The derivation appearing uncertain, I ſhall mention a few words which may perhaps have ſome affinity with it. Sax. *wath*, vagatio, fluctuatio. Teut. *waer*, verus, and *raed* or *radt*, conſilium. *Wyrd*, fatum; "eall thios wandriende wyrd, the we *Wyrd* hatath," totus hic vagus ordo rerum quem nos fatum vocamus; *warda*, cuſtodire, curare. Sax. *hwurf*, illuſio, error; *hwyrfan*, redire, convertere, variare, errare, mutare; *hwurfon hi eft to hame*, reverſi ſunt poſtea domum. Sax. *wrath*, adverſarius.

Wrak; ſame probably with Frak, expl. *ſtock of goods* or *cargo.* Sax. *fracht.* Teut. *vracht*, vehes, vectio, vectura.

Vran, Vrain, *wren;* ſtill a common pronunciation.

Vrang, Wrang, *wrong, injury.* Vrangwis, *wrongous.* Swed. *wrangwis*, perverſus.

Wrappit, *entangled, entwined;* perverſion of *warped.*

Wratacks, expl. *dwarfs;* authority unknown.

Wreath (of ſnow), *ſnow collected into a heap by the wind.*

Wreil, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *to wriggle* or *turn about;* from which, according to Ruddiman, it ſeems corrupted.

Wrekar, *a revenger;* from Wraik, *to revenge*, &c.; alſo written Wrok, Wroik, both as a verb and ſubſtantive.

Wreuch, *wretchedneſs.* So Wregh is uſed for *wretch;* merely by corruption.

Wrink, Wrynk, *intricacy, difficulty.* Wrynkis, *tricks, windings.* Teut. *wronck*, ſimultas.

Wrong, *wrung*; alſo *contended with violence*. Teut. *wringhen*, torquere, premere.

Wurſum, Wourſum, *putrid matter*. Sax. *worms*, pus, putredo, ſanies; *ge-wurſmed*, ſuppuratus.

Wy, Wye, *man, perſon*. Swed. *wig*, adultus, vir potens. Sax. *wiga*, miles, but poetically for cujuſcunque conditionis vir. See Wicht, of the ſame origin.

Wyfe, Wyif, *woman* (paſt middle age,) *married* or *ſingle*. Sax. & Swed. *wif*, mulier, fœmina; according to Jhrè, from *wif* or *hwif*, calantica, a woman's hood or kerchief; as in O. Swed. *gyrdel*, cingulum & *linda*, baltheus, are uſed for *man* and *woman*. So alſo *hatt* and *hætta*, pileus & vitta.

Vylde, *vile*.

Wylé-cote, Wylie coat, *a flannel* or *woolly under-veſt*; fortè, ſays Ruddiman, becauſe by its not being ſeen, it does as it were cunningly or ſlyly keep men warm; ſignifies alſo *a ſhort under petticoat*.

Wynd, *narrow ſtreet*. This word, as applied in Edinburgh, has been ſuppoſed to mean literally a *way in* (to the city.) See Went, *paſſage*.

Wynſch, *wench, maid*. Sax. *wænſel*.

Wynſick, expl. *prudence, greed, deſire of gain*.

Wyppis, *wreaths, garlands*; alſo *to wreath about* or *entwine*. See Wipp, *to ſurround*.

Wyr, *arrow*.

Wyren, made of wire; as Trene from *tree*.

Wyrſchip, *manhood, dignity*; from Goth. *wair*. Lat. *vir*.

Wys, Wyiſs, *guiſe, manner, form*.

Wyſe. See Wiſe, *to incline, put*, or *introduce*.

Wyſſon, Wyſant, Wizzon, *the gullet*.

Wyſure, *wiſdom*. Wyſſare, *wiſer*.

Vyte, Wyte. See Wite, *to blame*.

Wytenonſa, expl. *trembling, chattering*.

Vythoutyne, Withouten, *without*: So Sulden for *ſhould*, and Warren, for *were*.

Y.

UNDER this letter are placed all thoſe words which are commonly found in print with an initial *Z* inſtead of the Saxon *G*, whoſe power in theſe inſtances was uniformly *Gh*. Year was formerly written *gear*, pronounced *ghear*; yellow, *gealow* or *ghealew*; Yule, *geol* or *gheol*; yeaſt, *geſt* or *gheſt*; young, *geong* or *gheong*; yearn, *gairn* or *ghairn*; yard, *geard* or *gheard*; yield, *gild* or *ghild*; yea, *gea* or *ghea*; yet, *git* or *ghit*, &c. This alteration of orthography from the Saxon character denoting *Gh* to the vowel *Y*, (which was thereby converted into a conſonant,) could not take place all at once. On the contrary, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that in ſome parts of the country, the *G* might continue to be uſed for many years after it had given way to the new conſonant *Y* in the Southern parts of the iſland. In Scotland particularly, where Norman influence was not ſo powerful as in England, the Saxon character maintained its ground, down to the ſeventeenth century. Its figure, however, being nearly the ſame with a black-letter or manuſcript Z; and the printers having no ſuch character in their founts; while at the ſame time they might conſider the converſion of *Y* into a conſonant as an unwarrantable innovation, the letter Z was ſubſtituted in its place in many of the early printed books; firſt, we may ſuppoſe, in black-letter, and afterwards in white or Roman: Hence, in the ſixteenth century, it came to be written in its ſhort form, or without a tail, and at laſt, in more inſtances than one, to be pronounced as if it actually had been *s* or *z*. This ſpecies of orthography, however, although common, was not univerſal. In ſome of the moſt antient MS. copies of *Winton's Chronicle*, and *Barbour's Bruce*, the words *year*, *yearn*, *young*, &c. are written *yhear*, *yhearn*, *yhing*, &c. which aſcertains the pronounciation beyond a doubt.

From

From the ſame kind of reſemblance, the printers fell into a ſimilar miſtake with reſpect to the Saxon character denoting *th*; inſtead of which, they uſed the letter *Y*, as in *yair* for *thair*, *yame* for *them*, &c. Alſo before ſome words, eſpecially verbs and participles, the letter *Y* is found as a ſeparable prepoſition, correſponding with the Sax. *Ge*, or Teut. *Ghe*. Theſe, when Scottiſh, are placed under the next letter of the word. They occur more frequently in Gawin Douglas than in any other Scottiſh poet, but the words are for the moſt part Engliſh. It was probably in theſe inſtances that the Saxon *G* firſt gave way to the letter *Y*; as in Y-bounden, for *gebonden*; Y-clepit for *ge-clepit*; Y-broken for *gebroken*.

Ya, Ye, *yea*, *yes*, *ay*; alſo for interj. *ha!*

Yaff, *to bark* or *yelp*; *to prate*. See Yaup.

Yald, Yaldin, *yield*, *did yield*. Sax. *gildan*, ſolvere.

Yald, *active*, *vigorous*; perhaps from Sax. *ield*, barren.

Yalloch, Yelloch, *a ſhout*, *cry* or *yelling*; probably from the ſame origin with Gale, *to ſing*; viz. Swed. *gala*, cantare. Conf. Belg. *gillen*, ſtridere.

Yallow, *yellow*. Sax. *gealew*, flavus, luteus.

Yame, *them*. See obſervations on the letter *Y*.

Yammer, *to ſhriek*, *yell*, *to complain loudly*, *and peeviſhly*, *to groan*. Germ. *jammeren*, plangere; *jammer*, luctus, planctus. Sax. *geomrian*. Lat. *gemere*.

Yap, Yape, *hungry*; metaphorically, *having a longing deſire for any thing*, *very ready*; probably from *gape*, or at leaſt from the ſame origin; quaſi, *gaping*.

Yar, Yare, *alert*, *ready*. See Gare.

Yarm, *to beg with pertinacious obſtinacy*; to "harp upon the ſame ſtring." Iſl. *jarm*, ejulatum.

Yarn, Yharn, Yairn, *to deſire eagerly*; uſed by Gaw. Douglas for *carefully*, *diligently*. Sax. *georn*, diligens, ſedulus, ferius; *gheornian*. Teut. *gheeren*. Goth. *gairnan*, deſiderare, cupere.

Yarn-windles, *yarringles*, *a ſort of reel from which banks of yarn are wound into clews*. Sax. *gearn-windel*, harpedone, rhombus.

Yarr, ſame with Gnarr or Nurr, *to ſnarle*.

Yate,

Yate, Yett, Yhate, *gate*. Teut. *gat*. Sax. *geat*, porta oſtium, janua. The Engliſh have retained the original pronunciation.

Yaup, *to yelp;* more commonly denotes the inceſſant crying of birds. See Gale, nearly of the ſame ſignification from Swed. *gala*, cantare.

Yed, expl. *to contend* or *wrangle*.

Yede, Yeid, Yude, Yheid, Yhude, *went;* preter. of Ga, *to go*; from Teut. *gaen*, ire. Now more commonly pronounced *gade*. Norm-Sax. *gede*, *geden*. Semi-Sax. *iede*, *ieden*. Angl.-Sax. *geode*, *geoden*, ibat, ibant. Iſl. *ood*, ivi; *ved*, eo. Lat. *vado*.

Yeild, *age*; alſo adjectively for *old*. Sax. *eald*, ſenex, vetus. See Eild.

Yeildans, Yealings, *born in the ſame year*, *co-eval*.

Yeld, Eild, *barren*, *that gives no milk;* of the ſame origin with the preceding.

Yere-ſtrene, *the night before laſt*. So alſo Yere-farenyear, *the year before laſt;* Yere-yeſterday, &c. from Teut. *are*, prius.

Yerk, *to bind tightly*, as with a ſmall cord. Sax. *gerdan*, cingere, accingere; alſo uſed in the ſame ſenſe, and probably from the ſame origin with Engl. *jerk*.

Yern-blitter, expl. the bird called *a ſnipe*.

Yeſk, Yeiſk, *to hiccup*, *to belch*. Sax. *geoxa*, *geoxung*, ſingultus.

Yether, *the mark left by tight binding*, as with a ſmall cord.

Yett, Yet, *to pour out* or *forth*. In-yett, *to pour in*. Teut. *ghieten*, fundere.

Yhald, præter. of the verb *to yield*, ſometimes written *yheld*; from Sax. *gildan*. Goth. *gilda*, ſolvere.

Yfere, *together*. [Sax. *gefera*, ſocius.]

Yeme, Yim, *to keep*. See Yhemar, *keeper*.

Yhemar, (Barb. Bruce,) *keeper*; from Sax. *gymian*, cuſtodire, curare: *gymene*, *gyming*, cura. Iſl. *gauma*, curare, animum attendere; *geima*, cuſtodire. Swed. *goemin*, qui res ſuas probe cuſtodit. In affinity with theſe, perhaps may be the O. Engl. *gammer*, q. *overſeer;* alſo Sc. Hames, *horſe-collar*.

Yhemſale,

Yhemſale, (Wint. Chron.) *keeping, charge, cuſtody.* Iſl. *geimſla;* from *geyma,* cuſtodire; (ſubducere, occultare; *goema ſig undan,* ſeſe abſcendere.)

Yherne, *eager, keen, earneſt.* See Yarn, *to deſire eagerly.*

Yhit, *yet, moreover.* Sax. *git.*

Yholdin, *yielded;* præter. of *Yhald,* to yield.

Yhone, *yon, yonder, thoſe at a diſtance.* Sax. *gon.*

Yhouthade, Youthed, *youth.*

Yhuman, *yeoman;* according to Junius, from Fris. *ga,* or *gae,* pagus, vicus ruſticus; *gaeman,* incola ejuſdem pagi, correſponding with Scot. *portioner,* the owner of a ſmall piece of land.

Yhyng, Yhing, Ying, *young.* Sax. *geong.*

Yill, *ale.* Yill-wife, or browſter-wife, *a woman who brewed and ſold ale.*

Yiſtrene, Theſtrein, *yeſternight.* Teut. *ghiſteren,* heſterno die.

Yonde, Yhond, Yound, *yonder.* Yont, A-yont, *beyond, behind.*

Yongling, *a youth.* See Yhyng, *young.*

Yore, Yare, *ready, acute, ſharp, alert.* Sax. *gearwian,* parare. Teut. *ghieren,* avide petere. See Gare, *ſolicitous, rapacious.*

Youk, *itch.* Teut. *ieuckte.* Sax. *gictha,* libido ſcalpendi; alſo as a verb. *jeucken,* prurire.

Yule, Ghule, Yool, *Chriſtmas,* the day on which the nativity of Jeſus Chriſt is celebrated. Sax. *geola, geohol, geohol dæg.* Swed. *jul.* Dan. *jule,* feſtum nativitatis domini. The literal meaning of Yule-day ſeems to be *the feſtival of the Sun;* from Goth. *uil,* (Mark I. 32.), Armor. & Corn. *hioul* or *hiaul,* ſol; or, as explained by Bede, converſio Solis in auctum diei, i. e. *the retro-gradation of the Sun;* at which time the Greenlanders ſtill keep a Sun feaſt to teſtify their joy at the return of that great luminary to the Northern hemiſphere. Bede alſo informs us, that in Britain, before the introduction of Chriſtianity, the year commenced upon the day which is now called Yule or Chriſtmas; and that, on the preceding evening a great feſtival was celebrated, under

under the name of *Mædre-nack*, (or the night of mothers), "as we imagine," continues he, 'ob cauſam ceremoniarum quas in ea pervigiles agebant." See Abbot of Unreaſon. In Iſlandic poetry, the Sun is called *fagra hwel*, pulcra rota, the fair or ſplendid wheel; in affinity with which may be mentioned the Cambr. Brit. *chwyl*, verſio. Sax. *awyltan*, revolvere. Teut. *wylen* or *welten*, volvere; and the antient cuſtom of painting the idol of the Sun with a *wheel* on his breaſt. The learned Hickes, however, inclines rather to derive this Saxon word *geol* or *yule* from the Scandinavian *oel*, cereviſia (& metonymicè) convivium, compotatio. But if this had been the true etymology, the Saxon term would rather have been *geala* from *ealla*, of the ſame ſignification with the Scandinavian *æl*. The French call the ſame day *nouel*, which ſeems not to correſpond with either of theſe, and is accordingly derived, by Menage, from the Lat. *natalis*. The modern terms Solſtice and Tropic, tend, however, in ſome degree, to confirm Bede's explanation.

"Our forefathers," ſays Bourne, in his *Antiquitates, Vulgares*, "when the common devotions of Chriſtmas Eve were over, and night was coming on, were wont to light up candles, and to lay a log of an uncommon ſize of wood upon the fire, which they termed a *Yule clog*. Theſe were to illuminate the houſe, and turn the night into day; which cuſtom, in ſome meaſure, is ſtill kept up in the Northern parts; and ſeems to have been uſed as an emblem of the return of the Sun, and the lengthening of the days. The continuing of it, after the introduction of Chriſtianity, may have been intended for a ſymbol of that Light which lightened the Gentiles; which turned them from darkneſs to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

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